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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

BIENNIAL REPORT

(28 April 1988 - 11 May 1990)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1990

SUPPLEMENT No. 14

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Andean Development Corporation
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
CEGAN	Committee of High-Level Government Experts
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation (United Nations)
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PREALC	Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean
SELA	Latin American Economic System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Natins Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSO	United Nations Statistical Office
UNU	United Nations University
WHO	World Health Organization

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Introduction

This thirty-fifth report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period from 28 April 1988 to 11 May 1990. It includes the report of the twenty-third session of the Commission, held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 3 to 11 May 1990.

I. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC

At its twenty-third session, on 10 May 1990, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted resolution 504(XXIII) on the admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC. The resolution welcomed the request of Italy and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should approve the admission of Italy as a member of the Commission and authorize the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission by the insertion of the word "Italy" between the word "France" and the words "the Netherlands" in that paragraph.

On the same occasion, the Commission received an invitation from the Government of Chile to hold its twenty-fourth session in that country in 1992. On 11 May, the Commission adopted resolution 517(XXIII), in which it accepted that invitation and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should approve the holding of the twenty-fourth session in Chile.

B. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

At its twenty-third session, held from 3 to 11 May 1990, the Commission adopted five resolutions of particular interest to the Economic and Social Council.

Changing production patterns, social equity and the international development strategy

In its resolution 507(XXIII), the Commission received with appreciation the document entitled Changing production patterns with social equity, which it regarded as a most valuable contribution to the debate on the re-establishment of the development process; it underscored the need for concerted efforts and international co-operation to overcome the obstacles and constraints facing development; it welcomed the "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries", adopted on 1 May 1990 by the General Assembly; and it stipulated the priority concerns of Latin America and the Caribbean in that respect. Lastly, it instructed the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the member countries in the review of the proposals set forth in the above-mentioned document, with special emphasis on the design of appropriate policies and institutions for achieving the objectives of changing production patterns and social equity.

Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC

In its resolution 505(XXIII) the Commission decided to admit Puerto Rico as an associate member and welcomed its participation in the work of ECLAC.

Economic co-operation between the Caribbean nations and the other countries of the region

In its resolution 506(XXIII) the Commission urged the Latin American and Caribbean member countries to intensify their efforts to identify concrete possibilities for co-operation, and recommended that this topic should be considered by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee and by the regular sessions of ECLAC. It also requested the Executive Secretary to intensify co-operation between the subregional headquarters of ECLAC in Mexico City and Port of Spain, in order to promote greater technical co-operation.

Activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse

In its resolution 515(XXIII) the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to study regional forms of implementation of the Global Programme of Action and of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, and recommended that he should intensify ECLAC's activities in that field and give particular emphasis to the study and formulation of measures concerning the economic impact of the production, illicit trafficking and consumption of drugs in the region. The Commission also recommended that ECLAC should support national programmes of alternative development and interdiction and prevention of the production, transport, trafficking and consumption of drugs, through the preparation of studies and policy guidelines.

Activities of ECLAC in the field of the environment

In its resolution 516(XXIII), the Commission invited the countries of the region to co-ordinate their policies and strategies in this field and to contribute their most significant experiences to the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, especially through their participation in the regional preparatory meeting to be held in Mexico City in 1991. It requests the Executive Secretary to redouble his efforts to seek new forms of environmentally and socially balanced development and to strengthen future ECLAC activities in that regard.

Other resolutions adopted by ECLAC at its twenty-third session

At the same session, the Commission adopted resolutions 510(XXIII) on the programme of work for the period 1992-1993, and 509(XXIII) on the calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1992. It also adopted resolution 512(XXIII), which sets forth work priorities for the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); resolution 511(XXIII), which provides guidelines for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) *vis-à-vis* the new situations facing the region; and resolution 513(XXIII), which endorses the recommendations made by the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, and urges support for ECLAC activities in that field.

The Commission also adopted resolution 514(XXIII) on drinking water supply and sanitation to the year 2000, and resolution 508(XXIII) on co-operation among developing countries and regions. Lastly, the Commission adopted resolution 503(XXIII) on support for Haiti in the context of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

This report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers a period of approximately two years since the last session of the Commission, held in April 1988.

It outlines the main activities carried out under the ECLAC programme of work, following the usual format consisting of four main parts and two annexes.

Part A gives a brief account of the meetings of the Commission since the last session, a period which includes the twentieth session of the Committee of the Whole. The report therefore summarizes the contents of the Committee's agenda and the main conclusions and resolutions adopted by it.

Part B covers the activities of subsidiary bodies and special committees; hence it includes the activities carried out in the period of reference by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE), the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Presiding Officers of that Regional Conference. In each case, the report lists and succinctly describes the activities carried out and the agreements and decisions adopted.

Part C summarizes the activities of the various programmes which make up the ECLAC programme of work; section 1 covers the activities of substantive programmes, while section 2 discusses those of substantive support programmes.

The report corresponding to each of the 14 substantive programmes begins with a descriptive summary designed to highlight the general trends and most important aspects of the activities. A complete list of the resulting outputs is then presented, grouped under the following headings: i) Documents; ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences; iii) Technical assistance and iv) Training and fellowships.

A number of additional classifications are introduced within these categories. Thus, under the "Documents" heading, specific mention is made of documents corresponding to articles in CEPAL Review, books published under publishing agreements and articles in other periodicals. Under the heading "Meetings, seminars and conferences", a distinction is drawn between those organized by the relevant programme or subprogramme and participation in other meetings and conferences. Lastly, the category "Technical assistance" is organized by reference to the member countries receiving such assistance.

It should be noted that, for three of the 14 substantive programmes --Development issues and policies, International trade and development finance, and Social development and humanitarian affairs in Latin America and the Caribbean-- the above-mentioned format is used in presenting the subprogrammes in order to make it easier to identify the various specific activities included within them. For the remaining programmes --Energy, the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, Food and agriculture, Human settlements, Industrial development, Natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean, Population in Latin America and the Caribbean, Science and technology, Statistics, Transnational corporations and Transport-- both the initial summary and the list of outputs are presented at the programme level.

In all cases the titles of programmes and subprogrammes used in this report are the same as those contained in the Programme of Work for 1988-1989.

Section 2, of Part C, summarizes the main activities carried out by the substantive support programmes, namely, library and documents services, Administration of technical co-operation activities, Documents and Publications Service, Conference Services, Computer Centre, Information services and CEPAL Review. The presentation of the activities report for each of these programmes is organized on the basis of their special features.

Part D describes ongoing relations between ECLAC and the specialized agencies and other organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, during the period covered by the report.

Lastly, the report contains two annexes. Annex 1 lists the technical co-operation projects financed from extrabudgetary funds under way in the period of reference; for each of these projects, the beginning and ending dates and sources of funding are indicated.

Annex 2 consists of a chronological list of intergovernmental and other conferences and meetings organized by the ECLAC system, including the date and place of the meeting and the sponsoring body; in most cases, the programme or subprogramme related to the meetings is also indicated.

A. MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE LAST SESSION

Committee of the Whole

During the period covered by the present report, the Committee of the Whole held its twentieth session on 30 and 31 March 1989 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The agenda included only two substantive items: preparation of the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, and economic evolution of the region since the twenty-second session of ECLAC. To facilitate the debate on these items, the Secretariat introduced the documents "Preparation of a third international development strategy. Note by the Secretariat" (LC/L.494(PLEN.20/4)) and "Recent economic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/L.492(CEG.15/3)), which had been previously considered by CEGAN at its fifteenth session.

In this connection, as noted in the CEGAN report, a decision had been taken that the two items should be considered simultaneously, since the issue of the content and scope of a new international development strategy was complex and depended on certain agreements which were taking shape in the world forums of the United Nations. It had also been agreed that the views of the various countries should be brought into line with each other in order to lay the foundation for a regional position.

The Secretariat, introducing the above-mentioned documents to the Committee of the Whole, placed special emphasis on the need to continue giving priority, in the new strategy, to promoting the economic and social development of the developing countries, while also explicitly taking into account the interests of the developed countries. This would make it necessary to select objectives and goals whose number and nature would be consistent with the system's political commitments and capacity. As an illustration, the Secretariat cited two objectives which met these conditions: to gradual reduction of disparities between developed and developing countries, and the improvement of the quality of life of the general population.

The Committee adopted two resolutions: resolution 501(PLEN.20), entitled "Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade", which instructed the ECLAC Secretariat, in close consultation with the Governments of member States to follow carefully the entire preparatory process of the new strategy; and resolution

501(PLEN.20), entitled "Damage caused by Hurricane Joan in Nicaragua", which expresses the Committee's satisfaction to the executive Secretariat of ECLAC for the preparation of the report on the damages caused by the hurricane (LC/G.1544 and Add.1) and its profound appreciation of the Secretariat's efforts to provide appropriate support for the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction in Nicaragua.

The Committee also decided to include in the ECLAC calendar of conferences for the period 1988-1990 an additional meeting of CEGAN, to be held on 22-23 May 1989, and a meeting of governmental experts on environment and development.

The conclusions of the Committee's debates are reflected in its report (LC/G.1556(PLEN.20/5)).

B. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

This section outlines the activities carried out during the period covered by the report by the Committee of CEGAN, CDCC, CCE and its subsidiary bodies, the Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES, the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Presiding Officers of that Regional Conference.

Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)

The fifteenth session of CEGAN was held in New York from 27-29 March 1989, immediately prior to the twentieth session of the Committee of the Whole, which was held on 30-31 March 1989.

The meeting focused on the preparation of a new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and the development and evolution of the economies of the region since the twenty-second session of the Commission.

In relation to the two substantive items under consideration, the representative of the Secretariat presented two working documents, entitled "Recent economic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/L.492(CEG.15/3)) and "Preparation of a third international development strategy. Note by the Secretariat" (LC/L.494(PLEN.20/4)), which were discussed on the basis of their interrelationship. In introducing the documents, the Secretariat representative first briefly reviewed the present state of the economy of Latin America and the Caribbean. He said that 1988 had seen a prolongation of the economic crisis of the 1980s. In presenting the document on the preparation of a new international development strategy (IDS), the Secretariat representative pointed out that, after a period of skepticism about the role of multilateralism, the United Nations had scored major political successes in 1988 in the area of peace. This new environment offered the new IDS the possibility of becoming an instrument which would restore a long-term perspective to the economic and social sphere and re-establish development as a top priority.

The deliberations offered a preliminary opportunity to share views at the Latin American and Caribbean level concerning the substantive items under consideration; however, it was noted that there was a need to continue the discussions with a view to reaching a common position. To that end, and at the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed that an additional meeting of CEGAN could be held in 1989 at United Nations Headquarters. Following the completion of the debate on agenda items 3 to 4, the Committee moved on to item 5, other business. The representative of Peru submitted a draft resolution entitled "Damage caused by Hurricane Joan in Nicaragua". This resolution, which was adopted by consensus for submission to the Committee of the Whole, is reproduced in section C of the report (LC/G.1555(CEG.15/4)).

Pursuant to the aforementioned agreement, ratified by the ECLAC Committee of the Whole, the sixteenth session of CEGAN was held from 22-24 May 1989, also at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Its purpose was to continue the debate on the item "Preparation of a new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade".

The Secretariat introduced to the Committee the conference room papers entitled "Note verbale addressed to the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)" and "Contribution by the member countries of CEGAN and ECLAC to the formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade".

At the beginning of its debates, the Committee decided to set up a working group to discuss the document "Basic guidelines of the Latin American and Caribbean countries for the process of formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade".

The Committee held four plenary meetings. At the last of these, the Committee adopted the document referred to in the previous paragraph, the final text of which appears in part two of the report (LC/G.1569(CEG.16/2)).

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) held its eleventh session in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, from 18 to 22 November 1988. The technical meeting was held on 18 and 19 November 1988 and the ministerial meeting on 21 and 22 November.

The agenda included items on the admission of Aruba, implementation of the work programme of the CDCC (1987-1988), programme of action in support of small island developing countries, action taken on CDCC resolutions and those of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies with implications for the CDCC, the role and functioning of the CDCC and the work programme of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for 1990-1991 biennium.

The CDCC adopted a resolution of support for Haiti and the Dominican Republic (22/XI), a resolution concerning policies on harmful wastes in the environment (23/XI), a resolution on a programme of assistance to small island developing countries (24/XI) and a resolution on the role and functioning of the CDCC (26/XI). The Committee also adopted resolution 25/XI, which decides "to admit Aruba as an associate member of the CDCC" and welcomes its participation in the work of the Committee. All these resolutions are set forth in part four of the report of the meeting (LC/G.1562; LC/CAR/G.263).

The twelfth session of the CDCC was held in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, from 4-8 December 1989. The technical meeting was held from 4-6 December and the ministerial meeting from 7-8 December.

The CDCC took note of the report on the implementation of the 1988-1989 work programme of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, considered the role and functioning of the CDCC and discussed and adopted the work programme of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for the 1992-1993 biennium and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. Discussions were held on, inter alia, the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology.

The meeting adopted a resolution of co-operation and co-ordination between the CDCC and regional and international organizations and specialized agencies, a resolution on establishing a working group on non-independent Caribbean countries, a resolution in support of the removal of language barriers and a resolution on co-ordination between the CDCC and the secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in relation to non-CARICOM CDCC member countries.

Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean was held from 27-30 September 1988 in Guatemala City, Guatemala, having been convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in fulfilment of ECLAC resolution 495(XXII). Its purpose was to evaluate what had been done to meet the requirements of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, in the light of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, and taking into consideration the impact of the crisis on the situation of women.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Conference are summarized in document LC/G.1539(CRM.4/13).

In view of the contents of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, and bearing in mind in particular the crisis situation confronting the Latin American and Caribbean region, the Conference made a number of recommendations for action at the national level as well as at the international and regional levels.

It also concluded that in 1988 (half way to the year 2000 if the International Women's Year (1975) is taken as a point of departure), there was a consensus that the advancement of women was a matter not only for women but for the entire society.

Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

Pursuant to paragraph 88(2) of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, adopted at the eleventh special session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), it is incumbent upon the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference to serve as a liaison between the member countries and the ECLAC Secretariat with regard to the integration of women into development.

In compliance with this mandate, the Presiding Officers who had been elected at the third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean held their eighth meeting on 26 September 1988 in Guatemala City (see document LC/L.483(MDM.8/2)).

At the end of the meeting, the Chairman expressed gratitude that her country, Mexico, had been chosen to host the third Regional Conference and to head the Presiding Officers during the preceding five years, and stressed the need to keep making progress in changing the mentality of the societies of the region with regard to the status of women, in view of the progress made in Mexico City in that respect. She also expressed gratitude for the tasks performed by ECLAC in preparation for the fourth Regional Conference.

The Presiding Officers who had been elected at the fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean held their ninth meeting on 26 and 27 September 1989 in Panajachel, Guatemala. The main agenda items were the presentation of substantive documents prepared since the fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and the forthcoming regular Regional Conference and guidelines for the preparatory meeting for the world conference to be held in 1995. With regard to agenda item 4, the Presiding Officers decided that the fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean would be held in September or October 1991, with the Netherlands Antilles tentatively offering to host it, or, alternatively, Argentina.

It was also agreed to hold a meeting in 1994 to co-ordinate the fifth Regional Conference with the preparatory meeting for the 1985 world conference; Argentina or Guatemala offered to host that meeting (see document LC/L.521(MDM.9/4)).

Eighth meeting of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning

The eighth meeting of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning, held at Montevideo, on 9 May 1989, adopted the report on ILPES activities in 1988 and the draft programme of work for 1989, drew attention to the activities carried out in the Caribbean and Central America and fully supported ILPES in its vital role in the planning and co-ordination of economic and social policies in the region (see document LC/IP/R.78).

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE)

During the period covered by this report, an exceptional number of meetings of Central American bodies and forums were held, especially as a result of close collaboration in the subregional co-ordination of arrangements for external co-operation. In this context, although CCE did not meet formally, ECLAC contributed substantial support both to traditional activities in the Central

American integration process and to co-ordinated efforts to obtain international co-operation.

The fundamental tasks of this period included, in particular, the participation of the Secretariat in the preparation of the Immediate Action Plan (PAI), adopted by the Central American vice-presidents in February 1988. In addition, in co-ordination with the UNDP, the Committee participated in the negotiation, drafting and implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC), submitted to the United Nations General Assembly by the Secretary-General in March 1988. In compliance with the resolutions adopted at the meetings of Central American presidents, a number of meetings of vice-presidents, ministers, deputy ministers, regional agencies and ad hoc bodies were held in order to co-ordinate the arrangements for external co-operation with these regional plans. The Committee participated in these meetings, while the various units of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico also carried out a number of support activities.

All these efforts continued to be co-ordinated with the regional and United Nations agencies operating in the subregion through the Inter-Agency Commission for the Implementation of the Decisions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, which met formally and informally on a number of occasions.

Under the framework agreement signed in Luxemburg between Central America and the European Community, the Committee participated in the meeting of foreign ministers at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, in February 1989, and in several meetings of the joint EEC-Central American commission and of the various subsidiary commissions. Assistance was also provided to the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic integration (SIECA) in preparing studies and proposals to be submitted by Central America to these forums.

C. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

1. Substantive programmes

PROGRAMME 10: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

The first two subprogrammes, which are under the responsibility of the Economic Development Division, have two objectives: to examine the short-term economic evolution of all the countries of the region and to consider and recommend economic policies and strategies to promote strong, sustained, equitable and autonomous development.

The first subprogramme involved the preparation of three regularly published studies. The first, entitled Economic Panorama of Latin America, examines the economic trends of the nine major economies of the region during the period January-August 1988 and during the same period in 1989. The second, entitled Preliminary overview of the Latin American economy, was published in December 1988 and December 1989 and discusses the same topics, but covers the whole of each year and the entire region. These two publications seek to present a timely overview of the situation --several months before any other publication--, and they are consequently the two ECLAC reports most quoted in the regional and international press and most sought after by countries, banks, international agencies, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In contrast, the third study, entitled Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, includes detailed, complete and comparable information and breakdowns on economic trends in the region. In view of its size, The Survey usually comes out more slowly and in phases, with fascicles on a number of national economies being published as soon as they are ready. The complete published volume, includes these analyses and the review of the economic trends of the region as a whole, incorporating a comparative overview of national trends. In 1988, a process was gradually introduced in order to improve the timeliness of publication of the Survey; in that year, the editions for 1986 and 1987 appeared. In 1989, the 1988 edition was published, plus the fascicles on a number of countries for 1989.

The second programme focused primarily on a review of the economic policies related to the crisis and the three major topics associated with it, as well as alternative debt management policies aimed at securing an expansionary adjustment and bringing down inflation without triggering a recession.

Operational activities for technical co-operation in fiscal review and policy were also undertaken. Seven technical reports were published on such topics as an accounting framework for evaluating fiscal policy in Latin America, fiscal policy in the 1980s, the measurement and breakdown of the public deficit in Latin America and the results of four national case studies. During the period, four of the programmed national case studies were completed, and another three were initiated. National seminars were held to discuss the results of the case studies, and a regional meeting on methodologies for measuring the public deficit and evaluating fiscal policy also took place.

With regard to stabilization, adjustment and the external debt, progress was made at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, in modernizing the recording of debt in the Central American countries. Computerized data processing systems were installed, and the recording systems used by agencies in some countries were converted to centralized systems covering the entire national debt.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS AND SPECIAL SHORT-TERM STUDIES

SUBPROGRAMME 10.2: ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

i) Documents

La evolución del problema de la deuda externa en América Latina y el Caribe/The evolution of the external debt problem in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1487/Rev.2-P), "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 72. United Nations publication, Sales Nos. S.88.II.G.10 and E.88.II.G.10.

La evolución de la economía de América Latina en 1986/The evolution of the Latin American economy in 1986 (LC/G.1501-P), "Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 58. United Nations publication, Sales Nos. S.88.II.G.4 and E.88.II.G.4.

Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1986/Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1986 (LC/G.1525-P). United Nations publication, Sales Nos. S.88.II.G.2 and E.88.II.G.2.

Panorama económico de América Latina, 1988/Economic Panorama of Latin America 1988 (LC/G.1531).

Balance preliminar de la economía latinoamericana, 1988/Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy, 1988 (LC/G.1536).

Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1987/Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1987 (LC/G.1541-P).

United Nations publication, Sales Nos. S.88.II.G.14 and E.88.II.G.14.

La evolución de la economía en América Latina en 1987/*The Evolution of the Latin American Economy in 1987*, "Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 62 (LC/G.1552-P). United Nations publication, Sales Nos. S.89.II.G.7 and E.89.II.G.7.

Panorama económico de América Latina, 1989/*Economic Panorama of Latin America, 1989* (LC/G.1574).

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Balance preliminar de la economía latinoamericana, 1989/*Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy, 1989* (LC/G.1586).

Un marco analítico-contable para la evaluación de la política fiscal en América Latina, "Política Fiscal" series, No. 1 (LC/L.489).

América Latina: La política fiscal en los años ochenta, "Política Fiscal" series, No. 2 (LC/L.490).

Transformación productiva, especialización industrial y productividad (LC/R.737).

Medición y descomposición del déficit público en América Latina (LC/R.745).

Estado y desarrollo. La necesaria reconversión del sector público de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.824).

Restauración y mantenimiento de los equilibrios macroeconómicos básicos (LC/R.825).

Conocimiento y crecimiento económico. Un marco alternativo para el análisis de los determinantes del desarrollo económico (LC/R.826).

O sistema empresarial público no Brasil: genese e tendencias atuais (LC/BRS/L.07).

Modelo multissetorial CEPAL/IPEA para o Brasil, "Economía e Desenvolvimento" series, No. 2 (LC/BRS/L.08).

Evolución de la economía brasileña, Informe Estadístico, 1988 (LC/BRS/R.26 and Add.01-12).

Evolución de la economía brasileña, Informe Estadístico 1989 (LC/BRS/R.28 and Add.01-12).

Estadísticas económicas de corto plazo de la Argentina: cuentas nacionales, industria manufacturera y sector agropecuario pampeano (LC/BUE/L.110).

Tendencias y fluctuaciones del sector agropecuario pampeano (LC/BUE/L.111).

Centroamérica: la evolución de la economía en 1987 (LC/MEX/L.80/Rev.1).

Centroamérica: crisis y políticas de ajuste (LC/MEX/L.81).

Panamá: la situación económica a principios de 1989 (LC/MEX/L.98).

Política macroeconómica y pobreza: estudio del impacto de instrumentos seleccionados de política macroeconómica en el caso de Guatemala (LC/MEX/L.113).

Panamá: el panorama económico a mediados de 1989 (LC/MEX/L.115).

Centroamérica: situación actual y perspectivas de la economía y la integración (LC/MEX/R.101/Rev.2).

Informe del Seminario-Taller sobre Crisis y Política de Ajuste en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.122(SEM.19/3)).

Centroamérica: evaluación económica preliminar de 1988 (LC/MEX/R.133).

Los retos de una política de ataque frontal a la pobreza en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.157(SEM.29/5)).

Informe provisional de la Reunión de Expertos sobre Estrategias contra la Pobreza (LC/MEX/R.159(SEM.29/6)).

Reflexiones sobre políticas de ajuste e integración en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.184(SEM.32/2)).

Centroamérica: notas sobre algunas alternativas de desarrollo para los años noventa (LC/MEX/R.186).

CEPAL Review articles

"Algunos alcances sobre la definición del sector informal/"Some notes on the definition of the informal sector". CEPAL Review, No. 35 (LC/G.1527-P), August 1988.

"Disyuntivas frente a la deuda externa"/"Options for tackling the external debt problem". CEPAL Review, No. 37 (LC/G.1547-P), April 1989.

"La macroeconomía neokeynesiana vista desde el Sur"/"Neo-Keynesian macroeconomics as seen from the South". CEPAL Review, No. 38 (LC/G.1570-P), August 1989.

Books published under publishing agreements

R. Urriola (ed.), "La encrucijada de la industrialización en América Latina", Políticas de Industrialización en América Latina, Quito, ILDIS-CEPLAES, 1988.

Bruno Di Tella, Dornbush, Fischer (eds.), Commentary on "Inflation and stabilization in Bolivia", Inflación y estabilización. La experiencia de Israel, Argentina, Brasil, Bolivia y México, Mexico City, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1988/Inflation and Stabilization. The Experience of Israel, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Mexico, Cambridge and London, The MIT Press, 1988.

Articles published in other periodicals

"L'industrialisation des pays d'Amérique Latine en perspective historique", Revue Tiers-Monde, No. 115, July-September 1988.

"Equilibrio macroeconómico y desarrollo, en busca del desarrollo perdido. Un enfoque neoestructuralista para América Latina", Cuadernos de Economía, Universidad Católica de Chile, December 1989.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Subprogramme

High-level seminar on adjustment with growth and on public finances in Latin America, organized jointly by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Co-operation) and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (Santiago, Chile, 4-6 April 1989).

Ad hoc meeting of experts to consider the report on obstacles to the anti-poverty strategy in Central America (Mexico City, 22-23 May 1989).

Seminar on trade policy (Santiago, Chile, 2-3 August 1989).

Seminar on adjustment policies and integration in Central America (Mexico City, 1 December 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting on the progress of debt negotiations in Mexico, organized by the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER), United Nations University (Mexico City, 2 May 1988).

Seminar on underutilization of manpower: situation and policies, organized by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (Buenos Aires, 7 June 1988).

Sixteenth International Congress on Planning, organized by the Inter-American Planning Society (Puerto Rico, 22-25 August 1988).

Working Group on Economic Issues, Inter-American Dialogue (Washington D.C., 9 September 1988).

Seminar on debt and structural adjustment (Managua, 18-22 September 1988).

Seminar on industrial policy in developing countries, organized by the Economic System Reform Institute of China and Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Beijing, 20 September-4 October 1988).

International colloquium on strategies of development in Latin American countries, organized by Fundación Raúl Prebisch, El Colegio de México and Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (Mexico City, 17-22 October 1988).

Seminar on economic reporting, organized by the International Press Service (IPS) (Buenos Aires, 3-5 November 1988).

Meeting of officials of integration bodies responsible for the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC), to make arrangements for the preparatory meeting of the Support Committee of the Central American Development Co-operation Group (Guatemala City, 7-8 November 1988).

Preparatory meeting of the Support Committee of the Central American Development Co-operation Group (New York, 28-29 November 1988).

Permanent Economic Forum of the Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA) (Caracas, 6-11 March 1989).

Seminar on external debt and the fiscal crisis of the State, organized by the Faculty of Economics, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Córdoba, Argentina, 17 April 1989).

Conference on Latin American external debt: Prospects and proposals for a solution, organized by Fundación Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, 17-18 April 1989).

Seminar on development strategies in Latin America: The role of small and medium-scale industry, organized by the Programme for Promoting Small and Medium-Scale Industry in Latin America (FOPIAL) and the National Institute of Social, Economic and Technological Assistance (INASET) (La Paz, 25-28 April 1989).

Seminar on the intellectual legacy of Raúl Prebisch and development problems in Latin America, organized by Fundación Raúl Prebisch/Harvard Institute for International Development/Academy of Sciences of the USSR/UNDP (Santa Fe, Argentina, 13-17 June 1989).

Ninth Latin American meeting of the Econometrics Society (Santiago, Chile, 1-4 August 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Technical assistance was provided to the ministers and deputy ministers responsible for following up the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC) in determining priorities for initiating the implementation of this Plan and in ways of putting into operation the mechanisms established by the Central American Vice-Presidents at their September 1988 meeting.

In co-ordination with UNDP and the Central American integration bodies, assistance was provided in making arrangements for the preparatory meeting of the Support Committee of the Central American Development Co-operation Group. As part of this effort, proposals were drawn up for giving effect to mechanisms for the implementation of PEC, allocating responsibilities to the various integration bodies and determining criteria for assigning priority to the various programmes and projects set forth in PEC.

The Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) was provided with assistance in preparing a number of technical co-operation projects, especially for a project relating to the institutional strengthening of this Secretariat so that it can comply with its responsibilities within the monitoring machinery of PEC.

In co-ordination with SIECA, the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) and UNDP, work continued on drafting a document on the assessment of industrial reconversion needs in Central America. The draft document was transmitted to the deputy ministers in charge of PEC and the authorities of the institutions involved for their approval.

Costa Rica

To the Government, in reviewing adjustment policies.

Ecuador

To a number of official bodies, in preparing the new government's economic programme.

Nicaragua

To the Government, in matters concerning external financing, macroeconomic policies, planning and budget; in submitting applications for international assistance in rebuilding sectors damaged by Hurricane Joan.

Support to governmental authorities at the meeting on external co-operation held in Stockholm.

Panama

To the Government, in matters concerning economic policy, analysis of current economic trends and appraisal of the economic situation.

Peru

To the Foreign Trade Institute of Peru in designing and administering the foreign exchange budget; to the Ministry of the Economy and Finance in preparing an economic and financial programme for 1988-1990.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.3: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS FOR EVALUATING THE MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The third subprogramme, which was carried out under the responsibility of the Economic Projections Centre of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, covers ongoing activities related to evaluating the medium- and long-term development prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean. In this context, its activities are focused on two programme elements: the evaluation and prospective study of the development process itself, and the preparation of economic projections.

With respect to the first of these, there has been a continual monitoring of international economic trends, especially changes in the economies of the industrialized countries, in order to ascertain what effects they may have on the development of the region. To this end, prospective studies and projections done by a number of international and national bodies --the latter from countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-- were analysed, and a document was prepared on the principal findings. Discussions and reports relating to the International Development Strategy also continued, and a document was prepared on that subject.

Regular meetings of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) continued to be held, and the subprogramme acted as technical secretariat for them.

In order to establish tentative guidelines for a medium- and long-term industrialization strategy for the countries of the region, a study was made of changes in production patterns and the primary factors determining such changes in a number of developed countries with the aim of discerning patterns of industrialization and assessing their possible application in Latin America. In studying these trends, special attention was paid to their relationship with the dynamic factors of foreign trade. In relation to this topic, a written appraisal was made of the patterns of growth and production in these countries.

Various case studies of a limited nature were prepared. These included studies on changing production patterns in some OECD countries (Denmark, Sweden and Italy) and a summary of economic projections for the world economy and an analysis of alternative growth scenarios for the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Activities in the area of economic projections represent an ongoing effort, and provide the quantitative framework for prospective studies. Country-level projections are regularly revised to incorporate the effects of the prevailing international economic situation, changing policies and new internal situations. It is therefore necessary to keep updating the basic information contained in the data banks for the projections model.

In this context, macroeconomic and external sector projections were prepared for 18 countries of the region within a range of scenarios designed to evaluate the impact of external constraints on growth. A summary of projections by groups of countries for some scenarios was included in the document on constraints on sustained development submitted to the twenty-second session of the Commission. A more detailed analysis of a revised version of these projections was set forth in a restricted document on the subject. A document was also prepared on future scenarios for the Ecuadorian economy.

In the latest updating of country projections, the base year was changed to 1980, and all the econometric functions and the parameters and coefficients of country models therefore had to be re-estimated. At the same time, certain adjustments were made in the model to allow for a greater degree of breakdown of exports and the use of alternative specifications in the import functions.

On the basis of these projections, a written assessment was prepared on the impact on economic growth in the countries of the region of the proposal made by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to alleviate the external debt burden.

The model for projections on employment and productivity was revised, and an internal working paper was prepared on the conceptual bases and prospective applications of the model. Case studies have been undertaken in order to analyse in greater depth and detail the employment situation in certain countries. The first country to be dealt with was Chile, for which basic data by branch of economic activity have been studied.

Contacts have been maintained with a number of national, regional and international bodies to exchange methodologies and information on prospective studies.

i) Documents

Preparación de una Tercera Estrategia Internacional del Desarrollo/Preparation of a Third International Development Strategy/Préparation d'une Troisième Stratégie Internationale du Développement (LC/L.494(PLEN.20/4)).

Crecimiento económico y endeudamiento externo en América Latina: las propuestas de reducción de la deuda y contraste con un financiamiento externo restringido (LC/R.841).

Crecimiento económico en los países industrializados: una evaluación (LC/R.842).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in meetings and conferences

Twenty-fourth session of the Committee for Development Planning (New York, 12-14 April 1988).

Seminar on international energy prospects: case study of Latin America, and International ECLAC/SEA (Faculty of Economy and Administration of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) Symposium (Rio de Janeiro, 24-27 October 1988).

Twenty-fifth session of the Committee for Development Planning (New York, 9-12 May 1989).

First national congress on planning, organized by the Chilean Society for Planning (Santiago, Chile, 12-14 June 1989).

Information seminar on Europe 1992 (Santiago, Chile, 4 July 1989).

Ninth Latin American meeting of the Econometrics Society (Santiago, Chile, 1-4 August 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Ecuador

As part of the joint mission of IDB, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and ECLAC in relation to industrial policy, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Integration in the preparation of macroeconomic scenarios for Ecuador.

iv) Training and fellowships

Collaboration with ILPES in teaching Elements of Statistics as part of the Twentieth International Course, July 1989.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.4: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The fourth subprogramme, which is carried out by CLADES, covers activities relating to information and documentation for economic and social development.

For a number of years now, there has been some uneasiness and concern about the effects of information on development problems. Information, as a form of knowledge which needs to be transmitted, has been incorporated into the economic process not only as a support for decision-making but also as an input --in other words, as one of its resources.

In this respect, CLADES assists the countries of the region in creating and developing information units and networks, and provides them with technical assistance and manpower training in the use of new technologies related to information processing.

CLADES also furnishes information services and promotes the use of the ECLAC data bases or other data bases having to do with economic and social development.

CLADES continued its programme of direct technical support to the countries of the region. Its most outstanding activities include:

1. Two subregional course/seminars (one for Mexico, Panama and Central America and the other for Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) on strategic planning of information services;

2. Three basic course/seminars on the operation of the Planning Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPLAN) and the establishment of national planning information networks;

3. Participation and collaboration in preparations for the technical seminar on municipal information organized by the Union of Ibero-American Capitals (UCCI) for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean;

4. Co-operation with the national, regional and international agencies participating in the Regional Programme to Strengthen Co-operation among National Information Networks and Systems for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOLAC) a programme whose technical secretariat is the General Information Programme of UNESCO, OAS and ECLAC/CLADES;

5. A regional course for micro-ISIS users, with the participation of representatives from various national bodies.

i) Documents

Resúmenes de documentos sobre cooperación entre países en desarrollo II (LC/G.1946-P), INFOPLAN Series: Temas especiales del desarrollo, No. 6, Santiago, Chile, March 1988. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.5.

PLANINDEX, 82-001/82-370, vol. 8, No. 2 (LC/L.448).

PLANINDEX, 91-001/91-377, vol. 9, No. 1 (LC/L.467).

CLADES: información para el desarrollo económico y social (LC/L.477).

PLANINDEX, 92-001/92-381, vol. 9, No. 2 (LC/L.502).

Informativo Terminológico, Nos. 19-24.

Informativo INFOPLAN, Nos. 13-18.

Manual de capacitación. Curso básico INFOPLAN, April 1988.

INFOLAC: veinte interrogantes y una estrategia para 1988-1990/INFOLAC: Twenty questions and a strategy for 1988-1990 (LC/L.506).

Manual de Procedimientos No. 2 - "Sistema de Información Bibliográfica: Manual para uso del Micro CDS/ISIS (LC/L.524).

Video on the Planning Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPLAN).

Training video on data processing.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

INFOPLAN course/seminar (Caracas, 4-8 April 1988).

Subregional course/seminar on strategic planning in information (San José, Costa Rica, 5-9 April 1988).

INFOPLAN course/seminar (Managua, 18-22 April 1988).

INFOPLAN course/seminar (La Paz, 25-29 April 1988).

Advanced INFOPLAN course on management of information systems (San José, Costa Rica, 25-29 April 1988).

Regional course for Micro-ISIS users (Santiago, Chile, 9-13 May 1988).

Second regional course for Micro-ISIS users (Santiago, Chile, 20-24 February 1989).

Seminar/workshop on formulation of information projects (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 April 1989).

Advanced INFOPLAN course on management of information systems (Buenos Aires, 8-12 May 1989).

INFOPLAN course/seminar (Montevideo, 22-26 May 1989).

Regional meeting to evaluate the INFOPLAN project (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 October 1989).

Seminar/workshop on formulation of information projects (Quito, 16-27 October 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second meeting of the INFOLAC technical secretariat (Washington, D.C., 3-9 April 1988).

Meeting on strategies and methodologies for the planning, design and implementation of information systems in public administration (Beijing, 23-29 May 1988).

Regional seminar for the preparation of trainers for CDS/ISIS software (Caracas, 19-30 September 1988).

INFOLAC meeting (Caracas, 9-17 October 1988).

International congress on scientific and technological information (Havana, 18-21 October 1988).

National seminar on information systems in the social sciences (Rio de Janeiro, 5-7 December 1988).

Meeting on information and information systems: planning and action (Santiago, Chile, 11-14 July 1989).

Technical seminar on municipal information, organized by the Union of Ibero-American Capitals (UCCI), for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean (San José, Costa Rica, 5-16 September 1989).

Technical meeting for studying the project on the Amazonian Information System (SIAMAZ) (Belén, Brazil, 20-24 November 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Training Programme in Rural Planning (PROCAPLAN/FAO). In designing a programme for the management of PROCAPLAN documentation.

Argentina

To the Government, in relation to national projects on information systems.

To the government authorities and the University of Buenos Aires, in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

Brazil

To the Brazilian Institute of Scientific and Technological Information, in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

Colombia

To the Colombian Fund for Scientific Research and Special Projects (COLCIENCIAS), in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

Costa Rica

To the Programme of Information on Women, National Autonomous University of Heredia, in formulating a communications and information project.

To the Municipality of San José, in designing a municipal information system.

Cuba

To the Institute for Scientific and Technological Documentation and Information, in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

Chile

To the National Commission on Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT), in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

To Fundación Chile, in studying the Consolidated Information System on Prospective Export Markets.

To the Catholic University, in designing a project for a course on the management of information resources.

To the Universidad de la Frontera, in designing a programme of studies in the area of information.

To the Medical Research and Training Group, in organizing its documentation centre.

To Consultora EFES Ltda., in establishing its information unit.

Ecuador

To the National Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT), in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in implementing a project under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a management, training and information system.

Guatemala

To the National Statistics Institute, in preparing its final report on technical advisory assistance.

Honduras

To the Secretariat of Planning, Co-ordination and Budget, and to the National Autonomous University of Honduras in formulating information projects.

Mexico

To the National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) and the Autonomous University of Mexico in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

Peru

To the Graduate School of Business (ESAN), in organizing a seminar on strategic planning of information services.

Uruguay

To the Universtity of the Republic, in strengthening national concerted efforts in the area of information.

iv) Training and fellowships

Training was offered to officials of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Guatemala.

SUBPROGRAMME 10.5: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING SERVICES FOR THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The activities under this subprogramme appear in the report of activities prepared separately by ILPES.*/

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*/ ILPES: Informe de actividades 1988 y pautas de trabajo para 1989/ILPES: 1988 Activities report and guidelines for work for 1989 (LC/IP/R.73 and Add.1).

PROGRAMME 11: ENERGY

In the area of energy, the activities of the Natural Resources and Energy Division concentrated on the themes of energy forecasting, energy prices, the impact of energy prices on world energy markets and the updating of ECLAC's energy data bank.

With respect to forecasting, a study was published on short-term energy forecasting using time-series techniques with particular emphasis on the use of the Auto-regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) method. Work also progressed on a study of the use of vector autoregression as an energy forecast method.

Three studies were completed that focused, in one way or another, on energy prices. The first examined the patterns of change in retail prices for refined oil products in selected Latin American countries during the 1970s and 1980s. The second examined the impact of domestic energy prices on the extent of external dependence of various oil-deficit Latin American countries since the 1960s. The third study examined the effect of changes in energy prices on world energy profiles since the 1960s.

The annual updating of ECLAC's energy data bank was also completed.

At ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, studies were carried out on the development of new and renewable sources of energy in Central America.

A meeting on the global energy system of Central America sponsored by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) and attended by energy planners from all the countries of Central America was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Technical assistance was provided to the six national electricity corporations in connection with the initiation of work on the draft Programme of Regional Activities in the Electricity Subsector of Central America (PARSEICA) and the updating, jointly with the World Bank, of the catalogue of priority projects in the electricity subsector.

Technical assistance was provided to the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC). In that connection, ECLAC participated in a meeting held in San Salvador, El Salvador, at which it was agreed to begin the activities of the Council in August 1989, and contacts were made with UNDP and the World Bank with a view to the inclusion of projects for strengthening CEAC in the second phase of the Project on the Institutional Development and Electrical Integration of Central America (DIEICA).

The report on the electricity subsector was finished and presented to the six national bodies responsible for the electrification of Central America. Work on the structuring and updating of the subregion's energy information system was also completed.

Technical co-operation continued to be provided for the implementation, jointly with the World Bank, of phase I of the DIEICA project and for the approval of phase II of the same project. A mission was sent to the six Central American countries to analyse with the electricity corporations the final document of phase I of DIEICA. Later, ECLAC acted as the secretariat for a sectoral meeting of the Central American Electrification Subcommittee (CCE) attended by ministers responsible for the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC) and the top authorities of the subregion's energy sector, to work out appropriate actions and procedures, with the co-operation of the international community, in order to secure financing for priority projects.

i) Documents

La evolución de los precios internos de los productos energéticos derivados del petróleo y su impacto en la dependencia externa de algunos países de América Latina no exportadores de petróleo, 1960-1985 (LC/L.443).

Short-term energy forecasting using time series techniques: Chile, a case study (LC/L.475).

Cambios en la inserción de América Latina en el mercado mundial de energéticos, 1960-1985 (LC/L.480).

Retail prices for refined oil products in selected Latin American countries: 1975-1989 (LC/R.840).

Informe de la Reunión sobre Abastecimiento de Hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.72(SEM.16/3)).

Nota de la Secretaría de la Decimosegunda Reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.96).

Informe de la Decimosegunda Reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.97/Rev.2).

Informe de la Sexta Reunión del Subcomité Centroamericano de Electrificación y Recursos Hidráulicos (LC/MEX/L.106).

Evolución y perspectivas del subsector eléctrico del Istmo Centroamericano, 1980-2000 (LC/MEX/L.122).

Honduras: Diagnóstico de las fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables y del uso racional de la energía (LC/MEX/R.96).

Honduras: Propuestas para el desarrollo de las fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables (LC/MEX/R.99).

Algunos planteamientos para orientar el apoyo internacional al subsector eléctrico de Centroamérica, en el marco del Plan Especial de Cooperación Económica de las Naciones Unidas (LC/MEX/R.103).

Centroamérica: diagnóstico y perspectivas de las fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables (LC/MEX/R.110(SEM.23/2)).

Outlines of Central American electric power subsector projects included in the United Nations Special Plan for Economic Co-operation (LC/MEX/R.112/Rev.1 and Add.1).

Centroamérica y Panamá: Propuestas para el desarrollo de las fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables (LC/MEX/R.113/Rev.1).

Informe de la Reunión sobre el aprovechamiento de las fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables en Centroamérica y Panamá (LC/MEX/R.121/Rev.1(SEM.23/4/Rev.1)).

Algunos efectos de la incorporación de enlaces de 500 KV a los sistemas eléctricos del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.134).

Comentarios sobre el proyecto de reforzamiento de las interconexiones de América Central, mediante líneas de 500 KV (LC/MEX/R.136).

Términos de referencia y especificaciones técnicas para el PARSEICA (LC/MEX/R.139/Rev.1).

Plan detallado de trabajo para la realización del PARSEICA (LC/MEX/R.144).

Centroamérica: pobreza y consumo de energía (LC/MEX/R.154(SEM.29/2)).

Central America: Framework for Projects on Environment and Natural Resources (LC/MEX/R.164).

Istmo Centroamericano: Marco de referencia de los proyectos del subsector eléctrico (LC/MEX/R.165).

Aspectos generales de la oferta y la demanda de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.169).

Programa de flujos de potencia con base en el método desacoplado rápido. Manual del usuario (LC/MEX/R.172).

Algunos comentarios sobre las actividades de la CEPAL en el sector energía del Istmo Centroamericano durante el período 1989-1991 (LC/MEX/R.174(SEM.31/1)).

El abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano. Actualización 1989 (LC/MEX/R.182).

Istmo Centroamericano: Diagnóstico, perspectivas y líneas de política del sector energía (LC/MEX/R.183).

Informe estadístico anual sobre el subsector de los hidrocarburos en la subregión (LC/MEX/R.195).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in meetings and conferences

Round table meeting on international participation in the forestry development of Honduras (Tegucigalpa, 24-27 January 1988).

Eleventh Meeting of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE) (San Salvador, 25 and 26 February 1988).

Seminar on the operation of interconnected systems (Managua, 17-24 March 1988).

Fourth Session of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (New York, 28 March to 8 April 1988).

Seventh Session of the Inter-Agency group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (New York, 28 March to 8 April 1988).

Regional seminar on schemes for low frequency load shedding (Mexico City, 20-22 April 1988).

Seminar on water and electricity tariffs (Washington, 6-8 June 1988).

Meeting on the development of new and renewable sources of energy in Central America and Panama (Mexico City, 25-27 July 1988).

Second International Course on the Development and Management of River Basins (Trento, Italy, 29 August to 21 October 1988).

Seminar on the management of ecosystems (Turrialba, Costa Rica, 19-30 September 1988).

Regional Seminar on Water Supply and Sanitation (Recife, Brazil, 29 September to 5 October 1988).

Seminar on energy saving (Culiacán, Mexico, 23-28 November 1988).

First meeting of the support committee of the co-operation group for the development of Central America (New York, 27-30 November 1988).

Twelfth Meeting of the electricity interconnection group (GRIE), (Guatemala, 1-2 March 1989).

Sixth Meeting of the Central American Electrification Subcommittee (Guatemala, 3 March 1989).

Fifth Session of the Working Group on Hydrology of WMO Regional Association III (South America) (Santiago, Chile, 3-8 April 1989).

Meeting of Senior Managers of Water and Sewerage Services in Latin America. Review of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Progress and Projections (Washington, D.C., 10-12 May 1989).

Meeting on the global energy system of Central America (Tegucigalpa, 7 and 8 September 1989).

Joint meeting of the River Lempa Executive Commission (CEL)/Electrical Interconnection System for Central America (SIPAC) (San Salvador, 1989).

Meeting on energy planning for Central America (Guatemala City, 4-5 December 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

A mission was sent to Quito to exchange information with OLADE.

Colombia

A mission was effected to Cartagena, to deliver a paper at the Sixth Latin American Congress on Solar Energy.

Costa Rica

Technical assistance was provided to the Costa Rican Electricity Institute in the area of energy policy.

Advisory assistance was provided to Costa Rica's electricity enterprises.

El Salvador

Technical assistance was provided to the government on energy policy.

A mission was sent to San Salvador to participate in the project on institutional development and regional electrical integration and to give advisory assistance to electricity enterprises.

Guatemala

Technical assistance was provided to the Instituto Nacional de Electrificación (INDE) on the formulation of the technical co-operation project on systems operation and planning.

Technical assistance was given to the Ministry of Energy and Mines with respect to the review of the national energy plan.

Advisory assistance was given to the country's electricity enterprises.

Honduras

Technical assistance was given to the government on energy policy.

A mission was sent to Tegucigalpa to participate in the project on institutional development and regional electrical integration and to provide advisory assistance to electricity enterprises.

At the request of BCIE, a mission was sent to Tegucigalpa to review the Bank's programme on new and renewable sources of energy.

Nicaragua

Technical assistance was provided to the government in connection with the presentation of the charcoal project for implementation.

A mission was sent to Managua to participate in the project on institutional development and regional electrical integration and to provide advisory assistance to electricity enterprises.

Technical assistance was provided to the Instituto Nicaragüense de Energía (INE) in order to strengthen the technical co-operation of the Escuela Superior de Ingeniería Mecánica y Eléctrica of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional de México.

PROGRAMME 12: ENVIRONMENT

The activities of the Environment Programme, carried out by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit, were aimed first at strengthening the incorporation of the environmental dimension into the work performed by the ECLAC system and second at promoting action in the countries of the region in the field of strategies and policies for bringing about environmentally sustainable development; the latter objective was achieved primarily through the execution of the following two regional projects:

1) ECLAC/UNEP project entitled "Technical co-operation for the integration of environmental considerations into development planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, phase II", under which the following activities were carried out:

a) Preparation of preliminary studies for Argentina, Honduras, Ecuador and Peru concerning relations between the environment and macroeconomic variables within the context of those countries' recent development pattern.

b) Preparation of preliminary technical reports for use in considering methods for evaluating environmental impact and other instruments used in environmental planning.

c) Review of studies concerning the relationship between the external debt and the processes of environmental deterioration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2) Project on the natural and cultural environments within national accounts and inventories. The case study of the Morelos region was carried out, and the main findings were submitted to a workshop held at Cuernavaca in September 1989.

Particular importance was also accorded to dissemination and training activities. Of particular interest in this connection was the course held on planning and environment in the Andean area and the seminar on evaluation of the environmental impact as a tool for environmental management, in which a clear vision was gained of the present situation in the region and the needs and problems encountered in carrying out studies on environmental impact were identified. The course was held in co-operation with ILPES, the Karl Duisberg Foundation (Federal Republic of Germany), the National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and Environment of Colombia (INDERENA) and UNEP.

The period under review also marked the conclusion of the project on environmental systems and strategies for the expansion of the agricultural frontier in Latin America carried out by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit between July 1985 and December 1987, the book entitled Planificación y Gestión del

Desarrollo en Areas de Expansión de la Frontera Agropecuaria en América Latina having been published during this period.

As part of its continuing co-operation with other international bodies working in the field of the environment, the Unit worked in conjunction with the UNEP Regional Office of Latin America and the Caribbean on the preparation of the document entitled "Crisis, deuda externa, políticas macroeconómicas y sus relaciones con el medio ambiente en América Latina y el Caribe" (UNEP/LAC-IGWG.VI/Inf.10 and Add.1).

The Unit was also represented at a number of conferences, meetings and seminars. Noteworthy among these was the meeting of High-Level, Government-designated Experts on Regional Co-operation in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean and the sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean organized by the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

i) Documents

Perspectiva ambiental hasta el año 2000 y más adelante/Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond (LC/G.1520).

Planificación y gestión del desarrollo en áreas de expansión de la frontera agropecuaria en América Latina (LC/G.1542-P), "Libros de la CEPAL" series, No. 21. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.8.

El medio ambiente como factor de desarrollo: prefactibilidad de prospectos de importancia ambiental y de interés económico (LC/G.1549-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 75. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.6.

Informe del Taller de Trabajo "La dimensión ambiental en el proyecto de desarrollo rural integrado de la región sur de Honduras (DRI-SUR)"/Report of the Workshop on "The environmental dimension in integrated rural development projects in the Southern Region of Honduras (DRI-SUR)" (LC/L.451).

Informe del Seminario-Taller sobre Aspectos Ambientales y Económicos de la Gestión de Residuos Industriales/Report of the Seminar-Workshop on Environmental and Economic Aspects of Industrial Waste Management (LC/L.459(SEM.41/7)).

Informe del Seminario-Taller "Recuperación de andenes y otras tecnologías tradicionales: Problemas y soluciones"/Report on the Seminar/Workshop "Rehabilitation of Terraces and other Traditional Technologies: Problems and Solutions" (LC/L.468).

Informe de reuniones sobre gestión ambiental de proyectos hidrocarburíferos de Ecuador/Report on meetings on the environmental management of Ecuadorian oil and natural gas projects (LC/L.469).

Report of the Seminar-Workshop "Sustainable development strategy for the southern region of Honduras: Overall approach and project on 'Agricultural production using soil, water and forest reclamation and conservation practices in southern Honduras'" (LC/L.503).

Informe del Seminario sobre las evaluaciones del impacto ambiental como instrumento de gestión del medio ambiente. Situación y perspectivas en América Latina y el Caribe/Report of the Seminar on Environmental Impact Assessments as an Instrument of Environmental Management. Situation and Prospects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.519).

Informe del Seminario-Taller sobre el análisis de la contaminación de la Refinería Estatal Esmeraldas en los ríos Esmeraldas y Teaone/Report of the Seminar-Workshop on the Analysis of the Pollution from the Esmeraldas State Refinery in the Esmeraldas and Teaone Rivers (LC/L.523).

Estrategia para el desarrollo sostenido de la región sur de Honduras (LC/R.742).

Project on "Producción agrícola bajo prácticas de recuperación y conservación de suelos, agua y bosque. Región sur de Honduras" (LC/R.743).

Estudio de factibilidad de un proyecto nacional de desarrollo en área de recuperación de andenes en el Perú (LC/R.747).

Análisis de los procesos de descontaminación de la Refinería Estatal de Esmeraldas (LC/R.748).

Antecedentes para el estudio de prefactibilidad acerca de la contaminación de la refinería de Esmeraldas en los ríos Teaone y Esmeraldas (LC/R.750).

La dimensión ambiental en proyectos de desarrollo agrícola (LC/R.815 y Corr.1).

Crisis económica y medio ambiente en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.818).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

First Seminar/workshop entitled Rehabilitation of terraces and other traditional technologies: Problems and solutions (Lima, 4-6 May 1988).

Seminar entitled "Environmental impact assessments as an instrument of environmental management: Situation and prospects in Latin America" (Cartagena, Colombia, 3-7 April 1989).

Seminar/workshop on the sustainable development strategy for southern Honduras (Choluteca, Honduras, 11-13 April 1989).

Seminar/workshop on the analysis of the pollution from the Esmeraldas State Refinery in the Esmeraldas and Teaone Rivers (Esmeraldas, Ecuador, 17-19 April 1989).

Second seminar/workshop entitled "Rehabilitation of terraces and other traditional technologies: Problems and solutions" (Lima, 18-20 April 1989).

Workshop on methods used in constructing the Magallanes natural heritage accounts, organized by ECLAC and the University of Magallanes (Punta Arenas, Chile, 15-21 June 1989).

Seminar/workshop on natural heritage inventories and accounts in the State of Morelos (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 9-12 September 1989).

Meeting on priorities for sustainable environmental development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 December 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting on environmental management (Caracas, 25-28 April 1988).

Conference on structural adjustment in the third world (Burlington, 28-30 April 1988).

Meeting to establish the Latin American headquarters of the International Institute for Environment and Development (Buenos Aires, 6-7 May 1988).

International Conference on the Regulation Theory (Barcelona, Spain, 15-19 June 1988).

Conference on Prospects for the future, including environmental sustainability (Campinhas, Brazil, 3-8 July 1988).

Conference on environmental management of development and national heritage accounts (San Juan, Argentina, 16 August 1988).

First series of Ibero-American technical meetings --on environmental engineering and development (Bogotá, 9-13 October 1988).

Seminar/workshop on economic policy, organized by the International Press Service (Buenos Aires, 3-5 November 1988).

Second series of Ibero-American technical meetings --on mining (Bogotá, 20-26 November 1988).

Meeting of high-level, government-designated experts on regional co-operation in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 26-29 March 1989).

Sixth Ministerial Meeting on Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 30-31 March 1989).

Seminar entitled Ecological warfare in Latin America: Legal disputes, organized by the Latin American Institute for Social Research (ILDIS), the Corporación de Investigaciones Jurídico-Ecológicas y de Defensa de la Vida (CORDAVI) and the Tierra Vida Ecological Group (Quito, 19-21 April 1989).

Fourth Biennial Congress on Prospects and Hopes for the Earth (Managua, 5-9 June 1989).

Meeting of experts on co-operation in oceanic mining and uses of the sea, organized by the Permanent South Pacific Commission (CPPS), UNEP and ECLAC (Quito, 12-16 June 1989).

Meeting to examine the document entitled "Medio ambiente y desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe: una visión evolutiva", organized by the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (Buenos Aires, 24-27 July 1989).

Third Scientific Meeting on the Environment, organized by the Centre for Environmental Research and Planning (CIPMA) (Concepción, Chile, 31 July to 4 August 1989).

International meeting on technological assessment for the third world (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 15-18 August 1989).

Conference on environment, development and quality of life, organized by the Interdisciplinary Centre for Latin American Development Research (CIEDLA) (Guatemala, 4-6 September 1989).

Conference on environment and development in Latin America, organized by the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and

Environmental Engineering (AIDIS) (São Paulo, 13-15 September 1989).

Conference entitled Global natural resources monitoring and assessments: Preparing for the twenty-first century, organized by UNEP, FAO, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the Government of Italy (Venice, Italy, 25-30 September 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Department of Environmental Policy, in connection with i) a programme for strengthening institutions and ii) national heritage accounts.

Bolivia

Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, for the purpose of incorporating the environmental dimension in the preparations for a development strategy.

Chile

University of Magallanes, national heritage inventories and accounts: The case of Chile.

Ecuador

The Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corporation and the Department of the Environment in the Ministry of Energy and Mines, for the purpose of designing programmes for the elimination of pollution caused by the Esmeraldas Refinery.

Municipality of Quito, in connection with the formulation of an environmental management strategy for the Municipality aimed at identifying, assessing and tackling the city's main environmental problems.

Honduras

Government of Honduras, in connection with i) planning and environment and ii) co-operation with the Department of Planning, Co-ordination and Budget in the preparation of a sustainable development strategy for the whole southern part of the country.

Ministry of Natural Resources, in connection with the preparation of a project on crop production using conservationist methods.

Mexico

Government authorities, for the purpose of putting systems relating to information on the natural resources of the State of Morelos into operation as a contribution to the study on the natural heritage accounts of Morelos.

Peru

Planning institutions, in connection with the National Programme on the Management of River Basins and Soil Conservation, based on the case study carried out in Peru on the rehabilitation of terraces.

iv) Training and fellowships

Fourth course on planning and environment in the Andean region, organized by ILPES, ECLAC and UNEP (La Paz, 20 May to 2 June 1988).

PROGRAMME 13: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

As a result of the studies and analyses carried out in 1987, significant collaboration was made possible with FAO in the preparation of the Study on Potentials for Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which that institution submitted to its Regional Conference held in October 1988 in Recife, Brazil.

Further analysis was undertaken both of the dynamic links between agriculture and industry and of the resulting transformations in agriculture. The main objective of the research --which includes a number of case studies currently underway-- is to generate clear perceptions of the determinants of technological change in agriculture.

The study of the region's agricultural entrepreneurs focussed on the conditions under which this class developed, the position it adopts vis-à-vis government policies and its links to other productive agents, such as the industrial sector. The methodology used in this research, to which the Netherlands and FAO generously contributed, included close working contacts with business organizations and the interviewing of a large number --almost 300-- of individual entrepreneurs in several countries.

Considerable progress was made in improving the criteria and methods of agricultural planning. A review was undertaken of the quantitative instruments used in the various phases of the sectoral planning process, in order to determine the effects on agriculture of the crisis and of the resulting adjustment policies. Emphasis was placed on the use of microcomputing in sectoral planning, with encouraging results.

The Programme collaborated in the training activities in policies and plans for agricultural development organized both by ILPES and by the FAO, by undertaking teaching assignments in the relevant courses.

Further emphasis was given to the analytic approach to the development of the agricultural economy and to government policies which determine the incentives for agricultural production. This required that a study be carried out of the interactions between general economic policies, the degree of liberalization of the economy as reflected in trade policies and specific sectoral policies. Empirical evidence was collected on the individual components of this set of policies and a preliminary quantification was made of their impact on agricultural growth.

With respect to the multidivisional activities related to the transformation of the productive structure, the Programme participated in the preparation of case studies, prepared draft documents on the transformation of the productive structures and on technological changes in agriculture. It also participated in a series of internal meetings on the progress of multidivisional activities in which the contents of draft documents on various aspects of the principal subject were discussed.

Considerable progress was made in improving the methodologies used to process quantitative information for the prospective analysis of agriculture. The Agricultural Statistics Analysis Technology (AGRO-STAT) system of FAO was integrated into the central computer of ECLAC, thereby providing new quantitative elements for the analysis of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and of the rural environment. The Programme collaborated with FAO (both its Headquarters in Rome and its regional office) in analysing the experiences and potential of agricultural planning in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

A series of documents on food security and biotechnology in Mexico was prepared in the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, thus continuing the co-operation with the Mexican Ministry of Programming and the Budget(SPP). In addition, together with the Action Comittee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA) and EEC, technical assistance continued to be provided to the Central American countries in the areas of food security, identification of new lines of export products and activities related to the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America. The Commission also actively participated in the work of the Interinstitutional Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA).

On 24-25 November 1988, in the Federal District of Mexico, a meeting of Central American experts in the production and export of citrus was held in which a document on this subject prepared by the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Unit was discussed.

A new agreement was signed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, thereby continuing the project on rural development planning being undertaken jointly with the Government of Mexico. Within the framework of the Italy/FAO Programme of Training in Planning, Policies and Projects concerning Agriculture and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROCAPLAN), a subregional course was organized in planning and agrarian policy. At the same time, a national course on rural development was conducted at the district level and a system was established of providing training by correspondence in the field of rural planning. With respect to the research activities falling under this project, research was completed in the areas of food and agricultural policies and subsidies, marketing systems, access of low-income urban groups to food, and analysis of peasant agriculture.

i) Documents

Agriculture, external trade and international co-operation (LC/G.1492-P), No. 73, "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.15 and E.88.II.G.15.

Desarrollo agrícola y participación campesina (LC/G.1551-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.11.

Perú: las empresas asociativas agrarias (LC/L.437).

Las empresas asociativas campesinas en la reforma agraria hondureña (LC/L.452).

Reforma agraria y empresas asociativas (LC/L.497).

El empresariado lechero en el Ecuador (LC/L.520).

Sistemas alimentarios: estructura, evolución y lineamientos de una política de seguridad alimentaria (LC/R.666).

Agricultura y políticas públicas en América Latina y el Caribe en los años ochenta (LC/R.735).

Características del mercado mundial de productos lácteos. (Aspectos de interés para América Latina) (LC/R.814 and Corr.1).

Las empresas asociativas en la agricultura (LC/R.830).

Políticas públicas para el desarrollo de la lechería en América Latina (LC/R.832).

México: el aprovechamiento de la frontera agrícola. Una bibliografía (LC/MEX/L.88).

Centroamérica: lineamientos para un programa de fomento de la producción de cítricos (LC/MEX/L.92).

Informe de la Reunión de Expertos para analizar las posibilidades de promover la producción de cítricos en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.95(SEM.26/3)).

Alternativas campesinas para la comercialización de productos agrícolas en México (LC/MEX/L.116).

Situación y perspectivas de los productos oleaginosos en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.123).

Informe de la Reunión sobre Biotecnología y Desarrollo Agroalimentario en México (LC/MEX/R.107(SEM.22/3)).

Informe de la Reunión Técnica sobre la Posibilidad de Producir Kenaf para la Fabricación de Pulpa de Celulosa (LC/MEX/R.111 (SEM.20/3)).

México: políticas y subsidios agrícolas y alimentarios, 1970-1988 (LC/MEX/R.176).

Producción campesina y tecnología agropecuaria en México (LC/MEX/R.180).

Centroamérica: algunas reflexiones sobre los problemas de transporte y comercialización de frutas y hortalizas (LC/MEX/R.188).

Informe preliminar sobre las posibilidades de expandir la producción de carne en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.189).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Working meeting on The Role of Agricultural Entrepreneurs in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 26-29 July 1988).

Meeting of Experts to Study the Possibility of Promoting the Production of Citrus Products in Central America (Mexico, D.F., 24-25 November 1988).

Workshop on The Role of Agricultural Entrepreneurs in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 12-15 December 1988).

Latin American Seminar on Trade and Macroeconomic Policies and their Impact on Agriculture in the Context of Structural Adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 May 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on Biotechnology and Food Security (Mexico, D.F., 24-30 March 1988).

First Seminar/Workshop on Rural Development (Valdivia, Chile, 29-31 July 1988).

International Conference of Agrarian Economists (Buenos Aires, 24-31 August 1988).

Latin American Seminar on Development and Promotion of Associations of Agricultural Producers (Rio de Janeiro, 17 September-6 October 1988).

Seminar on the Role of the Peasant Economy in the Agricultural Recovery and Development Strategy (San José, Costa Rica, 26-28 September 1988).

Meeting of the Interinstitutional Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) to consider the document entitled "Estrategia de acción conjunta para la reactivación agropecuaria en los países del Istmo Centroamericano y la República Dominicana" (Tegucigalpa, 27 September-1 October 1988).

Inter-American Course/Workshop on Agricultural Censuses (Santiago, Chile, 28 November- 16 December 1988).

Seminar on the evolution of the peasant class in Chile and the need for integrated rural development (Los Angeles, Chile, 1-2 December 1988).

Meeting in Support of the Evaluation Programme Groups of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), (San José, Costa Rica, 7-11 December 1988).

Third Meeting of the Interinstitutional Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA), convened by the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) (Panama, 13-17 December 1988).

High-Level Seminar on Agroindustrial Development Policies in the Region of Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 4-7 April 1989).

Seventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 8-10 May 1989).

Meeting of the Interinstitutional Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (Mexico, 1-2 June 1989).

International Seminar on Agrarian Structures, Agricultural Economy and Agro-Food Problems in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 21-23 June 1989).

Seminar on the Analysis and Definition of Policies on Food Security for the Central American Isthmus (Panama, 27-30 June 1989).

Fifth Government Consultation by the FAO on Follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Guatemala, 21-25 August 1989).

Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the Countries of the Andean Group (Lima, August/September 1989).

Round Table on the Regional Action Plan prepared by FAO for Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogotá, 5-8 September 1989).

Workshop on the Effectiveness of and Prospects for Agricultural Planning in the Current Strategy for National Development (Bogotá, 11-12 September 1989).

iii) Technical Assistance

At the request of the Governments of Central America, and in conjunction with the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, technical assistance was provided in the areas of agricultural development, irrigation expansion and marketing networks.

A mission was sent to the countries of Central America to prepare a diagnostic study and training programme in irrigation, under the terms of the agreement subscribed to by the Government of Mexico, the BCIE and ECLAC.

A mission was sent to San José to participate in the meeting of the Support Group of the Regional Technical Committee on Focus 1, of the Programme of Food Security of CADESCA, SELA and the EEC.

A mission was sent to Guatemala to attend the meeting of the Support Group of the Regional Technical Committee on Focus 11 --agricultural production.

Guatemala

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the area of agricultural and rural development and the Programme participated in the meetings of GISA.

Mexico

Negotiations were held with the Government of Mexico on the financing of the agricultural projects to be implemented in Central America, in conformity with the resolutions of the Ministries of Agriculture of the region and of GISA.

Nicaragua

Technical assistance was given to the Government in the area of agricultural and livestock policies.

Panama

Technical assistance was given to the Government in the area of agricultural policy.

A mission was also sent to examine the draft document on the economic assessment of the damages suffered by Panama in 1988.

Dominican Republic

Assistance was provided to the Government in the area of food security and agricultural development policies, programmes and projects.

iv) Training and fellowships

First Regional Course on Planning organized by the Italy/FAO Programme of Training in Planning, Policies and Projects of Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROCAPLAN)(Buenos Aires, 19-21 October 1988).

XXX International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, organized by ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 2-10 October 1989).

PROGRAMME 14: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

This programme, which was carried out with the support of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) through the Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Unit on Human Settlements, has strengthened its research and development activities, especially in relation to the functioning of metropolitan centres, the strengthening of local governments' capacity to manage human settlements and the formulation of housing policies in the context of national development strategies. The Unit has also done preliminary work on the role of non-governmental and community organizations in managing the habitat with a view to pursuing a more in-depth study in the next biennium.

In the area of training, an agreement was reached with other international bodies on the establishment of a regional training system on policy-making and financial administration for urban development projects in Latin America. The project was begun in 1989, with the participation of the World Bank, IDB, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), UNCHS and the Government of Spain.

The Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Unit on Human Settlements significantly increased its technical support activities and exchanges of experience with the countries of the region, as part of a policy aimed at establishing closer contact with national agencies operating in the housing and human settlements sector. In this context, substantive support was provided to a number of countries of the region in formulating sectoral housing policies and setting priorities for sectoral investment projects.

The Unit also contributed to the Commission's efforts work to assess the economic and social effects of natural disasters in the region.

Lastly, the Unit promoted a series of events at the national and regional levels, by either participating directly in their organization or sponsoring them, in order to stimulate continuing discussion of the main problems affecting the housing and human settlements sector, and of how the sector fits into the economic and social development policies being pursued by the countries of the region.

i) Documents

El tercer sector y la vivienda: ¿Una alternativa para el desarrollo del habitat de sectores de bajos ingresos? (LC/G.1560).

Metropolitanization in Latin America and the Caribbean: Quality of life and urban poverty (LC/L.409).

Pobreza crítica y necesidades habitacionales (LC/L.440).

Demanda y oferta de servicios urbanos en las ciudades medianas del Brasil: Proyecto DU-2 (LC/L.444).

Reflexiones sobre la pobreza crítica y las necesidades habitacionales (LC/L.445).

El área metropolitana de Santiago. Un análisis histórico global de sus problemas y los fundamentos de una planificación metropolitana de nuevo tipo (LC/L.504).

Innovaciones en materia de políticas urbanas: generación, ejecución y difusión (LC/L.509).

Capacitación para la prevención de desastres naturales en América Latina (LC/R.655).

Natural disasters and the planning of human settlements (UNDP/ECLAC/UNCHS publication).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Seminar on rural local governments and social participation, organized by the Chilean Agrarian Research Group and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 28-29 July 1988).

Meeting of experts on formulating an international plan for low-cost housing in the third world, organized by ECLAC, the International Union of Architects and UNCHS (Santiago, Chile, 22-26 August 1988).

Regional seminar on natural disasters and the planning of human settlements, organized by the Government of Ecuador, ECLAC, UNCHS, and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (Quito, 3-8 October 1988).

Meeting of experts on the establishment of a regional training programme in municipal administration and finance, organized by ECLAC, the World Bank, IDB, IULA and UNCHS (Quito, 19-25 November 1988).

Seminar on medium-sized cities, organized by "SUR Profesionales" (a non-governmental organization), ECLAC and the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO) (Santiago, Chile, 15-16 June 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

International seminar on technologies for human settlements, organized by the Instituto Eduardo Torroja, Spain (Madrid, 1-9 May 1988).

Seminar on the quality of life, organized by the Municipality of Lanús, Argentina (Buenos Aires, 15-20 May 1988).

International seminar "Coloquio CIUDAGUA", organized by the United Towns Organization (Montevideo, 1-6 August 1988).

Meeting on Latin American experiences in urban renewal and participation, organized by the Dominican Centre for Legal Advisory Assistance and Research of the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo, 21-27 September 1988).

Seminar on metropolitan alternatives (Mexico City, 19-21 October 1988).

Second meeting on the programme for a regional training system in urban management and planning (Quito, 21-23 November 1988).

Second Latin American Congress on Metropolitan Areas organized by the National Commission for the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (Buenos Aires, 21-25 November 1988).

International seminar on financing the development of large cities, organized by the Union of Ibero-American Capitals (Buenos Aires, 13-16 December 1988).

Seminar on co-ordination between non-governmental and governmental development agencies, organized by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Argentina (Corrientes, Argentina, 2-4 April 1989).

Twelfth meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, organized by UNCHS (Cartagena, Colombia, 24 April-3 May 1989).

Inter-agency seminar on decentralization and deconcentration of social sectors and services, organized by PAHO/WHO, ILPES, PREALC, UNESCO, UNDP and the Programme of Joint Studies on the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL) (São Paulo, Brazil, 10-12 October 1989).

Consultative meeting of the Programme of Science and Technology for Development --Fifth centenary on technology for low-cost housing (Mexico City, 3-9 November 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, in urban planning methodologies.

Latin American Faculty of Environmental Sciences, in urban management training.

Bolivia

Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, in preparing a national development strategy for the housing and town planning sector.

Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing, in evaluating development strategies and investment projects for the drinking water and sanitation sector.

National Fund for Regional Development, on municipal development.

Ecuador

Ecuadorian Habitat Commission, in preparing a regional seminar on natural disasters and the planning of human settlements.

National Housing Board, in evaluating sectoral housing policies.

Guyana

Municipal Investments Fund, in evaluating municipal development projects.

Peru

National Planning Institute, in establishing the Lima-Callao Metropolitan Region.

iv) Training and fellowships

Training course in urban administration, organized by ECLAC and ILPES (Mexico City, 17-22 October 1988).

PROGRAMME 15: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The main areas of activity have been: a) industrial restructuring at international level and in Latin America; b) support for small and medium-scale industry and c) the capital goods industry.

Closer contacts have been systematically sought with the Latin American entrepreneurial sector, academic circles within and outside of the region and international bodies working in related fields (the World Bank, IDB, JUNAC, OECD and SELA). This is reflected in the participation of staff members of the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division both in events organized by the institutions mentioned above and in activities promoted by the Division itself.

Research, technical assistance, training and extension activities have been carried out within the main activity areas mentioned.

The period marked the inception of the multidivisional project on changes in production patterns and international competitiveness, in which the following divisions, in addition to the Industry and Technology Division are participating: the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division, the Transport and Communications Division, the Natural Resources and Energy Division and the International Trade and Development Division.

In the area of training, courses were given on industrial and technological policies and industrial development problems and policies within the framework of the ILPES training programme, and work was carried out in conjunction with UNESCO on a regional seminar/workshop for trainers in the planning and administration of education.

A regional preparatory assistance project financed by UNDP on technological innovation and international competitiveness, which will help to strengthen the activities carried out under the multidivisional project, was formulated and approved. In January 1989 a high-level preparatory meeting was carried out in connection with this regional project. A programme being carried out in co-operation with the Government of Italy in support of small and medium-scale industry is still under way. The Joint Division also participated in a mission to evaluate the project on the situation and in prospects for the supply and production of capital goods and in a discussion on the implementation of a new stage in that project.

Three seminars were held on industrial restructuring and international competitiveness and were attended by experts from Latin America, industrial countries and international bodies and by directors of enterprises in a number of countries in the region.

The output of the first seminar was summarized in the document entitled "Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe Nº 6".

Several other publications were issued on subjects in which research had been conducted and advisory services provided, and teaching material was prepared for the ILPES course on industry.

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico negotiated the project on industrial reconversion in Central America and set it in motion. Existing needs for technical co-operation were studied and identified, and a number of missions were carried out to present the findings to officials of governments, chambers of industry and institutions responsible for the process of integration.

i) Documents

El proceso de desarrollo de la pequeña y mediana empresa y su papel en el sistema industrial: el caso de Italia, Cuadernos de la CEPAL series No. 57 (LC/G.1476-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.7.

Reestructuración industrial y cambio tecnológico: consecuencias para América Latina, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 74 (LC/G.1493/Rev.1-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.13.

Industrialización en América Latina: de la "caja negra" al "casillero vacío": comparación de patrones contemporáneos de industrialización, Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 60 (LC/G.1534-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.5.

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe Nº 5 (LC/G.1554).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe Nº 6 (LC/G.1567).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe Nº 7 (LC/G.1578).

La reestructuración mundial del sector de los bienes de capital y su proyección en el decenio de los años 1990: políticas industriales en los países desarrollados y en los países en desarrollo (LC/L.479).

Generación de ventajas comparativas y dinamismo industrial (LC/R.559/Rev.1).

La pequeña y mediana industria en América Latina: experiencias y potencialidades (LC/R.661).

La industrialización en América Latina: evolución y perspectivas (LC/R.662).

Economic integration and the internationalization of production in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.670).

Japanese business activities in Brazil (LC/R.753).

La demanda de bienes de capital para la minería latinoamericana en el período 1986-1995 (LC/R.754).

Competitividad internacional e innovación tecnológica en la industria metalmecánica chilena: un estudio de casos (LC/R.767).

La industria de bienes de capital en América Latina: realidad y potencialidades (LC/R.768).

La industrialización en Japón, 1955-1980. Estructura y características de las manufacturas (LC/R.798).

Impacto tecnológico y productivo de la minería del cobre en la industria chilena, 1955-1988 (LC/R.811).

Cooperación técnica industrial: una perspectiva empresarial (LC/R.821).

La promoción a la inversión industrial en la Argentina: efectos sobre la estructura industrial (LC/BUE/L.109).

Reestructuración industrial en la Argentina y sus efectos regionales: 1973-1984 (LC/BUE/R.112).

Primeras reflexiones acerca de la creciente importancia de las plantas pequeñas y medianas en las estructuras industriales: crisis productiva, cambio tecnológico y tamaños de plantas (LC/BUE/R.141).

La problemática de las pequeñas y medianas empresas industriales: algunos aspectos metodológicos aplicados al caso argentino (LC/BUE/R.142).

Centroamérica: promoción de exportaciones y sustitución de importaciones en el sector manufacturero (LC/MEX/R.131).

La industria argentina: desarrollo y cambios estructurales (LC/BUE/G.103), published by Bibliotecas Universitarias, Centro Editor de América Latina, Buenos Aires.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Seminar on industrial restructuring and international competitiveness (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 December 1988).

High-level meeting in preparation for ECLAC/UNDP project on designing policies for strengthening the capacity for technological innovation and increasing the international competitiveness of Latin American industry (Santiago, Chile, 26-27 January 1989).

Seminar on Industrial Restructuring and International Competitiveness: The case of Italy (Santiago, Chile, 20-21 July 1989, organized in conjunction with the Social Development Division).

Seminar on industrial restructuring and international competitiveness (Santiago, Chile, 24-27 July 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting on the regional co-operation programme in the field of pharmaceuticals, organized by SELA (Caracas, 11-13 May 1988).

Seminar on Joint Investment in Co-operation with Developing Countries: The case of the southern cone countries and Brazil, organized by the Government of Italy (Bergamo and Modena, Italy, 12-16 June 1988).

Seminar on trends in Brazil at the beginning of the twenty-first century, organized by the Campinas State University (São Paulo, Brazil, 1-5 August 1988).

Meeting on evaluation of UNDP regional programmes on technology exchange, organized by OECD (Paris, 14 and 15 September 1988).

Forum on the capital goods industry as a tool in the development of Peru, organized jointly by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Tourism and Integration, the National Association of Industries of Peru and JUNAC (Lima, 24-27 November 1988).

International seminar on the management of technology, organized jointly by Centro Interuniversitario de Desarrollo Andino (CINDA) and UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 16-18 January 1989).

Seminar on a comprehensive production system in the mining sector, organized by the Association of Metallurgy and Metal-Working Industries (ASIMET) (Santiago, Chile, 21 March 1989).

Seminar on industrial development policies and the future of the sector in the medium and long-term, organized by UNIDO (Quito, 9-13 May 1989).

Trade Fair in the field of mining and metallurgy (Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, 25-26 May 1989).

Seminar on the growth of the world economy, organized by the Latin American Centre for International Economics and Policies (CLEPI), ILPES and the Programme of Joint Studies and the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL) (Santiago, Chile 1-3 June 1989).

Seminar on information, data processing, planning and action, organized by ECLAC/CLADES/ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 12-14 July 1989).

Twelfth workshop on Systems Engineering, University of Chile, Faculty of Physical Sciences and Mathematics (Santiago, Chile, 14 July 1989).

Sixth Inter-Congress (topic: "The Pacific: Bridge or barrier?"), organized by the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile (Viña del Mar, Chile, 7-10 August 1989).

Eighth Brazilian Congress of Economists (Porto Alegre, Brazil, 19-22 September 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Government authorities, in conjunction with UNCTAD, on guarantee funds.

Ministry of Industry, on access to credit by small- and medium-sized industries.

Brazil

Planning Institute of Brazil, discussion and critical analysis of studies in the developing industrial area.

Ecuador

Ministry of Industry, Trade, Integration and Fisheries and the Industrial Development Centre of Ecuador (CENDES) to draw the terms of reference for a joint IDB/UNIDO/ECLAC mission on industrial policy.

Uruguay

Ministry of Industry and Energy, on small and medium-sized industries.

iv) Training and fellowships

Course on industrial and technological policy held within ILPES Training Programme (Santiago, Chile, 1-12 August 1988).

Co-operation in the regional seminar/workshop on the training of trainers in the planning and administration of education, organized by UNESCO (Santiago, Chile, 2 May 1989).

Course on industrial development problems and policies held within the ILPES Training Programme (Santiago, Chile, 2-13 October 1989)

PROGRAMME 16: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

The activities carried out with respect to the first, second and fourth subprogrammes by the International Trade and Development Division focused on three main areas.

1. Latin America and the New International Economic Order

a) Follow-up of the current process of multilateral trade negotiations within GATT (Uruguay Round). In close collaboration with UNCTAD, reports were prepared which sought to identify the strategic interests pursued by the Latin American countries with respect to the subjects dealt with in the Uruguay Round of negotiations. The possible implications of the negotiations for the world trade system were analysed and suggestions were made as to actions which should be taken by Latin American countries. At the request of some governments of the region (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru), ECLAC participated in national support seminars that had been organized to deal, among other things, with their insertion into the Uruguay Round. A seminar of Latin American experts on the subject was also organized.

b) In the area of international economic relations: i) four six-monthly reports were prepared on trends in international trade relations with the aim of outlining those events that appeared to best reflect the present international economic and trade picture and putting into perspective its implications for the system of international trade and financing; and ii) a document was prepared which examined centre-periphery relations as they have prevailed in recent years and in the light of their likely prospects. This means that the region must organize enough bargaining power at the international level to enable it to cope with the most adverse of the factors and trends that might be generated by the international economy.

c) In the field of commodities, three main lines of activity were developed during the period. The first dealt with the growing role of commodity exchanges, and especially futures markets, in the pricing of commodities, on the basis of special studies made of the London Metal Exchange, the Chicago grain market and the New York tropical commodities market. The second, carried out in collaboration with the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, dealt with the impact of the latest forms of technological progress on the market prospects for some commodities, both from the supply side --new forms and possibilities of production and processing-- and from the demand side (alternative uses). During the initial phase, the cases of tin and aluminium were considered at the Meeting on Technological Options and Opportunities for Development: the

Aluminium and Tin Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Santiago, Chile, on 26 and 27 October 1989. Three documents on the subject were prepared jointly with UNCTAD for the meeting. The third line of activity involved a global examination of the current status of Latin America's export commodities and the various factors --technological, institutional, monetary and financial-- that affect the market prospects for such commodities. A summary document was prepared on these three lines of research, containing the results of consultant studies carried out for the Division over the past three years.

d) With regard to protectionism, a phase of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) was completed on the use of Latin American purchasing power as an instrument for trade negotiations with developed economies. Work carried out in that phase included the preparation of statistics on the export dependency of developed countries by products and markets, and the co-ordination and consolidation of a series of consultant studies designed to permit the presentation of a report to the Latin American Council of SELA held in 1988. More recently, the last of the activities under this heading involved the preparation of a summary report, in conjunction with UNCTAD, for presentation to the Fifteenth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council of SELA, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 1 July-2 August 1989.

e) Various activities were carried out with respect to services: a report was published on Latin American co-operation in that field; extensive work was carried out on producer services on the one hand and on service-sector statistics (in collaboration with the Division of Statistics and Projections) on the other, resulting in the publication of a total of nine documents, and, two seminars, were organized, the first in conjunction with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the other in collaboration with SELA. Finally, a broad conceptual document was prepared on services.

2. Economic relations between Latin America and other regions

Two reports were published: "La evolución económica del Japón y su impacto en América Latina", and "Perspectivas de las relaciones económicas entre los países de América Latina y los países socialistas de Europa, a la luz de las reformas económicas en estos últimos". Both reports make suggestions for regional action with regard to economic ties with the countries in question.

3. Economic integration and co-operation

a) In this area, the project entitled Support for the Processes of Regional Integration and Economic Co-operation, which had operated with the support of the Netherlands government, ended on 31 August 1988. New projects have been submitted to donor country governments in order to re-establish the capacity for analysis and for presenting proposals and providing technical assistance in this field.

b) Smooth contacts were maintained with the secretariats of regional and subregional integration and co-operation bodies. ECLAC also has technical co-operation agreements with SELA, ALADI and the Andean Group. Similarly, ECLAC worked in close co-operation with bodies such as INTAL, the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE), the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), the Andean Parliament and other co-operation institutions.

c) At the request of the Andean Parliament, a study was prepared on its incorporation as a permanent body of the Cartagena Agreement. A document was also prepared for ALADI on the elimination of non-tariff barriers among member countries.

d) Follow-up and assistance activities were also effected with regard to the Regional Round of Negotiations and the Trade Recovery and Expansion Programme of ALADI. Technical assistance was provided to Bolivia to enable it to make the most of the opportunities offered by subregional economic integration.

e) An expert meeting was held on co-operation in science and technology, attended by government representatives from Latin American countries. Four documents were prepared for this meeting. The Fourth Meeting of Officials Responsible for the External Trade of the Member Countries of ALADI was also held, thus giving some continuity to the idea of offering a semi-official forum to debate the topics of international trade and integration. The first three meetings had been held in 1983, 1985 and 1987.

f) Nine documents on integration and regional co-operation were prepared during the period under review.

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico prepared a study on export promotion and import substitution in the Central American manufacturing sector and a brief review was made of tariff reduction policies in the Central American countries.

A dialogue was maintained with the World Bank on the study the Bank was carrying out with respect to the Central American Common Market (CACM) in the context of the adjustment and stabilization policies being applied by Central American countries.

A preliminary note on trends in the process of integration in Central America in 1985-1987 was prepared; work was begun on implementing the project entitled Support for the reorientation of the Central American Common Market, and progress was made with respect to establishing a data base of macroeconomic statistics for the region.

Measures were also taken to promote development of the trade potential of Central America with the rest of Latin America. In that connection, documents were prepared and circulated to the Presidents, Vice-presidents and the Ministers of Economic Affairs of the Central American countries. Similarly, relations with Latin American counterparts were strengthened, particularly with Mexico, which is expanding its trade and financial co-operation with the Central American region in line with the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and other regional bodies in the preparation of material for the negotiations between the governments of Central America and those of the European Economic Community (EEC), particularly with respect to commodity exports. A document on the access of Central American export commodities to the markets of EEC countries was prepared on the basis of a meeting of experts and a document was also drafted, with the co-operation of various regional bodies, assessing the co-operation extended by EEC to Central American countries.

Relations were strengthened with some of the governments providing assistance to the Central American region, particularly the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Canada. Statements were delivered at various meetings organized by EEC, the Scandinavian countries and the Government of Canada on the need to focus external co-operation on the main problems faced by the Central American countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 16.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

SUBPROGRAMME 16.2: ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND OTHER REGIONS

SUBPROGRAMME 16.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION

i) Documents

CEPAL News, vol. VII, Nos. 1-12.

Protectionism: regional negotiations and defence strategies (LC/G.1459-P), Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 59. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.G.9.

The evolution of the external debt problem in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1487/Rev.2-P), Estudios e Informes de la

CEPAL series, No. 72. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.G.10.

Cooperación latinoamericana en servicios: antecedentes y perspectivas (LC/G.1489-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 68. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.6.

Agricultura, comercio exterior y cooperación internacional (LC/G.1492-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 73. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.15.

La evolución económica del Japón y su impacto en América Latina (LC/G.1535-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 70. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.12.

The potentialities of present technological capabilities in the Latin American commodity sector (LC/L.505).

Comercialización de productos básicos agropecuarios (LC/R.621).

Producción y comercio internacional de servicios en América Latina y el Caribe: peculiaridades de su evolución (1970-1986) (LC/R.625).

La evolución reciente de las relaciones comerciales internacionales: II Informe (LC/R.638).

Propuesta metodológica para mejorar las estadísticas de servicios: examen del caso chileno (LC/R.639).

Integración regional: desafíos y opciones (LC/R.640).

Relaciones económicas entre los centros industrializados y la periferia latinoamericana (LC/R.641).

Minería y comercio internacional en América Latina (LC/R.643).

Asociación latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) y Mercado Común Centroamericano (MCCA): estadísticas de comercio exterior de manufacturas (LC/R.646).

Hacia una nueva cooperación económico-comercial entre Chile e Italia en ciertas ramas productoras de bienes (LC/R.658).

El Parlamento Andino: órgano principal del Acuerdo de Cartagena (LC/R.664).

El marco conceptual y metodológico de las estadísticas de servicios: necesidades y perspectivas de los países en desarrollo (LC/R.668).

Chile: comercio exterior de bienes, período 1970-1986 (LC/R.671).

Los servicios al productor: un análisis de oferta y demanda y lineamientos de política para su desarrollo (LC/R.672).

Los servicios al productor en la industria chilena de textiles y de confecciones: un estudio piloto (LC/R.673).

La evolución reciente de las relaciones comerciales internacionales: III Informe (LC/R.681/Corr.1).

Elementos de juicio para facilitar las negociaciones sobre la eliminación de las restricciones no arancelarias en los países de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI), con especial referencia a los productos básicos (LC/R.682).

Perspectivas de las relaciones económicas entre los países de América Latina y los países socialistas de Europa, a la luz de la reformas económicas en estos últimos (LC/R.683).

Transações internacionais de serviços do Brasil: uma nota estatística e metodológica (LC/R.685).

Main issues and prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Uruguay Round. Review of Developments in the Uruguay Round (LC/R.688(SEM.46/3 and Add.1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)).

Acotaciones para un análisis político general de la Ronda Uruguay (LC/R.689).

Los servicios al productor en la industria textil argentina (LC/R.693).

Los servicios al productor y la industria textil y del vestido en México: un informe preliminar (LC/R.695).

Uruguay Round issues: elements of a multilateral framework for trade in services (LC/R.696(SEM.46/5)).

O papel dos serviços na modernização da industria textil brasileira (LC/R.698).

El comercio internacional de servicios en al área de la informática, la información electrónica y las telecomunicaciones (LC/R.699).

Aspectos metodológicos recientes de la cooperación europea en el campo de la ciencia y la tecnología (LC/R.701(SEM.47/3)).

Los servicios al productor en la industria textil latinoamericana: informe consolidado de cuatro estudios de caso (LC/R.709).

Las medidas sobre inversiones relacionadas con el comercio (MIRC) en el Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio (GATT) (LC/R.711).

Algunos antecedentes sobre cooperación regional en ciencia y tecnología (LC/R.713(SEM.47/2)).

La experiencia francesa de cooperación en integración multinacional en biotecnología en Europa (LC/R.721(SEM.47/4)).

Resumen y conclusiones del Seminario sobre Situación y Perspectivas de la Participación de los Países de América Latina y el Caribe en la Ronda Uruguay del Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio (GATT) (LC/R.731(SEM.47/6)).

Comercio internacional de productos agrícolas y negociaciones coemrciales multilaterales en la Ronda Uruguay del Acuerdo General sobre Arancels Aduaneros y Comercio (GATT) (LC/R.733).

La evolución reciente de las relaciones comerciales internacionales: IV Informe (LC/R.749).

The export potential of small- and medium-sized enterprises of some selected countries of Latin America to the European Economic Community (EEC); Summary (LC/R.752/Rev.1).

El nuevo papel de los servicios en la economía latinoamericana y del Caribe (LC/R.772).

Exportaciones latinoamericanas de productos básicos: situación y perspectivas (LC/R.778).

Síntesis del Seminario de Cooperación en Ciencia y Tecnología (LC/R.794).

Technological options and opportunities for development: a comparative study between aluminium and tin (LC/R.801(SEM.53/3)).

The tin industry of Latin America: technological options and opportunities for growth (LC/R.802(SEM.53/4)).

The aluminium industry of Latin America and the Caribbean: technological options and opportunities for growth (LC/R.803(SEM.53/5)).

Informe de la Reunión sobre la Situación y Perspectivas de los Productos Básicos Exportados por América Latina (LC/R.804).

Síntesis de la Cuarta Reunión de Funcionarios Responsables del Comercio Exterior de los Países Miembros de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) (LC/R.816(SEM.52/3)).

La evolución reciente de las relaciones comerciales internacionales. V Informe (LC/R.817).

Comercio Internacional e Inserción de América Latina (LC/R.822).

Surgimiento y declinación del comercio entre países en desarrollo (LC/R.823).

Report of the Meeting on Technological Options and Opportunities for Development: The aluminium and tin industries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.837(SEM.53/6)).

Propuestas de integración y desarrollo de las áreas fronterizas argentino-uruguayas del río Uruguay (LC/BUE/G.101).

Las relaciones comerciales entre la Argentina y los Estados Unidos: algunos aspectos centrales, 1973-1986; versión preliminar (LC/BUE/R.130).

Informe de la Decimoctava Reunión de la Comisión Interinstitucional para el Cumplimiento de las Decisiones del Comité de Cooperación del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.99).

Informe de la Decimonovena Reunión de la Comisión Interinstitucional para el Cumplimiento de las Decisiones del Comité de Cooperación del Isstmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.100).

Centroamérica: Situación actual y perspectivas de la economía y la integración (LC/MEX/L.101/Rev.1).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana 1985-1987 (LC/MEX/L.104).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1988 (LC/MEX/L.105).

Asistencia económica de la Comunidad Económica Europea hacia Centroamérica: Avances que podrían lograrse en la Reunión de San José IV (LC/MEX/R.95).

Alternativas de negociación sobre productos básicos entre el Istmo Centroamericano y la Comunidad Económica Europea (LC/MEX/R.125/Rev.1(SEM.25/2/Rev.1)).

Informe y recomendaciones de la Reunión de Expertos para Analizar Alternativas de Negociación ante la Subcomisión de

Productos Básicos, Comunidad Económica Europea-Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.126(SEM.25/3)).

Informe sobre la cooperación de la Comunidad Económica Europea a los países del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.160/Rev.2).

Evaluación preliminar de la cooperación de la Comunidad Económica Europea a los países del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.162).

Evolución reciente del intercambio comercial entre los países del Istmo Centroamericano y la Comunidad Económica Europea (LC/MEX/R.168/Rev.1).

Exportaciones y maduración industrial (LC/MVD.R.20 and Add.1).

Aspectos metodológicos recientes de la cooperación europea en el campo de la ciencia y de la tecnología (LC/MVD/R.27).

International economic highlights, 1987 (LC/WAS/L.02).

Economic Survey of the United States, 1987 (LC/G.1477; LC/WAS/L/03/Rev.1).

International economic highlights, 1988 (LC/WAS/L.04).

Economic Survey of the United States, 1988 (LC/WAS/L.05 and Corr.1).

An annotated guide to the United States Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (LC/WAS/L.06/Rev.1).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by Subprogrammes

Seminar on Main Issues and Prospects for the Participation of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (Santiago, Chile, 26-28 October 1988).

First Subregional Seminar on Informatics (Lima, 21-22 November 1988).

Latin American Seminar on the Improvement of Statistics on Services (Lima, 23-24 November 1988).

Regional Seminar on Producer Services (Lima, 25-26 November 1988).

Seminar on Co-operation in Science and Technology (Montevideo, 5-7 December 1988).

Informal Consultation on Financial and Monetary Co-operation in Connection with Trade among Latin American Countries (Santiago, Chile, 7 April 1989).

Meeting of Experts on the Status and Prospects of Commodities Exported by Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 21-22 August 1989).

Fourth Meeting of Officials Responsible for the External Trade of the Member Countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 September 1989).

Meeting on Technological Options and Opportunities for Development: the Aluminium and Tin Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 26-27 October 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Central American Integration (Guatemala City, 7-8 January 1988).

Meeting of Central American Vice-Presidents (Guatemala City, 21-23 January 1988).

Seminar on Direct Foreign Investment and Trade in Services (Lima, 29 January-5 February 1988).

International Symposium on the Cartagena Agreement (La Paz, 29 February-2 March 1988).

Meeting on Development Strategies and Alternatives in Times of Crisis (Quito, 29 February-2 March 1988).

National Seminar on Services (Havana, 29 February-4 March 1988).

Second Meeting of Agencies Responsible for Services (Caracas, 12 March 1988).

Second Meeting of Regional Economic Bodies, convened by SELA (Caracas, 22 March 1988).

Seminar on External Debt, Macroeconomic Policies and Growth (Mendoza, Argentina, 29-31 March 1988).

Seminar of European Parliamentarians on Peace and Development in Central America (Oxford, England, 7-11 April 1988).

Meeting on the 1988-1990 Work Programme of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Economists (Havana, 16-29 April 1988).

Round Table on Trade Policies and Food Security (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 May 1988).

Eighteenth General Meeting of the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) (Buenos Aires, 16-19 May 1988).

Trade Strategy and Negotiations in Latin America (SELA) (Caracas, 6-7 June 1988).

Meeting of Experts to Analyse the Relations between Debt and Trade (Caracas, 16-17 June 1988).

Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Economic Integration (Guatemala City, 17-18 June 1988).

Eighth Meeting of Latin American and Caribbean Agencies Responsible for Economic Integration and Co-operation (Lima, 21-22 July 1988).

Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Economic Integration (Guatemala City, 26-30 July 1988).

SIECA/UNCTAD Seminar on Trade Negotiations and the Uruguay Round (San José, Costa Rica, 27-30 July 1988).

Colloquium on the International Economy (La Paz, 10-12 August 1988).

Seminar on the Impact of United States Policies on Central America (San José, Costa Rica, 10-13 August 1988).

First Meeting of the Programme on Co-operation with respect to Regional Integration (San José, Costa Rica, 12-16 October 1988).

Seminar on Industrial Prospects in Nicaragua (Managua, 16-20 October 1988).

Seminar on the Andean Group and the Uruguay Round (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 29 October-2 November 1988).

Forty-fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva, 7-9 November 1988).

Seminar organized jointly by the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) and the Central Bank of Costa Rica to discuss documents on adjustment programmes and the external debt (San José, Costa Rica, 25-26 November 1988).

Regional Seminar on Producer Services (Lima, 25-26 November 1988).

Seminar on Co-operation and Regional Integration of Central America and Europe (Maastricht, Netherlands, 4-16 December 1988).

National Seminar on Services (San José, Costa Rica, 13-15 February 1989).

National Seminar on "New Topics" in the Uruguay Round (Managua, 1-3 March 1989).

National Seminar on Services (Santo Domingo, 6-8 March 1989).

Co-ordination Meeting of Regional Bodies (Santiago, Chile, 13 March 1989).

Meeting of High-Level Government Representatives (ALADI) (Montevideo, 15-17 March 1989).

Informal Meeting of Agencies Responsible for Services and Intellectual Property (Caracas, 15-19 May 1989).

Seminar on the Structure of International Trade: Current Approach and Future Prospects (Quito, 29 May-2 June 1989).

National Seminar on Bolivia and the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (La Paz, 5-7 June 1989).

National Seminar on Costa Rica and the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (San José, Costa Rica, 12-14 June 1989).

National Seminar on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Guatemala City, 15-16 June 1989).

Seminar on Mexico and the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (Mexico City, 19-23 June 1989).

National Seminar on Services (Santiago, Chile, 13-14 July 1989).

Meeting of Experts on Air Transport Services (Caracas, 26-27 October 1989).

Meeting of Experts on Telecommunications Services (Caracas, 30-31 October 1989).

Meeting of Experts on Construction and Engineering Services (Caracas, 1-2 November 1989).

Meeting of Experts on Audiovisual Services (Caracas, 3-4 November 1989).

Meeting of Experts on Financial Services (Caracas, 6-7 November 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Integration agencies

To INTAL through the delivery of lectures as part of the course on integration.

To ALADI in the area of integration and regional co-operation.

To SIECA in the area of international co-operation with Central America.

To the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE) to achieve greater co-ordination in the work programmes of integration and co-operation agencies.

To JUNAC in the preparation of three seminars on services.

To SELA, on the subject of purchasing power.

Bolivia

To the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs with respect to the preparation of a strategy for participation in regional integration.

Costa Rica

To the participants in the National Seminar on Services, with respect to the transnationalization of services, limitations and possibilities for Latin American countries.

To the Government, in its negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC).

Spain

To the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) through the delivery of lectures under the ICI-ILPES co-operation programme.

Guatemala

To the Government, in its negotiations with the EEC, regional integration agencies and the international community in general.

To the Government, in respect of economic development particularly external financing.

Honduras

To the Government, in its negotiations with the EEC with respect to economic co-operation and external trade.

Nicaragua

To the Government, in its negotiations with the EEC and in order to assist its participation in the meeting of the group of integration agencies in connection with the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC).

SUBPROGRAMME 16.3: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

1. Activities under this subprogramme form part of the work programme of Module II, "Development Financing", of joint UNDP/ECLAC project RLA/87/003, in the areas of the generation and allocation of domestic financial resources for development, external financing and external debt, and regional financial integration.

a) Domestic financing

Domestic savings and the financial system

Several case studies have been carried out in Latin America and Central America aimed at analysing the factors governing the generation of domestic savings in the countries of the region (differentiating between public savings and private savings), and the efficiency and operation of national financial systems. Together with the case studies, two summary documents were prepared which incorporate the main conclusions drawn from the comparative analysis of the above-mentioned studies.

In August 1988, the Joint ECLAC/UNCTAD Programme on Monetary and Financial Issues was established. Its aim is to prepare case studies of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America based on experiences with respect to domestic savings and financing.

b) External financing

The external debt continued to be monitored, and studies were carried out in this field.

Two technical seminars were organized to review the case studies carried out.

c) Financial integration

ECLAC participated in an informal consultative meeting on financial and monetary co-operation in connection with trade among Latin American countries. In this meeting, the current status of regional economic integration was examined and some lines of action were proposed for strengthening integration mechanisms.

In May 1989, ECLAC attended a meeting of the Central American Monetary Council in San José, Costa Rica, which had been convened to analyse a proposal for the reactivation and strengthening of the Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund.

2. Meetings and seminars

Special mention may be made of ECLAC's participation in three meetings. The first of these was on international economic co-operation and was held at United Nations Headquarters; the second was the Fourty-eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain, and the third was a meeting of the Advisory Group of the South Commission, in the field of North-South relations. Two seminars, "Savings and Efficiency in the Allocation of Financial Resources: The Experience of Latin America" and "Savings and Financing" were organized by Module II, "Development Financing", of project RLA/87/003.

3. Technical assistance missions

A considerable number of technical assistance missions were carried out: four to the Ministry of Finance of Guatemala, three to Ecuador and two to Costa Rica. At the request of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), a technical assistance mission was sent to Addis Abeba from 21 June-2 July 1988.

At the request of officials of the Office of the Vice-President of the Central Bank of Argentina, a mission was sent to that country to give advisory assistance to the Central Bank authorities.

i) Documents

"Financiamiento del Desarrollo" series, No. 1 --Regulación y supervisión de la banca en la experiencia de liberalización financiera en Chile (1974-1988) (LC/L.522).

Rescate y conversión de la deuda externa (LC/R.627).

La crisis externa y el financiamiento del desarrollo latinoamericano (LC/R.751).

Seminario "Ahorro y Financiamiento". Resumen y conclusiones (LC/R.834).

NOTE: Because of the nature of this subprogramme, case study reports are considered confidential. Confidential case study reports were prepared on Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile and Argentina.

Articles in external periodicals

"La inserción institucional del Banco Central de Chile", Cuadernos de Economía, No. 77, Universidad Católica de Chile.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Subprogramme

Seminar on Savings and Efficiency in the Allocation of Financial Resources: Experiences in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 January 1989).

Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Joint UNDP/ECLAC Project RLA/87/003 "Identification of policy options for the economic recovery and development of Latin America and the Caribbean" (Santiago, Chile, 27 January 1989).

Regional seminar on "Savings and Financing" (Santiago, Chile, 29 November-1 December 1989).

Participation in meetings and conferences

Seminar on World Economic Trends (La Paz, 19-22 April 1988).

Fourty-sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain (Rio de Janeiro, 4-7 May 1988).

Special Meeting of the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) (Rio de Janeiro, 5 May 1988).

Meeting of the Cartagena Consensus (Montevideo, 2-3 June 1988).

Fourty-seventh Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain (Madrid, 19-21 September 1988).

1988 Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (Berlin, 20-21 September 1988).

Twenty-fifth Meeting of Officials of Central Banks (Washington, D.C., 17-21 October 1988).

Meeting on the Private Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean and the External Debt Crisis (Bogotá, 31 October-2 November 1988).

Follow-up Meeting pursuant to Decision 285 of the Fourteenth Regular Session of the Latin American Council of SELA (Isla Margarita, Venezuela, 26-28 November 1988).

Round Table on Financial Systems and Policies (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 3-7 December 1988).

Miami Congressional Workshop on the Latin American External Debt (Miami, 12-18 January 1989).

Informal consultation on financial and monetary co-operation in the context of trade among Latin American countries (Santiago, Chile, April 1989).

Fourty-eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain (Ottawa, Canada, 3-4 May 1989).

Forum on Debt, Growth and Trade in the 1990s sponsored by UNDP, the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of the Andean Group, JUNAC, CAF and Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas de Perù (Lima, 16-18 May 1989).

Meeting at United Nations Headquarters on international economic co-operation (New York, 29 May-4 June 1989).

Tenth financial seminar of United Systems (UNISYS), Latin American and Caribbean Group. Conference on Bank Solvency in Latin America (Boca Ratón, Florida, 29 May-4 June 1989).

Meeting of the Advisory Group of the South Commission, on North-South relations (Geneva, 9-15 July 1989).

Seminar on "Inflation and Public Finances", Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamerica (CIEPLAN), (Santiago, Chile, July 1989).

Conference on "Independence of the Central Bank", Georgetown University-Instituto Latinoamericano de Doctrina y Estudios Sociales (ILADES) programme (Santiago, Chile, July 1989).

Ninth Latin American Meeting of the Econometrics Society (Santiago, Chile, August 1989).

1989 Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C., 26-28 September 1989).

International Symposium on Development and Culture, Universidad de Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 2-6 October 1989).

Seminar on "The World Economy, Latin America and the Role of the IDB" (Washington, D.C., 25-27 October 1989).

Eleventh National Meeting of Enterprises (ENADE 1989), organized by the Instituto Chileno de Administracion Racional de Empresas (ICARE) (Santiago, Chile, 14-15 November 1989).

Twenty-sixth Meeting of Officials of Central Banks of the American Continent (Havana, 20-24 November 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

UNCTAD

Participation in a meeting on monetary, financial and trade issues with respect to the critical problems affecting the developing countries (Geneva, September 1989).

Argentina

To the Office of the Vice-President of the Central Bank, with respect to monetary policy.

Costa Rica

To the Government, in the assessment of short-term macroeconomic policies and co-operation in designing medium-term policies.

To the Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN), in drawing up a technical assistance project on economic policy and financial matters.

Ecuador

To the Department of Planning, with respect to the National Economic and Social Development Plan, 1989-1992.

To the National Development Council, with respect to the analysis of recent trends and future prospects of inflation in Ecuador and recommendations to the country's economic authorities regarding the adoption of appropriate stabilization measures.

To the Monetary Board and the Central Bank, to evaluate the short-term macroeconomic and financial programme.

Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

To ECA, at its request, in the analysis and discussion of proposed structural adjustment policies in Africa and the implementation of alternative approaches to structural adjustment at the national level.

Guatemala

To the Ministry of Finance, with respect to short-term economic policy and global macroeconomic programming issues.

Dominican Republic

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Central Bank, to assess macroeconomic policies and establish a system of data communication for their regular assessment.

To government authorities, with respect to economic recovery policies.

iv) Training and fellowships

Lecture on the functions of the Central Bank of Chile, Universidad de Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 19 June 1989).

Lecture delivered to executives of Shell International on "The Present and Future Prospects of the Chilean Economy" (Santiago, Chile, 19 June 1989).

Lecture delivered at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) on policies in Latin America in the face of the external debt (Santiago, Chile, 22 June 1989).

Participation in the seminar on "Development Financing Policy and Strategy of Latin America", organized by ALIDE, CEMLA and the Central Bank of Uruguay. A lecture on "Solvency and Prospects of Development Financing Institutions" was delivered (Montevideo, 4-8 July 1989).

Lecture on "Economic Aspects of the External Debt Problem", delivered at the seminar on Theories and Practices of International Negotiation (Mexico City, August 1989).

SUBPROGRAMME 16.5: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean concentrated, as in the past, on the analysis of issues relevant to the promotion of socio-economic development in CDCC countries and the initiation and implementation of projects dealing with such issues.

During the period under consideration, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean kept the evolution of the economic performance of the Caribbean countries under review, placing special emphasis on the burden put on some of the economies by the servicing of the external debt. In addition, activities geared towards the improvement of economic management of the countries were undertaken by this Office. Notable among these activities were the various advisory services on public sector planning and seminars on project banks and investment programming. The availability of trade finance in the Caribbean was surveyed and the results of the survey put at the disposal of public and private sector enterprises to enable them to take full advantage of the facilities available and further expand trade between the countries of the region and those of the outside world. In the same field of trade, various countertrade practices were analysed and discussed with representatives of banking, public and private sectors in CDCC countries to increase their level of awareness of the types of countertrade techniques being applied around the world.

This Office also provided assistance in the establishment of population units in the various countries of the Caribbean to promote the integration of population variables into development planning. Activities aimed at the eventual elimination of language barriers continued throughout the period under consideration, mainly through support to the Caribbean Language Institute and its Chapters in the various countries.

The full participation of Caribbean women in the development process of their countries continued to figure prominently in the work of the Office, and various activities were undertaken to analyse the many problems encountered by women in their endeavours to participate in the economic and social development of their countries. These activities included studies on the status of women in selected Caribbean countries and the participation of women in inter-island trade. The Caribbean Documentation Centre and the Patent Documentation and Information Unit continued to provide to the governments of the countries, as well as the private sector, valuable information on all spheres of economic activities. This information was provided on a continuous basis through the dissemination of publications, as well as at the request of public and private sector agents in the countries. Publications on selected economic indicators of Caribbean countries and agricultural statistics were disseminated to the various countries. In the field of environment, a survey of coastal conservation in Caribbean countries was undertaken and a number of projects aimed at improving the capacity of the governments to enhance their coastal amenities were identified.

The Subregional Headquarters of the Caribbean continued to provide secretariat services for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) and assisted in the dissemination of scientific and technological information as well as the organization of TCDC-type activities in various fields of economic and social development.

i) Documents

The Caribbean in the context of the global economic crisis (LC/CAR/G.225).

Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN): Institution Authority File (LC/CAR/G.233).

Review of the economic performance of Caribbean countries for 1987 (LC/CAR/G.245).

Manual for the use of the Bibliographic Record Card (LC/CAR/G.246).

Institution Authority File Manual (LC/CAR/G.247).

CARISPLAN Abstracts: Nos. 14 and 15, 1987 (LC/CAR/G.248).

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/G.250).

Women Traders in Guyana (LC/CAR/G.251).

Report of the Workshop on Project Banks and Investment Programming for Officials of Caribbean Planning Units (LC/CAR/G.253).

An evaluation of economic performance of CDCC countries with special reference to the genesis and evolution of the external debt between 1977-1986 (LC/CAR/G.255).

Plan of Action for Small Island Developing States (LC/CAR/G.259 and Rev.1).

Women Traders in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (LC/CAR/G.261).

Report of the Advisory Group Meeting on Women Traders in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.262).

Report of the Advisory Group Meeting on the Removal of Language Barriers Project (LC/CAR/G.264).

CARISPLAN: Abstracting Manual (LC/CAR/G.265).

CARISPLAN: Manual of Indexing Procedures (LC/CAR/G.266).

Countertrade policies and practices with special reference to selected Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/G.267).

Co-operation between CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries (LC/CAR/G.269).

Report of the Countertrade Consultative Meeting (LC/CAR/G.270).

Estadísticas agrícolas: paises del Caribe, vol. VIII/Agricultural Statistics: Caribbean Countries, vol. VIII, 1988 (LC/CAR/G.272).

Comparative status of women in selected Caribbean countries as indicated by selected social, economic, demographic and legal parameters (LC/CAR/G.273).

CARISPLAN Abstracts: Nos. 16 and 17, 1988 (LC/CAR/G.274).

The informal trade in the Leeward Islands (LC/CAR/G.275).

The impact of external sector developments on Caribbean economic performance 1983-1988 (LC/CAR/G.278).

A brief overview of economic activity of Caribbean countries - 1988 (LC/CAR/G.279).

Report of Colloquium on Statistics and the New Technologies (LC/CAR/G.287).

A survey of trade finance in the English-speaking Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/L.249(SEM.1/2).

Las marchantas en la República Dominicana (LC/CAR/L.252).

Women as recipients of services in the national budget of Saint Christopher and Nevis (LC/CAR/L.254).

CCST Newsletter, vol. 4, Nos. 1 to 3; vol. 5, Nos. 1 to 6.

Current Awareness Bulletin, vol. 10, Nos. 10-14; vol. 12, Nos. 1-12.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Subprogramme

Advisory Group Meeting on Women Traders in the Caribbean (Grenada, 9-11 May 1988).

Ad-Hoc Group of Experts' Meeting on Trade and Finance, Transnational Banks and External Finance (Bridgetown, 17-19 May 1988).

ECLAC/ILPES Workshop on Development and Operations of Projects Banks and Investment Programming (Port of Spain, 30-31 May 1988).

Meeting of Co-ordinating Committee on Removal of Language Barriers (Curaçao, 13-14 June 1988).

CCST Eighth Plenary Session (Port of Spain, 2-3 December 1988).

Organization and Financing of Sewage Sector Development in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 13-15 June 1989).

Colloquium on Statistics and the New Technologies (Port of Spain, 3-5 October 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Symposium on Exchange Rate Management (Port of Spain, 12-14 January 1988).

CARIRI (Caribbean Industrial Research Institute) UNESCO Seminar on the Establishment of an Information Support System for Technology Evaluation (Port of Spain, 14 January 1988).

Population Policy Formulation and Census Analysis Research (Port of Spain, 28 January 1988).

Role of the Business Incubator in Mobilizing Resources for Industrial Development in Trinidad (Port of Spain, 28 January 1988).

Meeting on International Debt (Jamaica, 28-29 January 1988).

Meeting to discuss Implementation of Consultative Committee of Caribbean Network of Regional Information Systems (Saint Lucia, 29-31 January 1988).

Approach to National Household Survey Capability Programme (Antigua, 18 February 1988).

Taskforce Meeting on CTRC (Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre) (Barbados, 22-23 February 1988).

First Regional Meeting of Latin American and Caribbean Trade Information and Foreign Trade Support Programme (PLACIEX) (Caracas, 24-26 February 1988).

Interagency Meeting and Technical Advisory Group Meeting of CEHI (Caribbean Environmental Health Institute) (Saint Lucia, 25-26 February 1988).

Workshop on Perspectives for Biotechnology in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 25-27 February 1988).

WAND/CARICOM (Women and Development/Caribbean Community and Common Market) Regional Consultation Meeting (Barbados, 26 February 1988).

First Meeting of the Working Party on the Successor Arrangement to Lomé III (Port of Spain, 11-13 March 1988).

Meeting to Discuss "Development Performance and Prospects in the Caribbean Community to the Year 2000" (Port of Spain, 25-26 March 1988).

Cuba National Workshop on Removal of Language Barriers and Interpreters' Meeting (Havana, 26 March-2 April 1988).

PAHO/ECLAC Workshop on Vital Statistics (Port of Spain, 28 March 1988).

Workshop on Computer-based Communication (Jamaica, 29-30 March 1988).

National Consultation on Science and Technology (Antigua, 25-29 April 1988).

Workshop on Technology Contract Negotiation (Port of Spain, 26-28 April 1988).

Planning Meeting on Socio-cultural Environment Management in Caribbean Tourism (Port of Spain, 27-30 April 1988).

Fourth Meeting of CARICOM Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development (Saint Kitts, 28-29 April 1988).

ACCIS (Advisory Committee for Co-ordination of Information Systems) Meeting on Common Indexing Vocabularies (Ottawa, Canada, 1-9 May 1988).

Steering Committee on Regional Sewage and Coastal Conservation (Barbados, 2-4 May 1988).

Caribbean Workshop on Women, Health and Development (Port of Spain, 4-6 May 1988).

Population Development Project Meeting (Barbados, 4-6 May 1988).

Meeting of Caribbean Economists (Port of Spain, 6-8 May 1988).

CDB (Caribbean Development Bank) Board of Governors Meeting (Saint Kitts, 9-12 May 1988).

Meeting of National Academy of Sciences (Port of Spain, 16-17 May 1988).

Tourism Taskforce Meeting (Barbados, 18 May 1988).

Expert Group Meeting on Small Island States (Malta, 24-26 May 1988).

CGCED (Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development) Meeting (Washington, D.C., 6-10 June 1988).

CARICOM Ministers of Health Meeting (Port of Spain, 6-10 June 1988).

ECLAC/PAHO Vital Statistics Project Meeting (Port of Spain, 8 June 1988).

Meeting of Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (Port of Spain, 27-29 June 1988).

CARICOM 32nd Council of Ministers Meeting and Eighth Heads of Government Meeting (Antigua, 30 June-8 July 1988).

Caribbean Language Conference (Port of Spain, 4-7 July 1988).

INFONET (Information Network of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States) Meeting (Dominica, 18-22 July 1988).

Meeting to plan 1990 Round of Population Censuses (Saint Lucia, 19-20 July 1988).

Meeting on Intercensal Estimates (Port of Spain, 15-17 August 1988).

Taskforce Meeting on Tourism (Barbados, 16-18 August 1988).

UNESCO/PGI (General Information Programme), Workshop and Policy Meeting on Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS (Computerised Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems) (Caracas, 7-11 September 1988).

MINISIS (Integrated Set of Information systems for mini computer) User Group meeting (Ottawa, 12-23 September 1988).

WID (Women in Development) Conference (Antigua, 14-17 September 1988).

Workshop on Bilateral Investment Treaties (Port of Spain, 21-23 September 1988).

Regional Census Co-ordinating Committee and Meeting of Statisticians (Guyana, 2-8 October 1988).

National Science and Technology Consultation (Dominica, 3-5 October 1988).

Inaugural Meeting of Consultative Committee on Regional Information Systems (Port of Spain, 6-7 October 1988).

Second INFOLAC Consultation (Venezuela, 10-14 October 1988).

Info'88 (Havana, 17-19 October 1988).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Workshop on Removal of Language Barriers (Saint Vincent, 19-21 October 1988).

Seminar on Latin American Information Networks (Havana, 20-22 October 1988).

Meeting of Association of Caribbean Economists (Dominican Republic, 22-25 October 1988).

Workshop on Analysis of Population Development Interrelations for Planning using Microcomputers (Port of Spain, 31 October-11 November 1988).

WAND Tenth Anniversary Symposium (Barbados, 6-10 November 1988).

Task Force Meeting on Tourism Economic Statistics (Barbados, 13-15 November 1988).

Inaugural Meeting of National Population Council (Saint Vincent, 23-24 November 1988).

Cuba National Workshop on Removal of Language Barriers and Meeting of Ad Hoc Committee of Cuba National Chapter of Caribbean Language Institute (Havana, 30 November-2 December 1988).

Seminar on Information, Education and Communication (Port of Spain, 5-6 December 1988).

Meeting of Association of Caribbean Economists (Jamaica, 9-11 January 1989).

Trincom 89. International Seminar on Information and Communication (Port of Spain, 11-12 January 1989).

First Inter-agency Steering Committee Meeting for the Vital Statistics Project (Barbados, 18-20 January 1989).

CSC/COMMANSAT/RANDEVAL Meeting (Grenada, 30 January-3 February 1989).

CARICOM Council Meeting of Ministers of Trade (Port of Spain, 13-17 February 1989).

Trinidad & Tobago Socio-economic Information Network Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting (Port of Spain, 22-24 February 1989).

Meeting of CARICOM Council of Ministers (Guyana, 27 February-3 March 1989).

Caribbean Economic Information System (CEIS) Second Co-ordination Meeting (Saint Kitts, 15-22 March 1989).

UNEP High-Level Governmental Experts on Regional Co-operation in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean and Sixth Monitoring Meeting on the Environment (Brazil, 27-31 March 1989).

Jamaica National Workshop on Removal of Language Barriers (Jamaica, 28-31 March 1989).

Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (Port of Spain, 4 April 1989).

Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries Meeting (ACURIL XX) (Jamaica, 23-29 April 1989).

19th Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Development Bank Board of Governors (Port of Spain, 8-12 May 1989).

Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (Port of Spain, 9 May 1989).

Meeting to plan 1990 Round of Population Censuses (Barbados, 10-11 May 1989).

National Seminar on Population and Development: An Integrative Approach (Jamaica, 14-22 May 1989).

Second General Meeting of Association of Caribbean Economists (Barbados, 28-30 May 1989).

First Meeting of CARICOM Ministers Responsible for the Environment (Port of Spain, 31 May-2 June 1989).

Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation Interagency Meeting (Guadeloupe, Mexico, 4-6 June 1989).

Regional Workshop on Vital Registration and Vital Statistics Systems for Health Services Planning (Tobago, 6-9 June 1989).

Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (Port of Spain, 12 June 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Aruba

Advisory services and assistance to the Government of Aruba with respect to programme planning and linkages with regional Women in Development (WID) activities.

Barbados

Assistance to determine problems being experienced by national focal points in accessing the CARISPLAN database in Port of Spain.

Belize

Technical assistance in the preparation of external sector input to the Economic and Social Plan for Belize (Belize, 22 January-3 February 1989).

Dominica

Assistance in preparatory activities necessary for the establishment of a National Population Council.

Assistance provided to assess the research and training needs of Dominica and to develop a programme for the implementation of population policy.

Assistance in the preparation of a project proposal document for the establishment of the post of National Co-ordinator for National Population Policy Implementation.

Grenada

Assistance in the preparation of a project proposal document for the establishment of the post of National Co-ordinator for National Population Policy Implementation.

Haiti

Technical assistance to the Government of Haiti in the implementation of project HAI/88/P04 - Support of the National Population Council (CONAPO).

Jamaica

Assistance to the Planning Institute of Jamaica, at the request of the Government, in the organization and implementation of a National Seminar entitled "Population and Development: An Integrative Approach".

Monserrat

Advisory assistance to correct problems being experienced by national focal points in accessing the CARISPLAN database in Port of Spain.

Netherlands Antilles

Technical assistance provided to the Women in Development (WID) Bureau of the Government of the Netherlands Antilles in the implementation of its work programme and networking with other WID bureaux in CDCC countries.

Saint Lucia

Assistance in preparatory activities necessary for the establishment of a National Population Council.

Assistance in the preparation of a project proposal document for the establishment of the post of National Co-ordinator for National Population Policy Implementation.

Assistance in the organization and implementation of a Brazilian technical assistance programme in banana products training for Saint Lucia.

Co-ordination of assistance provided by the University of the Virgin Islands to the Saint Lucia Agricultural Extension Service in administering its Animal Feed Project.

Assistance to ascertain problems being experienced by national focal points in accessing the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN) database in Port of Spain.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Assistance in preparatory activities necessary for the establishment of a National Population Council.

Technical assistance to non-governmental organizations to facilitate project formulation and funding of video production on women.

Technical assistance in conducting a one-week national training programme on micro-computers.

Suriname

Assistance provided in assessing the need for national demographic training in Suriname and in the preparation of a comprehensive project proposal for funding from UNFPA to hold a training workshop on Theory and Methods of Demography.

Trinidad and Tobago

Assistance to the following bodies: to the Government and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in the organization and implementation of a National Training Course on Public Sector Investment Programming (PSIP) for senior government officials.

To several public and private sector institutions in systems support for the use of the ECLAC/CDCC CDS/ISIS (Computerised Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems) computer package.

Assistance in the organization and implementation of a training workshop on simultaneous interpreting.

To ongoing UNIFEM-funded projects (review of reports, comments on specific project elements, and advisory services).

To the Rape Crisis Centre, in providing training for new volunteers in the programme.

To the Government, in the compilation and publication of the book entitled In Search of a Population Policy.

To non-governmental organizations, to facilitate project formulation and funding of video production on women.

Turks and Caicos

Assistance to the Government in the formulation of a population policy.

iv) Training and fellowships

National Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting (Guyana, 18-22 January 1988).

National Workshop on Applications of Micro CDS/ISIS (Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems) (Guyana, 25-29 January 1988).

Workshop for Museum Administrators (Barbados, 16-18 May 1988).

Training Course on Public Sector Investment Programming (Port of Spain, 21 June-8 July 1988).

Training seminars on patent and technology transfer (Guyana, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, 22 June-1 July 1988).

National Micro CDS/ISIS Workshop (Suriname, 30 June-9 July 1988).

ECLAC/SOL (School of Languages) Workshop on Techniques of Simultaneous Interpretation (Port of Spain, 18 July-2 August 1988).

National Micro CDS/ISIS Workshop (Barbados, 25-30 September 1988).

Regional Microcomputer Training Course (Port of Spain, 31 October-11 November 1988).

CDS/ISIS Training for Librarian of Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and in-service training provided to two library students of the University of the West Indies, in Port of Spain.

IDRC, Science and Technology Information Project Management Meeting (Addis Ababa, 20-25 November 1988).

PIDU one-week training seminar (Addis Abbaba, 20-25 November 1988).

Workshop on Violence Against Women (Saint Vincent, 4-10 December 1988).

Seminar on Information/Education and Communication in Population Development (Port of Spain, 5-6 December 1988).

Training in Micro CDS/ISIS given to the Government's librarian in Barbados, to the Ministry of Agriculture of Belize, and to the librarian of the ILO Caribbean Regional Office (Port of Spain, 3-14 December 1988).

Training in Indexing and Abstracting for the Assistant Documentalist of Dominica (Port of Spain, 7-18 December 1988).

Introduction and training of staff in Serials Control System (CHECKIN).

Training of volunteer counsellors for the Rape Crisis Centre in Trinidad and Tobago.

University of Suriname CDS/ISIS (Computerised Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems) Workshop (Suriname, 10-16 February 1989).

CARTIS Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting for 10 participants of CDCC countries (Port of Spain, 13-17 February 1989).

CARTIS Workshop on Use of Micro CDS/ISIS. Training for 12 participants from 10 CARICOM countries, CARICOM Secretariat and Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation (Antigua, 20-24 February 1989).

Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting. Training for 20 participants (22-24 February 1989).

Workshop on Application of Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS for 26 participants (27 February-3 March 1989).

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) INFONET Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting (Port of Spain, 1-10 March 1989).

Workshop for Current Users of Micro CDS/ISIS software. Training for 12 participants of government departments, libraries and the University of the West Indies (Port of Spain, 6-8 March 1989).

INFONET Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting. Training for 13 participants from CDCC countries (6-10 March 1989).

National Workshop on Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS (Barbados, 17-20 April 1989).

Training of staff of Saint Vincent Statistics Office in the use of computers (11-17 June 1989).

Computerised Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS) Training Course (Port of Spain, 26-30 June 1989).

CDS/ISIS Training Course for participants from the Development Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in Belize.

PROGRAMME 17: NATURAL RESOURCES

The Natural Resources and Energy Division has focused its efforts on promoting and supporting co-operation between the countries of the region in the management of water resources, management of the development and conservation of high altitude river basins, co-operation in the exploitation of mineral resources, and assistance in the elaboration of national policies concerning the ocean. In addition, it has carried out its mandates related to the follow-up of the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

The Natural Resources and Energy Division, through the Water Resources Unit, contributed significantly to the elaboration of management approaches and methods for the development of high-altitude river basins in the Andean region and the integral management of water resources.

There was also continued support for the activities of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade as well as for the follow-up activities for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, and, inter alia, studies were undertaken on natural disasters and on the quality of water in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as on water supply and sanitation for the most disadvantaged sectors of society.

In the area of maritime resources, support continued to be provided for the activities of Governments under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and particularly the activities arising of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and those related to the incorporation of maritime policies into the general development strategies of the countries of the region.

In a number of cases, these activities were carried out on a regional basis, while in others the focus was placed on sub-regional interests, thereby helping to strengthen links with intergovernmental bodies, such as the Permanent South Pacific Commission, of which certain countries were members.

In the area of mineral resources, support continued to be provided for the programme of work of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI), particularly in the elaboration of the second phase of the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN). In conjunction with ALADI, JUNAC, OLAMI, and LATINEQUIP, a consortium comprising the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, the Banco del Estado de Sαo Paulo and the Nacional Financiera S.A. of Mexico, a technical ad hoc working group was set up to assist the mining/metallurgical sector of the region, and whose principal objective will be to promote intraregional trade in products, inputs and mining-related capital goods.

i) Documents

Guidelines for the analysis of water resource management procedures in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on Peruvian experiences (LC/G.1522).

La gestión de los recursos hídricos en América Latina y el Caribe, No. 71, Estudios e Informes de la Cepal series (LC/G.1523-P). United Nations Publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.9.

Informe del Taller de Consulta sobre Estrategias para el Desarrollo de los Recursos Mineros de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1530).

Report of the Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Advisory Expert Group of the Latin American Group in the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (LC/G.1543(SEM.45/3)).

The Water Resources of Latin America and the Caribbean. Planning Hazards and Pollution, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 77 (LC/G.1559-P) (in the press).

América Latina y el Caribe: Inventario de los recursos hídricos y su utilización. vol. 1 - México, Centroamérica y el Caribe (LC/G.1563).

América Latina y el Caribe: Inventario de los recursos hídricos y su utilización. vol. 11 - América del Sur (LC/G.1563/Add.1).

Report of the Expert Meeting on Training in the Management of Water Resources Projects and Systems (LC/G.1573(SEM.48/3)).

Training in Water Resources Management in Latin America and the Caribbean: Analysis and Proposals (LC/G.1580).

Report of the Seminar/Study Tour on Water Management and Use (LC/G.1581).

Water supply and sanitation for the poor: the achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.481).

La negociación en la Comisión Preparatoria de la Autoridad Internacional de los Fondos Marinos y del Tribunal Internacional del Derecho del Mar: algunas reflexiones en torno a la contribución latinoamericana (LC/L.485).

The water resources of Latin America and the Caribbean: water pollution (LC/L.499).

Management of Water Resources in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.571/(SEM.38/2) Rev.1)).

Reference framework for analysing water resources management activities (LC/R.576).

Guía para orientar estudios de apoyo a la gestión del desarrollo de cuencas y microregiones alto andinas (LC/R.631).

Proyecto de informe del Taller de Consulta sobre Estrategias para el Desarrollo de los Recursos Mineros de América Latina y el Caribe; versión preliminar (LC/R.636).

Minería año 2000 - política minera: Brasil (LC/R.648).

Sistema metodológico-referencial para la gestión del desarrollo de zonas de montaña: propuesta para su elaboración (LC/R.674).

Water supply and sanitation for the poor: the achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.675).

Minería año 2000: desarrollo minero: el cobre en Chile (LC/R.697).

La negociación en la Comisión Preparatoria de la Autoridad Internacional de los Fondos Marinos y del Tribunal Internacional del Derecho del Mar: algunas reflexiones en torno a la contribución latinoamericana (LC/R.700(SEM.45/2)).

Procedimientos para elaborar propuestas de solución en estudios de cuencas y microregiones de alta montaña (LC/R.706).

Minería año 2000 - objetivos del desarrollo minero: Bolivia (LC/R.712).

Posibilidades y financiamiento del comercio intrarregional de productos, insumos, maquinaria y equipo minero; versión preliminar (LC/R.718).

Minería año 2000: promoción y financiamiento del comercio intrarregional de productos, insumos, maquinaria y equipo minero (LC/R.724).

Relevamiento de la oferta y demanda de capacitación en gestión de los recursos hídricos en América Latina y el Caribe: caso Argentina (LC/R.725).

Estudio de avaliação da oferta e demanda potencial de capacitação em gestão de recursos hidricos na América Latina e Caribe: caso Brasil (LC/R.726).

Oferta y demanda por capacitación en gestión de recursos hídricos en Perú y Bolivia (LC/R.730).

Estudio sobre oferta y demanda de capacitación en gestión de recursos hídricos en Venezuela (LC/R.732).

Orientaciones para precisar problemas y restricciones para el desarrollo de cuencas de alta montaña (LC/R.736).

Relevamiento de la oferta y demanda de capacitación en gestión de los recursos hídricos en América Latina y el Caribe: caso centroamericano (LC/R.739).

Capacitación en gestión de los recursos hídricos en América Latina y el Caribe: diagnóstico y propuestas (LC/R.741(SEM.48/2)).

Capacitación para la gestión de recursos hídricos en la República Federal de Alemania (LC/R.746/Rev.1).

Sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean: the achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (LC/R.757).

Los recursos minerales en la planificación de los usos del mar: hacia el fortalecimiento de la dimensión internacional (LC/R.762).

Latin America and the Caribbean: the management of water scarcity (LC/R.774).

Propuesta para crear la empresa de promoción y comercialización intrarregional de productos e insumos del sector minero-metalúrgico de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.786).

Protection of the marine environment as a modality of international co-operation: the Plan of Action of the South-East Pacific and ECLAC (LC/R.793).

Minería año 2000 - América Latina: proyectos mineros y su financiamiento (LC/R.807).

Minería año 2000 - La dependencia del desarrollo minero-metalúrgico en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.808).

Minería año 2000 - El papel del sector minero-metalúrgico en las diferentes etapas del desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.810).

La planificación de los usos del mar frente a algunos problemas del desarrollo socioeconómico en América Latina (LC/R.820).

Books published under publishing agreements

Gestión para el desarrollo de cuencas de alta montaña en la Zona Andina (LC/G.1533-P), United Nations Publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.11.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Consultative Meeting of the Project on Training in the Management of Water Resource Projects and Systems (Mendoza, Argentina, 21-23 March 1988).

Meeting of the Group of Experts advising the Latin American Group in the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 November 1988).

Meeting of Experts on Training in the Management of Water Resource Projects and Systems (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 April 1989).

First meeting of the Ad-Hoc Working Group in support of the Mining/Metallurgical Sector in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 15-16 May 1989).

Working Group on the formulation of a basic programme of training courses in the management of water resources (Rio de Janeiro, 11-13 July 1989).

Seminar/Study Tour on Water Management and Use (Tashkent, Uzbek, USSR, 15-26 August 1989).

Seminar on the Role of the Mining/Metallurgical Sector in the Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 October 1989).

Working Group on the formulation of a basic programme of training courses in water resource management (San José, Costa Rica, 1-3 November 1989).

Technical Conference on the economic benefits of metereological services, ECLAC/WMO (Santiago, Chile, 21-24 November 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on the management of Ecosystems (Turrialba, Costa Rica, 19-30 September 1988).

Seminar on Water Supply and Sanitation for Low-Income Populations in Rural and Periurban Areas (Olinda, Pernambuco, Brazil, 29 September-5 October 1988).

II Curso sobre Gestión de Cuencas Hidrográficas (Trent, Italy, 29 September-21 October 1988).

Meeting on a Systemic Approach to Rural Development: Survey and Prospects (Lima, 2-4 November 1988).

Meeting of the Group of Experts advising the Latin American Group in the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 November 1988).

International Workshop on the Management of the Panama Canal Basin (Panama, 9-16 November 1988).

Meeting on intraregional trade in products, inputs, machinery and mining equipment (Montevideo, 5-9 December 1988).

Seminar on an integrated production system for mining (Santiago, Chile, 21 March 1989).

Expert regional meeting on the development of the non-ferrous metals industry in Latin America and its potential for complementarity (Córdoba, Argentina, 27-30 March 1989).

Symposium on the prospects for non-metal resources in the Norte Grande region of Chile (Antofagasta, Chile, 28-29 March 1989).

Fifth Session of the Working Group on Hydrology, Regional Association III (South America) (Santiago, Chile, 3-7 April 1989).

Seminar on promoting the use of copper (Santiago, Chile, 18 April 1989).

Meeting of groups for co-operation in ocean mining in the South East Pacific (Quito, 12-16 June 1989).

Conference on Organization and Financing of Sewage Sector Development (Port of Spain, 13-15 June 1989).

Expert meeting on co-operation in ocean mining and uses of the sea. Scientific, technological, juridical, environmental and planning dimensions (Quito, 14-18 June 1989).

Second Latin American Congress of OLAMI on mining and Second Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Technical Support Group for the mining/metallurgical sector, (São Paulo, Brazil, 10-13 July 1989).

VI Inter-Congress of the Pacific Science Association, organized by the Pacific Science Association and the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile (Viña del Mar, Chile, 7-10 August 1989).

Seminar on ocean pollution (Cali, Colombia, 6-8 September 1989).

III Inter-Governmental Meeting of the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (Cali, Colombia 6-8 September 1989).

Latin American Workshop on the Human Dimensions of the Global Change Programme, organized by the Steering Committee on the Human Dimension of the Global Change Programme (IFIAS-ISSC-UNU) (Caracas, 25-29 September 1989).

Expert Group Meeting on Sea Use Planning and Coastal Area Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 28 November-1 December 1989).

International Seminar on innovation and development in potable water supply companies (San José, Costa Rica, 4-7 December 1989).

iii) Technical Assistance

General Secretariat of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI).

Assistance to the directorate of OLAMI in the preparation of a project on information on the mining/metallurgical iron sector to be presented to the European Economic Community.

CIDIAT

Assistance was provided to the Inter-American Center for the Integral Development of Water and Land Resources (CIDIAT) in organizing the Inter-American Course on the Juridical, Economic and Administrative Aspects of Water Resources.

Chile

Assistance was provided to the Government in systematizing information on ocean-related matters in the Special Policies Division of the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

Assistance to the University of Talca took the form of a conference on the theme of management of river basins and forestry engineering. In addition, technical assistance was provided to the Dean of the Faculty of Natural Resources in the formulation of a programme of post-graduate studies on this subject.

Mexico

Assistance was provided to the National Water Commission of Mexico, in the field of water policy, with particular reference to the technical aspects of water-related plans and projects.

iv) Training and fellowships

Participation in the II and III International Course on the Development and Management of River Basins, Italian-Latin American Institute (IILA)/Autonomous Province of Trent/Italian Association of Hydronomy, Trent, 29 August-21 October 1988, and 11 September to 3 November 1989.

Participation in the Inter-American Course on the Juridical, Economic and Administrative Aspects of Water Resources, organized by CIDIAT and held from 20 February-17 March 1989 in Merida, Venezuela.

PROGRAMME 18: POPULATION */

The work of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) during the period 1988/1989, which complemented that of ECLAC, was aimed at furthering the economic and social development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean through a programme of work addressing problems relating specifically to population and development. These activities were based on CELADE headquarters in Santiago, Chile, with support provided by the CELADE Subregional Office in San José, Costa Rica, the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit in Port of Spain and the Joint ECLAC/CELADE Population Unit in Buenos Aires.

During the period under review, CELADE emphasized the multidisciplinary focus of its activities, establishing close ties with national institutions concerned with economic and social development in the region. Although it continued working with countries at a global level, it paid particular attention to sectoral policy needs and to the needs of the less privileged groups in the population of the region, which were the subject of studies on such topics as the incorporation of women into development and the socioeconomic position of the aged. Significant progress was also made in the incorporation of demographic factors in health policies. This sectoral and spatial approach to planning calls for inputs at a subnational level. A significant step in this direction was the holding of the international seminar on subnational population projections held in Colombia and attended by over 50 professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. At the same time, the co-operation provided in connection with the preparations for the 1990 census round was intensified with a view to helping to ensure that the data collected serves the needs of sectoral and subnational planning and strengthens the self-reliance of the countries in this connection.

Within the framework of the Esquipulas II Agreement, and in support of the Central American Peace Plan, a project was formulated in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (ICM) with the aim of helping to solve the problems of displaced populations in Central America. In order to further this initiative, consultations were held with international institutions working on this question, including, in particular, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); a feasibility study was carried out on the installation of national systems for the provision of information on displaced populations, and a draft request for assistance from UNFPA was prepared.

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*/ Fuller details on this programme may be found in the report of activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (LC/G.1598(SES.23/10)).

Recognizing the importance of decentralization and the consequent need for demographic inputs in subregional, regional and local planning, CELADE created and helped countries to utilize systems for obtaining disaggregated data on population and housing, for making projections of small areas by microcomputer, and for facilitating the inclusion of population variables in development planning. Such systems include REDATAM (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer); REDATAM-Plus (REDATAM, plus a multidisciplinary data base and interface with geographical information systems); PRODEM (package for national and subnational population projections); PANDEM (package for demographic analysis by microcomputer), and IRPM/PC (long-range planning model for microcomputers). During the period 1988-1989, CELADE initiated activities related to a computerized programme of geographic information systems (GIS), which allows users to enter and update cartographic data along with multidisciplinary variables describing features shown on maps, such as levels of pollution, land use, poverty indexes and population characteristics.

Work was also begun on the creation, in conjunction with the Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP), of a Latin American and Caribbean population information network (IPALCA), as part of a strategy designed to increase the use of research findings and of numerical data by the public and private sectors. For this purpose the complete CELADE/DOCPAL data base was distributed on CD/ROM (compact disk-read only memory) and on diskettes for use with MicroISIS.

In 1988, CELADE inaugurated, at its headquarters in Santiago, Chile, an annual post-graduate course with a duration of 10 months on population dynamics and development programmes and policies, the thrust of which is eminently practical and action-oriented, with the aim of increasing the number of professionals in the individual countries who are capable of helping to incorporate demographic factors in development programmes. Institutions co-operating in this course by providing it with teachers include PREALC, UNESCO, PAHO, UNFPA, ILPES and ECLAC itself. The CELADE teaching programme also included short-term training activities (most of them in the countries) such as regional and national courses, seminars and workshops, in which close to 300 professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean and a number of civil servants from Portuguese-speaking African countries participated. In CELADE's work in the field of training during the period 1988-1989, a special effort was made to encourage and assist universities of the region in incorporating subjects related to population in their graduate and post-graduate curricula and activities. In this connection, work was begun on the preparation of class notes and other materials on such topics as mortality, fertility, migration and population projections for use in universities.

Finally, thanks to generous contributions from UNFPA, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA/Canada) and the

Government of France, the building occupied by CELADE since December 1988, on land adjacent to ECLAC, was completed during the period under review.

i) Documents

República Dominicana: población y desarrollo, 1950-1985 (a Joint CELADE/Institute for Population and Development Studies publication) (LC/DEM/CR/G.19).

REDATAM Supplemental Manual (version 3.1) (LC/DEM/G.50/Add.1).

América Latina: fecundidad, 1950-2025/Latin America: Fertility, 1950-2025, Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXI, No. 41 (LC/DEM/G.59).

América Latina: dinámica de población/Latin America: Dynamics of the Population, Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXI, No. 42 (LC/DEM/G.67 and Corr.1).

Investigación de la migración internacional en Latinoamérica (IMILA)/Investigation of Migration in Latin America (IMILA), Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXII, No. 43 (LC/DEM/G.74).

América Latina: tablas de mortalidad/Latin America: Life Tables, Demographic Bulletin, vol. XXII, No. 44 (LC/DEM/G.80 y Corr.1).

Boletín Demográfico/Demographic Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 45 (LC/DEM/G.82).

Notas de Población, No. 43 (LC/DEM/G.57).

Notas de Población, No. 44 (LC/DEM/G.61).

Notas de Población, No. 45 (LC/DEM/G.66).

Notas de Población, No. 46/47 (LC/DEM/G.78).

Book - Seminario sobre causas de muerte. Aplicación al caso de Francia (LC/DEM/G.55).

Report of the Activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), 1986-1987 (LC/DEM/G.60).

Informe general del Seminario Técnico sobre Métodos para Incorporar Variables Demográficas en la Planificación a través del Uso de Microcomputadores (LC/DEM/G.62).

Técnicas de proyecciones de población de áreas menores: aplicación y evaluación (LC/DEM/G.63).

La situación de la mujer y la fecundidad: el caso de Ecuador (LC/DEM/G.64).

Población y planificación: seminario sobre métodos y modelos para microcomputadores (LC/DEM/G.65).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina/Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 12, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.68).

Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer (PANDEM), version 2.00 (August 1988): User's Manual Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer (PANDEM), versión 2.00 (August 1988): User's Manual (LC/DEM/G.69).

Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad para áreas intermedias y menores: método relación de cohortes (LC/DEM/G.70).

Información sobre población para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe: informe del seminario conjunto CELADE/PROLAP (LC/DEM/G.71).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina/Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 12, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.72).

México: Contribución de las causas de muerte al cambio en la esperanza de vida, 1970-1982 (LC/DEM/G.73).

LRPM/PC: Manual para usuarios (LC/DEM/G.75).

Seminario latinoamericano sobre docencia en población (LC/DEM/G.76).

Censos de Población de 1990: selección de documentos del CELADE (LC/DEM/G.77).

Paquete para proyecciones demográficas nacionales y subnacionales por microcomputador (PROLEM) versión 1.00 (julio 1989): Manual del usuario (LC/DEM/G.79).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina/Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 13, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.81).

La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice, 1970-1985 (LC/DEM/CR/G.20).

Report of the Joint Seminar of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Latin American Programme for Population Activities (PROLAP) Information on Population for Development (LC/DEM/R.51(SEM.1/41)).

Regional population information activities in Latin America and the Caribbean: The role of CELADE (LC/DEM/R.53/Rev.1).

Algunos aspectos de la capacitación al digitador censal (LC/DEM/R.55).

REDATAM: una herramienta para obtener información desagregada geográficamente para la planificación (LC/DEM/R.56).

Small-area census data services by microcomputer: Applications of the REDATAM system in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/DEM/R.57).

El Sistema de Documentación sobre Población en América Latina: CELADE/DOCPAL y la Red de Información sobre Población para América Latina y el Caribe: red IPALCA (LC/DEM/R.58).

Formas de organización de una red latinoamericana de centros de documentación especializados en comunicación (LC/DEM/R.59).

El rol de la cartografía en la utilización de los datos censales de 1990 con los Sistemas de Información Geográfica conectados a REDATAM-Plus (LC/DEM/R.60).

Mujer, desarrollo y población en América Latina (LC/DEM/R.61).

Microcomputer technology to extend the use of population data in developing countries: Multidisciplinary databases, geographic information systems and REDATAM (LC/DEM/R.62).

Microcomputer software for creating statistics from population census microdata for GIS planning applications (LC/DEM/R.63).

Arquitectura y filosofía de bases de datos: el modelo REDATAM-Plus (LC/DEM/R.64).

Suggestions for possible modifications of the Popin Thesaurus (third edition) (LC/DEM/R.65).

Joint publications

Encuesta Demográfica Nacional de Honduras (EDENH II 1983): Mortalidad infantil: los riesgos de muerte infantil en diferentes contextos sociales y geográficos, 1955-1985. A joint publication of the Statistics and Census Bureau of Honduras and CELADE (LC/DEM/CR/G.13).

La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice, 1970-1985. A joint publication of PAHO, el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and CELADE (LC/DEM/CR/G.20).

Costa Rica: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población, 1950-2025. A joint publication of CELADE and the Statistics and

Census Bureau and the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica (Fascículo F/CR.1).

Costa Rica: Tablas abreviadas de mortalidad por sexo 1950, 1963, 1973 y 1984. Tablas quinquenales, 1950-2025. A joint publication of CELADE, the Ministry of National Statistics and Economic Planning and Economic Policy and the Statistics and Census Bureau of Costa Rica (Fascículo F/CR.2).

Costa Rica: Proyección de la población económicamente activa por sexo y edad, 1985-2000. Perspectivas sobre la oferta laboral y sus implicaciones. A joint publication of CELADE and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy and Statistics and Census Bureau of Costa Rica (Fascículo F/CR.3).

Costa Rica: Estimaciones y proyecciones regionales de población por sexo y edad, 1975-2000. A joint publication of CELADE and the Statistics and Census Bureau and Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica (Fascículo F/CR.4).

Costa Rica: Población económicamente activa por regiones, 1975-2000. A joint publication of CELADE and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy and Statistics and Census Bureau of Costa Rica (Fascículo F/CR.5).

Chile: Proyecciones de población por sexo y edad. Provincias 1980-2000. A joint publication of the National Statistical Institute (INE) of Chile and CELADE (Fascículo F/CHI.4).

Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población por sexo y edad. Comunas 1980-1995. Norte Grande (Fascículo F/CHI.5a); Norte Chico (Fascículo F/CHI.5b); Area Sur (Fascículo F/CHI.5c); Area Austral (Fascículo F/CHI.5d); Región Metropolitana (Fascículo F/CHI.5e). Joint publications of the National Statistical Institute (INE) of Chile and CELADE.

Chile: Proyecciones y estimaciones de población por sexo y edad. Total país y regiones: 1980-2000. Urbano-rural. A joint publication of the National Statistical Institute (INE) of Chile and CELADE (Fascículo F/CHI.6).

La transición de la fecundidad en Chile. Un análisis por grupos socioeconómicos y áreas geográficas, 1950-1985. A joint publication of the National Statistical Institute (INE) of Chile and CELADE (Fascículo F/CHI.7).

República Dominicana: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población por zona urbana y rural según años calendario, sexo y edad, 1980 y 2000. A joint publication of the National Planning Office, the Institute of Population and Development Studies and CELADE (Fascículo F/REPDOM.3).

Costa Rica: Proyección de jefes de hogar por sexo, edad y estado conyugal, 1985-2025. A joint study carried out by the National Institute of Housing and Urban Affairs of Costa Rica and CELADE.

Prediagnóstico demográfico de la población de reducciones indígenas de la IX región de Chile: Análisis del censo nacional de población de 1982. A joint publication of CELADE and the Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Child Health (PAESMI).

Paraguay: Estimación y proyección de la población según sexo y grupos de edad, período 1950-2025. A joint publication of CELADE and the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Paraguay.

Guatemala: Proyección de población urbana y rural por región y departamento 1980-2000. A joint publication of CELADE and the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning of Guatemala.

CELADE/ICM. Informe del estudio de factibilidad del sistema de información sobre desplazados en Centroamérica.

Uruguay: Estimaciones y proyecciones de población por edad y sexo. Total del país 1950-2025. A joint publication of the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of Uruguay and CELADE.

Migración internacional de latinoamericanos en las Américas. A joint publication of the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello in Venezuela and CELADE.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Latin American Seminar on collection and processing of demographic data (Santiago, Chile, 23-27 May 1988).

Workshop on the incorporation of women in development projects (Buenos Aires, 24 July-6 August 1988).

Seminar on infant mortality in Costa Rica (San José, 2-6 June 1989).

Seminar/workshop on the demographic effects of development projects (Havana, July 1989).

Seminar on the elderly (Buenos Aires, 31 July-4 August 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

UNFPA Inter-agency Consultative Meeting (New York, 28-29 January 1988).

Meeting on fertility and family planning organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (Bangkok, 22 March-2 April 1988).

UNFPA Global Conference (New York, 7-8 April 1988).

Seminar on collection and processing of demographic data in Latin America (Washington, D.C., 23-27 May 1988).

Expert Group Meeting on International Transmission of Population Policy Experiences (New York, 27-30 June 1988).

POPIN Working Group Meeting on Microcomputer and other Training Strategy for 1988-1991 (New York, 5-8 July 1988).

Workshop on the demographic consequences of economic development: implications for agrarian and rural development, organized by the Cuban Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) and the University of Havana (Havana, 5-15 July 1988).

Fourth Meeting of the health sector of Central America and Panama (San José, August 1988).

Eighth Latin American meeting of the Econometric Society (San José, August 1988).

First meeting of the Regional Census Co-ordinating Committee, organized by the secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (Georgetown, Guyana, 4-6 October 1988).

Conference on dissemination and use of census data, sponsored by UNFPA, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Statistical Programmes Centre (ISPC) and the Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (Cairo, 9-13 October 1988).

Seminar on evaluation of information networks in Latin America, organized by the Cuban Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) (Havana, 20-22 October 1998).

Consultative workshop of the United Nations Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (POPIN) (Bangkok, 26 October-3 November 1988).

Seminar on household, employment and unemployment surveys, organized by the Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Commerce and the Department of Statistics and Censuses (San José, November 1988).

Regional training workshop on the use of logicials on microcomputers for processing and analysing demographic data in African countries south of the Sahara, UNFPA/DTCD (Dakar, Senegal, November 1988).

Scientific workshop on population aging, organized by the Cuban Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDREM) (Havana, November 1988).

Workshop on population in the Dominican Republic in the year 2000, organized by UNDP to collect background data for the formulation of a global population programme (Santo Domingo, November 1988).

Sixth regional conference of officials responsible for employment planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by PREALC (Guatemala City, December 1988).

Subregional seminar on municipal information for Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean (San José, 1988).

Central American subregional workshop for producers and users of statistics and indicators relating to women in development, organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Statistical Office and the National Centre for Women and the Family of Costa Rica (San José, December 1988).

UNFPA annual meeting (New York, 23-24 January 1989).

Forum on interrelations between the population, the development process and demographic policy in Honduras, organized by the National Autonomous University of Honduras and sponsored by UNDP (Tegucigalpa, February 1989).

Twenty-fifth session of the United Nations Population Commission (New York, 21 February-3 March 1989).

Seminar on the content and design of census questionnaires, organized by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE), CELADE and ECLAC (Rio de Janeiro, 13-16 March 1989).

Seminar on the use of samples in population censuses, organized by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina and ECLAC (Buenos Aires, 18-20 April 1989).

Socio-demographic indicators: Planning and policies in social sectors, organized by the Costa Rican Social Security Fund (San José, May 1989).

International Conference on Central American Refugees, organized by UNHCR (Guatemala City, May 1989).

Seminar on data entry and the detection and correction of errors in electronic data processing, organized by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) (Rio de Janeiro, May 1989).

Third Meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee of the project on education in the Latin American region, organized by UNESCO (Tegucigalpa, June 1989).

National seminar on infant mortality, organized by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica (San José, June 1989).

Workshop on indirect methods for estimating maternal mortality, organized by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine with support from WHO (Santiago, Chile, July 1989).

National seminar on international migration: its effect on Costa Rican society and possible projects and action to solve the problem, organized by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy and the National Autonomous University of Heredia (San José, July 1989).

General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (New Delhi, September 1989).

International seminar: "Central America towards the year 2000", organized by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (Guatemala City, November 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Government of the Province of Mendoza, in connection with planning technical co-operation activities related to industrial promotion, population and migration.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners) with regard to a project on the socio-economic consequences of aging, carried out with technical co-operation from CELADE.

Department of the Under-Secretary for Women, in connection with the organization of a workshop on the incorporation of women in development projects.

Latin American Council for Social Sciences (CLACSO), with regard to the participation of CELADE in the programme on women and society.

National University of Luján, in the form of classes on population projections given within its Master's programme on population.

Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, in connection with the formulation of a project on policies to improve the living and working conditions of migrants.

Health authorities in Junín de los Andes, in connection with the field work for a study on infant mortality.

National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with preparatory work for the 1990 census, the revision of the national projection and the formulation of urban/rural projections and projections of the economically active population by age and sex.

Department of Statistics and Economic Research of the Province of Mendoza, in connection with the organization of an intensive course on demographic dynamics.

National University of Tucumán, in connection with the organization of an intensive course on demography; National University of Río Cuarto, with regard to demographic research activities at the University's studies centre.

Belize

Central Statistics Office, in connection with the organization, implementation and analysis of the results of an experimental demographic survey and with the creation of a REDATAM data base containing the 1980 population and housing census.

Bolivia

National Institute of Statistics (INE), in connection with various aspects of the 1988 national population and housing survey.

National Population Council (CONAPO) of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, in connection with the adaptation of an economic/demographic model for use in long-term planning, with the application of the preceding child method in relation to studies on the link between fertility and infantile mortality and with questions relating to a survey to determine the demand for family planning information and services.

Brazil

Population Studies Unit of the Data Analysis System of the State of Sao Paulo (SEADE), with regard to research on the structure of causes of death.

Ministry of Urban Development and Environment, with regard to the presentation of the REDATAM system and the services it provides.

Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE), with regard to i) a trial census of the Municipality of Limeira and ii) the analysis of population-related factors in Centre/West Brazil, with emphasis on the role played by migratory flows.

Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM), in connection with the organization of a seminar on REDATAM for Brazilian experts from municipal bodies.

Chile

National Institute of Statistics, in connection with the formulation and review of national and subnational population projections, with a review of causes of death in the country and the preparation of an atlas on that subject, and with the formulation of uniform criteria for the presentation of birth statistics and of a plan to assess their quality.

Maternal and Child Health Support and Extension Programme (PAESMI), in connection with a census on indigenous reservations in the Temuco area.

Colombia

National Bureau of Statistics (DANE), Universidad de los Andes and Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, in connection with the assessment of the results of the 1985 population census.

National Bureau of Statistics (DANE) and National Planning Ministry, in connection with the review of the national population projection by sex and age.

Costa Rica

Institute of Health Research and Department of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with an experimental study on mortality and some of the socio-economic characteristics of the elderly in Costa Rica.

Costa Rican Institute for Research and Teaching in Nutrition and Health (INCIENSA) and the Costa Rican Social Security Fund, in connection with the formulation of a project including three studies on the elderly, the first on basic needs, the second on health and the third containing a socio-demographic profile.

Department of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with the installation of the REDATAM-Plus system.

Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, with regard to the demographic analysis programme and the production of inputs for planning.

Board of Elections, in connection with the preparation of population projections for planning elections.

National Institute of Housing and Urban Affairs (INVU) of Costa Rica, in connection with the preparation of national housing projections for planning purposes.

National Commission on Indigenous Affairs (CONAI), with regard to the execution of a census of the indigenous population in Costa Rica.

Cuba

Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, in connection with the co-ordination of activities. The Programme also participated in a seminar on the demographic effects of large development projects.

State Statistical Committee, in connection with the processing of the data obtained in the 1987 national fertility survey, the development of a system to prepare national, provincial and municipal population projections by sex and age, and the review and assessment of information on mortality, fertility and international migration with a view to preparing national projections by sex and age groups for the period 1950-2025.

Statistical Research Institute, in connection with processing of the data obtained in the 1987 National Fertility Survey and the creation of a REDATAM data base containing those data.

Ecuador

Population Department of the National Development Council (CONADE), with regard to research on the urban system in Ecuador.

National Development Council (CONADE) and National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with the installation of the REDATAM system.

National Development Council (CONADE), in connection with the review of population estimates and projections for Ecuador.

Changes were made in the fertility estimates on the basis of the new information.

El Salvador

Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Economic and Social Development, in connection with the organization of a study on infant mortality.

Population Department of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Economic and Social Development, together with other entities, in connection with the use of microcomputers in designing a socio-demographic data base for the Population Department.

Population Department of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Economic and Social Development, in connection with aspects relating to the implementation of research into infant mortality and training for civil servants in the use and handling of socio-demographic information.

Guatemala

National Institute of Statistics (INE), with regard to a course on systems of demographic statistics and their applications.

General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning, in connection with the formulation of population projections by department, urban or rural location, sex and age group for the period 1985-1995.

Guyana

Statistical Bureau, in connection with various aspects relating to the preparation of a retrospective demographic survey carried out with technical co-operation from CELADE.

Honduras

Department of Health, in connection with the analysis of a health and family epidemiology survey, as well as in the finalization of the National Demographic Survey of Honduras (EDENH-II).

National Autonomous University of Honduras and other national institutions, regarding the project to strengthen the population and human resources aspects of the planning system.

Jamaica

Statistical Institute of Jamaica, in connection with the installation of the REDATAM-Plus system.

Mexico

National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Sciences (INEGI), in connection with the analysis, evaluation and adjustment of demographic information.

National Population Council (CONAPO) and National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Sciences (INEGI), regarding the revision of the country's population projections.

Nicaragua

Ministry of Public Health, regarding the presentation of the findings of a study on infant mortality in Nicaragua.

National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), regarding matters related to the analysis of the socio-demographic survey, the preparation of a basic course in demography, the creation of a REDATAM data base and training for the staff of the institution in the use of that system.

Panama

Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, with regard to a project to prepare population projections for the country's main urban centres, estimates of housing needs and a comprehensive report on international migration and projections of its future evolution.

University of Panama, with regard to a workshop on demographic analysis by means of microcomputers.

"Justo Arosemena" Centre for Latin American Studies (CELA), in connection with research on the socio-economic status of women and fertility and a study on the impact of migration on metropolitan Panama City.

Paraguay

Bureau of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with the preparation of population estimates and projections by sex and age for the period 1950-2025.

Technical Secretariat for Planning, in connection with the formulation of a project on population and development within the framework of a UNFPA project.

Peru

National Institute of Statistics (INE) and National Population Council (CNP), with regard to a demographic analysis programme, a review of population projections, an estimate of the present level of infant mortality and the evaluation of the training programme prepared by CNP.

Various bodies working in the field of population, with regard to the evaluation of systems of information on family planning and mother/child health.

National Planning Institute, with regard to a research project on the effects of public action on the spatial redistribution of population in the country.

Dominican Republic

National Council on Population and the Family (CONAPOFA), in connection with the organization, execution and analysis of a study on infant mortality.

National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), in connection with the preparation of regional projections of population, by sex and age, for the period 1980-2000.

Senegal

Statistical Bureau of Senegal and the Economic Commission for Africa, with regard to the REDATAM and PANDEM systems.

Trinidad and Tobago

Central Statistical Office, in connection with the installation of the REDATAM-Plus system.

Uruguay

Latin American Centre for Perinatology and Human Development (CLAP), in connection with the course on methods for epidemiological research.

Technical Planning Secretariat, with regard to a course on mother/child health policies, organized by PAHO.

Bureau of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with the assessment of the 1985 population census, the revision of demographic estimates and the projection of the national population by sex and age, as well as certain aspects of a survey on international migration.

Office of Planning and the Budget, in connection with a demographic analysis programme.

Universidad de la República, with regard to an interdisciplinary Master's degree programme in population.

Ministry of Public Health, with regard to various aspects of the Uruguayan Fertility and Health Survey.

Information and Research Centre, with regard to the study on urban size and functional bases of cities in Uruguay.

Venezuela

Economic and Social Research Institute of the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, in connection with various aspects of research being conducted into fertility as a function of socio-economic and geographic variables in Venezuela.

Central Office for Planning and Co-ordination (CORDIPLAN) and Economic and Social Research Institute of the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, with regard to a case study on population and spatial planning.

iv) Training and fellowships

a) Postgraduate programmes

Master's degree programme in population and development (Santiago, Chile, January-August 1988), attended by 15 students from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico and Nicaragua.

Postgraduate course on population dynamics and development programmes and policies (Santiago, Chile, April-December 1988), attended by 18 students from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Sαo Tomé and Príncipe, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Postgraduate course in population dynamics and development programmes and policies (Santiago, Chile, February-December 1989), attended by 23 students from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ecuatorial Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

b) Intensive regional and national courses

XI Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development (San José, Costa Rica, August-December 1988), attended by 22 students from the following countries: Angola, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

Intensive National Course on Demography, National University of Tucumán (Tucumán, Argentina, August-November 1988), attended by 13 students from Argentina and Chile.

Introductory Course on Demographic Dynamics (Mendoza, Argentina, October-November 1988), attended by 16 students from Argentina.

Twelfth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development (San José, August-December 1989), attended by 20 students from the following countries: Angola, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ecuatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Intensive National Course on Population and Development organized by CONADE (Quito, September-December 1989) and attended by 19 Ecuadorian civil servants.

Intensive National Course on Demographic Inputs for Planning, Ministry of Economic and Social Development Planning and Co-ordination (San Salvador, November 1989), attended by 22 government officials.

c) Refresher and training course/workshops in specific fields

National Course on Population and Development (San Salvador, February-March 1988).

Refresher course in demography, University of Costa Rica (San José, March 1988), attended by 18 students from Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

National workshop on techniques for socio-demographic analysis by microcomputer, University of Panama (Panama City, August 1988), attended by 24 students from Panama.

Sixth regional workshop on spatial distribution of population: Factors and policies (San José, Costa Rica, September-October 1988), attended by 25 students from the following countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Training programme for the staff of the Statistics and Censuses Bureau of Costa Rica (collaboration by CELADE in project organized by the Inter-American Development Bank) (San José, 1988).

Regional workshop for the Caribbean on analysis of interrelations between population and development for planning purposes by a microcomputer (Port of Spain, October-November 1988), attended by 22 students from Caribbean countries.

Intensive course in demography for the staff of the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (Guatemala, March-April 1989), attended by 16 government officials.

Seminar/workshop on socio-demographic indicators for the identification of vulnerable groups, organized by the Costa Rican Social Security Fund (San José, 15-19 May 1989), and attended by 24 government officials.

Seminar/workshop on the demographic effects of development projects, Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) (Havana and Pinar del Río, Cuba, July 1989), attended by 40 students from countries of Central and Latin America.

Course on techniques and methods of demographic analysis, organized by the Ministry of Economic and Social Development Planning and Co-ordination, Population Department, and UNFPA (San Salvador, July 1989), attended by 20 government officials.

Refresher course in demography, INEC (Managua, August-November 1989), attended by 18 government officials.

d) Specialization seminars

International Seminar on Subnational Population Projections, DANE (Girardot, Colombia, 31 October-2 November 1988), attended by 41 professionals from the region.

Seminar on population and health (Santiago, Chile, 29 November-12 December 1988), attended by 20 professionals from the region.

Seminar on population and health (Santiago, Chile, 15-30 November 1989).

e) Support for national university programmes and collaboration in the area of teaching with other institutions

Advisory services provided in respect of the Master's degree programme in social demography, University of Luján, Argentina, including the holding of a seminar on population policies (1988 and 1989).

Support provided to the Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay, in various aspects of its interdisciplinary Master's degree programme in population (1988 and 1989).

Co-operation with the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, Cuba (1988 and 1989).

Semester course on population dynamics, School of Geography and History, University of Costa Rica (1988 and 1989).

Workshop on methods and techniques for the use of microcomputers in the analysis of socio-demographic information, Master's degree programme in economic policy for Central America and the Caribbean, National Autonomous University of Heredia, Costa Rica (March and June 1989).

Course on demographic topics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Costa Rica (1989).

Provision of advisory services to students at the National University of Rio Cuarto, Argentina, in connection with an analytical programme on regional demography (1989).

Provision of teaching support to the Universidad Mayor de San Simón, in connection with the holding of a national course on population and development (Cochabamba, Bolivia, May-July 1989).

Provision of teaching support to the Faculty of Sociology of the University of Chile in connection with its course on demography (1989).

PROGRAMME 20: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development adopted in August 1979 gives special priority to reinforcing the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries, restructuring the present system of international scientific and technological relations and strengthening the role of the United Nations system in the sphere of science and technology and in the allocation of a larger volume of financial resources. The activities of ECLAC are carried out within this framework. The vastness of this range of topics, in combination with a very limited supply of human and financial resources, made it necessary, however, to be extremely selective in choosing subjects for inclusion in the programme of work for the biennium under review.

The subject of technological development and the challenges facing the countries of the region in this field in the context of the current worldwide technological revolution was one of the principal considerations in the preparation of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of ECLAC. The contributions of the Programme to the exploration of this subject are reflected in the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for these two sessions.

In addition, some case studies have been carried out on technological innovation and international competitiveness in a number of countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico). A methodological approach has also been developed for studying the links between international trade and the transfer of technology.

Finally, the first phase of the work on the relative position of Latin America in the world scientific and technological effort has been completed, and it is expected that it will be progressively updated in the future.

The programme has maintained close working relationships with UNIDO and the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), and close links have been established with the Centre for International Prospective Studies and Information (CEPII) of France.

i) Documents

World technological change and its consequences for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1493).

La reorientación del desarrollo de América Latina y el impacto de las nuevas tecnologías (LC/R.653).

Final report of the meeting of the Working Group on the Impact of the Technological Resolution on Latin American Development (Santiago, Chile, 10-11 December 1987) (LC/R.656).

Hacia un compendio de instrumentos de política de desarrollo industrial y tecnológico (LC/R.657).

Transformación productiva, especialización industrial y productividad (LC/R.737).

Instituciones mexicanas de innovación tecnológica (LC/R.827).

Estagnação e prosperidade: a modernização industrial e tecnológica no Brasil (LC/R.828).

Dos decenios de ciencia y tecnología en América Latina y el Caribe. Enseñanza de una comparación internacional (LC/R.829).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in meetings and conferences

U.S. Social Scientists Working Group on Latin America (New Orleans, 17-19 March 1988).

World Bank Seminar on Technological Change (Washington, 6-7 July 1988).

Interregional Meeting on Future Options for International Co-operation in Science and Technology for Development, organized by the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) (Feldafing, Federal Republic of Germany, 22-26 February 1989).

Regional Meeting on the Progress of Science and Technology for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by CSTD (San José, 8-14 April 1989).

PROGRAMME 21: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Under the first subprogramme of the Social Development Division a wide range of activities was undertaken related to the social aspects of the current crisis and to the challenges which this crisis posed to social policy. Studies were carried out on changes in the social actors, such as the trade union movement, urban dwellers and youth. A study was prepared on occupational changes and social mobility up until the period just prior to the outbreak of the crisis. In addition, consideration was given to the question of how to adapt social policies in the broad sense of the term, through studies on the role of the State in development and on the different proposals to achieve greater equity. Studies were also prepared on the challenges posed by the crisis to planning in the areas of health, education and housing, as well as on proposals aimed at securing the full incorporation of the poorest sectors, both rural and urban, into development.

Of particular importance was the seminar on "Social Development Options for the 1990s", which was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 15-18 November 1988. The seminar, which formed part of the events held to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of ECLAC, was organized by the Social Development Division of ECLAC and co-sponsored by FLACSO. The national experiences of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru in the field of economic and social development and social policies were presented at the seminar. Academics and functionaries of governments and regional organizations resident in the host country also participated in the seminar. The main subjects discussed were related to the diagnostic study of the social and economic situation of the region and of the countries under review, the challenges of the near future and the necessary inter-connection between economic policy and social policy in the perspective of development aimed at achieving greater equity and democracy.

During 1989 various activities were carried out aimed at depicting the social evolution of the region both from a general point of view and in relation to specific groups, and at recommending policies to deal with the consequences of the crisis and to assist in the transformation of the technical and productive structures which the region needs to undertake. In keeping with this general orientation, the main studies carried out were the following:

1. Preparation of the elements required for the elaboration of a periodic social report. A study was completed which presented various options for such a report; the detailed examination of those options --and their implications in terms of resources-- will permit the selection of the definitive design of the Periodic Social Report, which will appear for the first time in 1990.

2. Establishment of the broad outlines of a policy of human resources development for the region, taking into account the twin requirements of productively absorbing the labour force and training it to adapt to accelerating technological changes.

3. Examination of the positions adopted by the different social and institutional agents with respect to the incorporation of new production technologies. In 1989 field work was done in four countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador) and a preliminary analysis was carried out of the entire range of subjects researched.

4. Critical analysis of some of the problems presented by the structure and current functioning of the social services and the proposals for their restructuring. The national experiences of Chile and Costa Rica were examined.

5. Study of the principal institutional problems presented by the processes of elaboration and implementation of social policy, with special reference to health problems and proposals for overcoming them. The national experiences of Argentina, Brazil and Peru were examined.

6. Evaluation of the existing problems and potentialities in the implementation of social policies at the local level within the framework of the processes of decentralization. The experiences of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Colombia were examined.

7. Living conditions and prospects for two strategic groups in social policy: youth and the elderly.

8. Analysis of a certain deterioration of social conditions as a result of the current economic crisis and the prospects for future social trends that will result from the new structural conditions in the region.

In the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, activities focused on the issues of poverty and the social deterioration brought about by the economic crisis in the region.

A document was prepared on recent trends in social expenditure in the 10 countries served by the Subregional Headquarters. The dialogue with the Government authorities of Guatemala on a strategy to frontally attack the problem of poverty was continued and a study was begun on the effect of macroeconomic policies on the poorest sectors of the population.

The project on Strengthening of the Federal Co-operative System of Savings and Credit in Central America was successfully implemented, as was made clear at the tripartite meeting

(UNDP/ECLAC/Federation of Central American Co-operatives) held in December 1988 to evaluate the project. Various studies on the financial policies of the federations were carried out and horizontal co-operation was promoted in the area of computation (a total of four regional and seven national seminars were held).

Particular interest was also shown in the subject of refugees and of the remittances of emigrants to certain countries of Central America. In this connection, an agreement was negotiated and signed with the Government of the Netherlands for the implementation of the project on remittances and family economy in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

Development and change: strategies for vanquishing poverty (LC/G.1472-P). Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 69. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.3 and E.88.II.G.3.

La reproducción biológica y social de los hogares de Montevideo (LC/G.1526).

The dynamics of social deterioration in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1980s (LC/G.1557).

Informe de la Reunión sobre Políticas Sociales, Transformación y Desarrollo en América Latina (LC/L.450(SEM.39/8)).

Rural Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: results of projects and programmes (LC/L.513). "Mujer y Desarrollo" series, No. 1.

La cuestión juvenil en Costa Rica (LC/R.502/Rev.1).

La marginalidad en los años ochenta: situación y actitudes de los "pobladores" de Santiago de Chile (LC/R.633).

El movimiento sindical y la crisis en América Latina (LC/R.634).

Equidad y política social: gasto público, democratización y formulación de políticas (LC/R.635/Rev.1).

El impacto de la crisis en estratos populares de los sectores formal e informal: implicancias para la medición y el análisis del subempleo (LC/R.637).

La desigualdad educativa: problemas y políticas (LC/R.644).

Los actores sociales y las opciones de desarrollo (LC/R.645).

Sentido y función de la Universidad: la visión de Medina Echavarría (LC/R.649).

Una esperanzada visión de la democracia (LC/R.650).

Cultura, política y conciencia democrática (LC/R.651).

Medina Echavarría y el futuro de América Latina (LC/R.652).

Saude e crisis na América Latina: impactos sociais e políticas de ajuste (LC/R.654).

Otra noción de lo privado, otra noción de lo público: notas para un debate latinoamericano (LC/R.659).

La preocupación por la equidad (LC/R.660).

Los dilemas de la legitimidad política (LC/R.665).

Bureaucracy and ecopolitics in the Third World: environmental policy formation in Brazil (LC/R.669).

Estructura económica, relaciones sociales y equidad (LC/R.676).

Especificidad del Estado en América Latina (LC/R.677).

Ecología e política na formação social brasileira: uma abordagem institucional da política pública (LC/R.678).

Aspectos sociopolíticos del desarrollo: notas de clase (LC/R.690).

Controle social e ecopolítica no Brasil, explorando uma utopia possivel (LC/R.691).

Chile: transformaciones económicas y grupos sociales (LC/R.692).

O welfare state no Brasil: características e perspectivas no limiar do año 2.000 (LC/R.702).

El desarrollo social en los años noventa: principales opciones (LC/R.703/Rev.1).

Los dilemas de la equidad social en la Argentina finisecular (LC/R.704).

La crisis y las políticas de vivienda urbana en América Latina (LC/R.710).

Cambios en la estructura y los actores sociales (LC/R.714).

Los desafíos de la planificación ante la crisis del desarrollo: organizaciones sociales, democratización y justicia social (LC/R.715).

Colombia: crisis social y opciones para el futuro (LC/R.716).

Hacia la utopía: tenemos que ser menos desiguales (LC/R.722).

La actual dinámica socioeconómica costarricense y las opciones de desarrollo social en el ocaso del siglo XX (LC/R.723).

Equidad, transformación social y democracia en América Latina (LC/R.727).

El Perú de los 90: un camino posible (LC/R.728).

Ecopolitics in the Third World: politics, ecology and development planning in Brazil (LC/R.729).

Desarrollo con equidad ¿un nuevo cuento de hadas para los años 90? Proceso de toma de decisiones, formulación de políticas y desarrollo social en América Latina (LC/R.755).

Políticas sociales en una era de crisis: algunas experiencias latinoamericanas (LC/R.773).

El Leviatán acorralado: continuidad y cambio en el papel del Estado en América Latina (LC/R.776).

The institutional dimension of the Amazonian ecological disorder: bureaucracy, diplomacy and ecopolitics in Brazil (LC/R.781).

Social security and the problem of old age in Latin America (LC/R.782).

Living conditions of the elderly: development and family context (LC/R.783).

Recursos humanos, pobreza y las estrategias de desarrollo (LC/R.812).

Regional level issues in Latin America and the Caribbean on coordination of integrated youth policies and programmes (LC/R.813).

The Elderly in Latin America: A Strategic Sector for Social Policy in the 1990s (LC/R.833).

Población, fuerza de trabajo y subutilización de los recursos humanos en América Latina (LC/R.835).

El desarrollo de los recursos como eje articulador entre la modernización productiva y la integración social (LC/R.836).

Alternativas para la ejecución de políticas sociales en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.839).

América Latina en los ochenta: principales tendencias sociales (LC/R.843).

Estado y formulación de políticas sociales en América Latina. Lineamientos para el estudio del proceso de toma de decisiones en el área de la salud (LC/R.845).

Formulación de una tipología analítica para los países latinoamericanos: estructura productiva y estilos de desarrollo (LC/R.846).

Opciones y falsos dilemas para los años noventa: lo nuevo y lo viejo en política social en América Latina (LC/R.852).

Organización del sector salud: puja distributiva y equidad (LC/BUE/G.102).

El impacto económico y social de las migraciones en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.150).

Bosquejo metodológico del mapa de la distribución de necesidades básicas insatisfechas en el Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.06/Rev.1(SEM.44/1)).

Determinación de líneas de indigencia y de pobreza: una propuesta metodológica para economías con inflación (LC/MVD/R.08(SEM.44/3)).

Indicadores censales de satisfacción de necesidades básicas (LC/MVD/R.09)(SEM.44/2)).

Indicadores sociodemográficos de las consecuencias de la recesión de los ochenta en Brasil (LC/MVD/R.10(SEM.44/5)).

La heterogeneidad de la pobreza: una aproximación bidimensional (LC/MVD/R.12(SEM.44/7)).

Proyecto Uruguay: políticas públicas y desarrollo social; identificación empírica de la pobreza y formulación de políticas sociales en el interior del país (LC/MVD/R.13(SEM.44/10)).

Investigación sobre pobreza en Argentina: objetivos y dimensiones de análisis (LC/MVD/R.14(SEM.44/11)).

Estructura del hogar y línea de pobreza: algunas consideraciones en el empleo del adulto equivalente (LC/MVD/R.15(SEM.44/12)).

Estimación de la línea de pobreza, Argentina 1985 (LC/MVD/R.16(SEM.44/13)).

La pobreza urbana en la Argentina, canasta básica de alimentos, Gran Buenos Aires (LC/MVD/R.17(SEM.44/14)).

Informe del Seminario Taller sobre Medición e Investigación de la Pobreza en Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.18(SEM.44/15)).

Información estadística sobre educación básica y condiciones sociales de los hogares de Montevideo e interior urbano (LC/MVD/R.35).

Objetivos y bases conceptuales del diseño del formulario de la Encuesta Nacional de Juventud de Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.36).

Articles in the CEPAL Review

Rural social policy in a strategy of sustained development, CEPAL Review, No. 36 (LC/G.1537-P).

Books published under agreements with publishing houses

Book No. 22. Transformación ocupacional y crisis social en América Latina (LC/G.1558-P).

Algunos problemas actuales de la juventud: Esbozo comparativo de la juventud en Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, República Dominicana y Venezuela (LC/R.647).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Seminar on Social Development Options for the 1990s (San José, 15-18 November 1988).

Seminar on Development, democracy and equity: the experience of Sweden in Latin America, organized in collaboration with the International Center of the Swedish Workers' Movement (AIC) (Santiago, Chile, 29-31 May 1989).

Seminar on industrial restructuring and international competitiveness: the case of Italy (organized in collaboration with the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division) (Santiago, Chile, 20-21 July 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 14-18 March 1988).

Conference on social security, organized by the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Inter-American Center for Social Security Studies (Mexico, 17-19 March 1988).

Training Workshop in Planning (Madrid, 11-22 April 1988).

Seminar on Youth, Expectations and the Future (Santiago, Chile, 8-10 June 1988).

Meeting on Changes in the Social Structure of Latin America, organized by the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO) (Porto Alegre, Brazil, 22-25 August 1988).

Tenth Session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (Vienna, 23-31 August 1988).

XIV World Congress of the International Political Science Association (Washington, 28-31 August 1988).

Conference on Social Conflict in Latin America (Cartagena, Colombia, 29 August-1 September 1988).

Interagency Meeting on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 1-2 September 1988).

Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (Washington, 1-4 September 1988).

XVII Latin American Congress on Sociology (Montevideo, 2-6 December 1988).

Conference on the prospects for social development in Latin America, organized by the Italy/FAO Training Programme in the Planning of Agricultural Development Policies and Projects (PROCAPLAN) (Buenos Aires, 8-14 December 1988).

Meeting on training in law, organized by the Academy of Christian Humanism (Santiago, Chile, 25 January 1989).

Seminar on the prospects for democracy in Bolivia (La Paz, 25 February-3 March 1989).

XXXI Session of the Commission for Social Development (Vienna, 13-17 March 1989).

Seminar/Workshop on Social Policies and Evaluation (San José, 3-4 April 1989).

Seminar/Workshop on crisis and social policies (Tegucigalpa, 5-7 April 1989).

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, (San José, Costa Rica, 8-12 May 1989).

Seminar on Latin America and the World to the Year 2000 (Quito, 29 April-5 May 1989).

International Conference on the Social economy sector and equitable development, organized by the General Confederation of Co-operatives of Chile (CONFECOOP), the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of Spain and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 June 1989).

Regional Meeting of the Principal Project of UNESCO in the Area of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Guatemala City, 26-30 June 1989).

Planning Meeting for the Latin American Region of the World Conference on Education for All (Guatemala City, 28-29 June 1989).

Annual Meeting of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) (Stockholm, 2-7 September 1989).

Seminar on social policies in Central America, (Panama, 18-20 September 1989).

Workshop on Amazonian Ecological Disorder: a 1989 assessment (Rio de Janeiro, 27-31 August 1989).

iii) Technical Assistance

Collaboration with UNESCO in areas related to policies and programmes in the social sectors dealing with the challenges to the social sciences and priority research areas: the internal challenges of discipline, State and society, and democracy.

Argentina

Technical assistance was provided to Government authorities in the area of social and health policies.

Belize

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the elaboration of the Belize development Plan.

Bolivia

Assistance was provided to national researchers in initiating a project on social policies to facilitate the process of modernizing the productive structure in Latin America.

Assistance was provided to the Government in the area of technical co-operation in the elaboration of social policies.

Brazil

Technical assistance was provided to Government authorities in the area of social and health policies.

Costa Rica

Technical assistance was provided to the Government of Costa Rica in the area of social policies.

Ecuador

Technical assistance was provided to national researchers with a view to initiating the project on social policies to facilitate the process of modernization of the productive structures in Latin America.

Technical assistance was also provided to Government authorities in the area of technical co-operation in social policies.

Guatemala

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the area of social development and poverty.

Assistance was provided to the Central Bank of Guatemala on the project of macroeconomic policies and poverty.

Peru

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the area of social and health policies.

Venezuela

Technical assistance was provided to the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD) on the role of the State in

Latin American societies within the framework of the Ibero-American Programme for High-level Public Administration.

Assistance was also provided to the Government in the elaboration of social policies.

iv) Training and fellowships

During the period 2-6 August 1988, technical assistance was provided for the regional course for planning experts, organized by PROCAPLAN, in Buenos Aires.

The Programme participated in the XIV Latin American Seminar on Maternal and Child Health held at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile in September 1988.

Classes were conducted on social policies in the XXIX International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, organized by ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 17-21 October 1988).

A course was conducted on the State and ungovernability in Latin America, at UNESCO in April 1989.

Classes were offered in a course organized by CONFECOOP from 2-3 June 1989 in Concepción.

A course was conducted on the sociology of development within the framework of the Italy/FAO Programme of Training in the Planning of Agricultural and Rural Development Policies and Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROCAPLAN), 1-8 July 1989.

Classes were conducted on the sociopolitical aspects of development at the XXX International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, organized by ILPES from 24 July-4 August 1989.

SUBPROGRAMME 21.2: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT

In the second subprogramme of the Social Development Division, the main thrust of the activities of the Women and Development Unit in 1988 centered around the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Guatemala, from 27-30 September. This meant carrying out studies to evaluate the results of the productive projects of women and formulating policy proposals on these projects. This activity, which was undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations Development Fund for Women

(UNIFEM) culminated in the holding of a regional seminar on the analysis of productive projects of women and their policy implications, for which nine documents were prepared.

The activities of 1989 were centered on the preparation of the substantive material for the Ninth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference, held in Guatemala late in the year. During 1989, following the evaluation undertaken by the Governments at the Fourth Regional Conference, the activities of the Unit were re-oriented with a view to: a) systematizing the relationship of the Unit to the Governments of the region in the period between the regional conferences through the Presiding Officers; b) ensuring the execution of the substantive work of the Unit; c) strengthening the subject within the ECLAC system; and d) relating with other bodies within the United Nations system, and co-ordinating activities with FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and PREALC at the regional level.

i) Documents

Women and the urban labour market in a situation of crisis: analysis and evaluation on the basis of two household surveys, 1980 and 1984 (LC/G.1546).

Selection of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) between 1981-1988 on the situation of women and their integration into economic and social development (LC/G.1576).

Participación de la mujer en las cooperativas en América latina: notas preliminares (LC/L.455).

Activities of the ECLAC secretariat with respect to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.456(CRM.4/4)).

Women and legislation (LC/L.457(CRM.4/5)).

Women, work and crisis (LC/L.458(CRM.4/6)).

Selected ECLAC documents and publications on the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.460).

Information and communications at the service of women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.461(CRM.4/3)).

Latin American and Caribbean women: between change and crisis (LC/L.464(CRM.4/2)).

Women in the inter-island trade in agricultural produce in the Eastern Caribbean (LC/L.465(CRM.4/9)).

Women and co-operativism in Latin America (LC/L.466(CRM.4/7)).

Woman as a social protagonist in the 1980s (LC/L.470(CRM.4/8)).

Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana (LC/L.472(CRM.4/10)).

Women and demographic change: statistics and indicators (LC/L.473 (CRM.4/11 and Corr.1)).

Remittances, family economy, and the role of women: the case of El Salvador (LC/L.476(CRM.4/12)).

Rural Women of Latin America and the Caribbean: Results of projects and programmes (LC/L.513). "Mujer y Desarrollo series", No. 1.

Latin America: The challenge of socializing the home environment (LC/L.514). "Mujer y Desarrollo" series, No. 2.

Women and Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.515) "Mujer y Desarrollo" series, No. 3.

Activities of the ECLAC Secretariat with respect to the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean from 1 July 1988 to 31 July 1989 (LC/L.516(MDM.9/3)).

Proyectos productivos de mujeres en América Latina: una compilación (LC/L.527).

Perfil de los países en relación con la mujer: estadísticas básicas (LC/L.541).

Compilación de datos sobre las instituciones gubernamentales encargadas de la condición de la mujer y los cambios recientes en la situación jurídica de ésta (LC/L.542).

Una producción que produce otras: ...Las artesanas del proyecto Timbi de Brasil (LC/R.760(SEM.49/4)).

Vinculación de la mujer con aptitudes de liderazgo a la promoción del desarrollo y producción de material didáctico de apoyo (Cali, Colombia) (LC/R.761(SEM.49/5)).

Desarrollo rural integrado en áreas deprimidas, con atención específica de la mujer campesina (Ecuador) (LC/R.763(SEM.49/6)).

Proyectos productivos de mujeres: problemas y soluciones en las intervenciones sociales (LC/R.764(SEM.49/2)).

Los proyectos productivos con mujeres de sectores populares (LC/R.765(SEM.49/3)).

Generación de empleo a través de la creación de microempresas para mujeres de la Región Metropolitana, Chile (LC/R.766(SEM.49/7)).

Producción lechera con mujeres campesinas del Altiplano, La Paz, Bolivia (LC/R.769(SEM.49/8)).

Programas socioecónomicos para organizaciones de mujeres (Tempoal, Veracruz, México) (LC/R.770(SEM.49/9)).

Proyectos productivos de mujeres en México y Centroamérica: resultados y reflexiones sobre la experiencia (LC/R.771(SEM.49/10)).

Informe del Seminario Regional sobre Análisis de Proyectos Productivos de Mujeres e Implicaciones para Políticas (LC/R.809(SEM.49/11)).

Books published under agreements with publishing houses

The decade for women in Latin America and the Caribbean: Background and prospects (LC/G.1372).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Subprogramme

International Seminar on Women in Development (Santiago, Chile, 2-5 May 1989), organized in collaboration with UNDP and ILPES.

Regional Seminar on the Analysis of the Productive Projects of Women and the Implications for Policies (Santiago, Chile, 5-8 June 1989).

Meeting of experts on women in the decade of the 1990s: cultural aspects of their participation (Santiago, Chile, 22-24 November 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

32nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, 14-23 March 1988).

Seminar on Policies on Young Women in Latin America (Montevideo, 22-24 March 1988).

Ad-hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Women (Vienna, 24-25 March 1988).

Training Workshop on the Evaluation of Income-generating Projects of Peasant Women (Santiago, Chile, 12-15 April 1988).

Interregional Consultative Meeting on Women in Cooperatives: Implications for Development (Bulgaria, 20-24 June 1988).

Seminar on The World of Women, Continuity and Change (Santiago, Chile, 26 July 1988).

United Nations Interregional Seminar on Women and the Economic Crisis: Impact, Policies and Prospects (Vienna, 3-7 October 1988).

Expert Group Meeting on Social Support Measures for Advancement of Women (Vienna, 14-18 November 1988).

Regional Seminar on Women in Human Settlements and Development Management (Lima, 21-25 November 1988).

First National Encounter of the Center for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Assistance to Battered Women (Chapadmalal, Argentina, 24-26 November 1988).

Meeting between INSTRAW and the Regional Commissions to discuss Joint Programme Activities and Co-operatives Arrangements (Santo Domingo, 16-17 February 1989).

9th Session INSTRAW Board of Trustees (Santo Domingo, 20-24 February 1989).

33rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, 29 March-7 April 1989).

Ad-Hoc Interagency Meeting on Women (Vienna, 10-11 April 1989).

International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects (Vienna, 22-26 May 1989).

Seminar on Women and Development, organized by the Pablo Iglesias Foundation, Madrid, 5-8 June 1989.

Meeting of the Group of Experts on Equality in Political Participation and Decision Making, organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) (Vienna, 18-22 September 1989).

Working Group on Women, Apartheid and Options for a Post-Apartheid Society, organized by UNESCO (Caracas, 19-22 September 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in activities carried out in recent years in the area of women's rights, through Government agencies responsible for the subject of women in Argentina.

Colombia

Assistance was provided to the Government in the area of advisory services to women's offices.

Ecuador

Technical assistance was provided to national bodies concerned with the subject of women in analyzing the situation of women, and in undertaking evaluations of human and budgetary resources, infrastructure, decision-making levels, co-ordination with other agencies, needs, obstacles and recommendations.

Guatemala

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the area of the integration of women.

Paraguay

Government authorities were given assistance in analyzing the situation of women and in undertaking evaluations of human and budgetary resources, infrastructure, decision-making levels, co-ordination with other agencies, needs, obstacles and recommendations.

Uruguay

Government authorities concerned with the subject of women were given assistance in analyzing the situation of women and in undertaking evaluations of human and budgetary resources, infrastructure, decision-making levels, co-ordination with other agencies, needs, obstacles and recommendations.

Venezuela

Technical assistance was provided to those women's offices that were agencies of the Government of Venezuela.

iv) Training and fellowships

Advisory services on the subject of "Women and the Family in Latin America" were provided to a student of Princeton University.

PROGRAMME 22: STATISTICS

The development of the ECLAC Statistics Programme has focused on three major activities: i) expansion of data banks; ii) technical co-operation; and iii) dissemination of information, technological innovations and international standards.

Expansion of data banks

In the context of enlarging data banks, priority is being given to organizing data bases to be incorporated into on-line data banks, while at the same time expanding the coverage of subject matter and countries included and providing a more timely distribution of information.

The fastest growing data banks have been those of national accounts, foreign trade, balance of payments and statistics on social development. In this last-mentioned field, there has been notable incorporation of 25 new household surveys from various countries; this has made it possible to a large extent, to estimate the magnitude of poverty for nine Latin American countries in different years, and to prepare statistics on the main characteristics of disadvantaged households.

Another outstanding achievement has been the creation of an on-line data bank for analysing foreign trade data for the countries of the region obtained via trade data from the developed countries and other non-customs sources, thereby offering the possibility of obtaining provisional but more up-to-date information. The bank includes at least 100 countries, groups of countries by geographical area and member countries of large economic groups. An on-line series of prices and indexes of regional commodities was also incorporated. In addition, the magnitude of poverty was evaluated in two more countries (Brazil and Costa Rica), and poverty estimates for 10 countries of the region in 1980 were calculated and will be published in a book containing the results of the entire study and providing an account of the wealth of experience accumulated on this subject.

Technical co-operation

With the financial support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the co-operation of the host countries, the final reports of four seminars were organized and prepared, as part of the activities in preparation for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses.

As associate executing agency, ECLAC is continuing its co-operation on two projects in Guatemala and one in Venezuela to improve the National Statistics system and the System of National Accounts (SNA), respectively. ECLAC also participated in preparing SNA co-operation projects in Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. Lastly, advisory assistance services are being provided in collaboration with PREALC in sample design in the Republic of Honduras.

Dissemination of information, technological innovations and international standards

Emphasis has been placed on disseminating information by magnetic media, tapes and floppy disks, especially data on foreign trade, balance of payments, System of National Accounts and other macroeconomic statistical series. The outside users of this information are governments, academic institutions and the private sector.

Under the project Statistics for development in Latin America and the Caribbean, technical assistance was provided to some 10 countries of the region in installing the following systems covered by the project: RAPID, BOS, INTERTAB, TPL, CONCOR, CENTS, SPSS and SAS. To speed up the regional transfer of technologies for computerized statistics, a seminar was held on data entry and verification, and another on statistical data bases and transmission.

Steps are being taken to form a working group to systematize the region's experience in preparing the System of National Accounts in times of high inflation. The aim is to formulate proposals to be incorporated into international recommendations on this subject.

i) Documents

La distribución del ingreso en Colombia: antecedentes estadísticos y características socioeconómicas de los receptores, Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 14,(LC/G.1430-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.88.II.G.8.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso: Venezuela, 1957-1985 (LC/G.1444).

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso: México, 1950-1977 (LC/G.1445).

Informe final del Seminario Regional de Cuentas Nacionales (LC/G.1486).

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso --Perú, 1961--1982 (LC/G.1490).

Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1987/Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1987 (LC/G.1503-P and Corr.1). United Nations publication. Sales No. E/S.88.II.G.1.

Estado de situación de las cuentas nacionales en América Latina y el Caribe, 1988 (LC/G.1529).

Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1988/Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1988 (LC/G.1550-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.89.II.G.1.

Informe del Primer Seminario Latinoamericano sobre Mejoramiento de las Estadísticas de Servicios (LC/G.1564).

Report of the Regional Seminar on the Economic Characteristics of the Population in the 1990 Censuses (Buenos Aires, 28-31 October 1986) (LC/L.438).

América Latina y el Caribe: balance de pagos en valores corrientes y constantes, 1970-1987 (LC/L.439).

Experiencias en América Latina sobre el cálculo del producto trimestral (LC/L.449).

América Latina: comercio exterior según la Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de todas las actividades económicas (CIIU), 1985 (LC/L.462).

Determinación de las necesidades de energía y proteínas para la población de nueve países latinoamericanos (LC/L.471).

Informe del Seminario sobre Organización Gerencial y Estrategia de un Censo (LC/L.484).

Informe del Seminario sobre Cartografía Censal (LC/L.498).

Informe del Seminario sobre Uso del Muestreo en las Etapas de Preparación y Utilización de la Información Censal (LC/L.512).

Antecedentes estadísticos sobre las necesidades de energía y proteínas de la población de Colombia, Ecuador y Venezuela (LC/R.624).

Aspectos conceptuales y prácticos sobre la medición del comercio exterior de servicios (LC/R.629).

Marco conceptual y armonización de las estadísticas del comercio de servicios (LC/R.663).

Antecedentes estadísticos sobre las necesidades de energía y proteínas de la población de Argentina, Perú y Uruguay (LC/R.679).

Antecedentes estadísticos sobre las necesidades de energía y proteínas de la población de Guatemala, México y Panamá (LC/R.680).

Cambio del año base de las series de cuentas nacionales de la CEPAL (LC/R.705).

Estadísticas del comercio exterior de servicios en América Latina y el Caribe, 1980-1986 (LC/R.708).

Informe del Primer Seminario Latinoamericano sobre Mejoramiento de las Estadísticas de Servicios (LC/R.734).

Organización y desarrollo estadístico (LC/R.780).

Notas sobre las Estadísticas del Comercio Exterior de Servicios en América Latina (LC/R.788(SEM.50/2)).

Actividades de la CEPAL en el campo de las cuentas nacionales y la organización estadística (LC/R.795(SEM.50/3)).

Actividades realizadas en el marco del Proyecto de Apoyo al Diseño y preparación de la ronda de censos del 90 (LC/R.796(SEM.50/4)).

Actividades realizadas en el marco del Proyecto "Estadísticas para el desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe" (LC/R.797(SEM.50/5).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

Regional seminar on co-ordination of national statistics (Buenos Aires, 28 June-1 July 1988).

Seminar on census administration and strategy (Lima, 24-28 October 1988).

Regional seminar on national accounts (Buenos Aires, 14-18 November 1988).

Round table on household surveys: advances and prospects (Tegucigalpa, 16-19 November 1988).

Seminar on telematics, statistics and producer services (Lima, 21-27 November 1988).

Seminar on "1990 census round" census cartography (San José, Costa Rica, 28 November-1 December 1988).

Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 26-29 September 1989).

Seminar on training of field personnel for on-site activities (Havana, 7-10 November 1989).

Seminar on economic censuses and registers of establishments (Montevideo, 14-17 November 1989).

Seminar on data bases and computerized data transmission (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 27 November-1 December 1989).

Seminar on statistics of international trade in services (Santiago, Chile, 4-7 December 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Sixth meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Statistical Conference (COM/CIE) (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 21-24 February 1988).

Meeting to co-ordinate the Inter-Agency Project on Critical Poverty in Latin America (Bogotá, 6-12 March 1988).

Technical seminar/workshop on the measurement and study of poverty in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay (Montevideo, 10-15 April 1988).

Twenty-fourth session of the Committee for Development Planning (New York, 12-15 April 1988).

Technical meetings on defining methodologies for national accounts in Brazil (Brasilia, 1-6 May 1988).

Tripartite meeting on the project on information systems for public management in Guatemala (GUA/87/006) (Guatemala City, 6-14 May 1988).

Meeting of the Committee on Programming and Co-ordination of the Household Surveys Programme in Honduras (Tegucigalpa, 8-14 May 1988).

Tripartite meeting of the project on change of the base year of Venezuela's national accounts (VEN/86/005) (Caracas, 22-28 May 1988).

Interregional workshop on statistical data processing and data bases in developing countries (Geneva, 24 May-3 June 1988).

Twenty-second session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (Geneva, 6-10 June 1988).

Seminar on widely used techniques for statistical data processing (Santiago, Chile, 20 June-1 July 1988).

Regional seminar on co-ordination of national statistics (Buenos Aires, 26 June-2 July 1988).

Internal seminar of the Government of Peru on economic policy (Lima, 3-7 July 1988).

Tripartite meeting of the project on support for the development of the National Statistical System of Guatemala (GUA/84/015) (Guatemala City, 27 September-1 October 1988).

Seminar on producer services (Lima, 25-26 November 1988).

Round table on household survey advances and prospects under the Honduras/ECLAC/IDB project (San José, 27 November-2 December 1988).

Meeting of the Expert Group on SNA Co-ordination (Luxembourg, 20-28 January 1989).

Twenty-fifth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (New York, 6-15 February 1989).

Eleventh course on sampling as applied to household surveys (Madrid, 3-21 April 1989).

Seminar on the use of sampling in the stages of preparation and use of census information (Buenos Aires, 18-21 April 1989).

Seminar on the consumer price index (Madrid, 24-28 April 1989).

Twenty-fifth session of the Committee for Development Planning (New York, 9-12 May 1989).

Meeting to organize and design a regional seminar on economic and regional censuses of establishments (Montevideo, 14-17 May 1989).

Twenty-third session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (Geneva, 19-23 May 1989).

Meeting to evaluate and reschedule the project on change of the base year of Venezuela's national accounts (Caracas, 7-11 July 1989).

Meeting of the Expert Group on SNA Co-ordination (New York, 11-22 July 1989).

Seminar on statistical organization (La Paz, 24-29 July 1989).

Seminar on methodological and information-related problems concerning balance of payments (La Paz, 27 November-1 December 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Bolivia

To the National Institute of Statistics in the field of household surveys.

Brazil

To the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) in organizing a joint seminar on designing census forms, under the project on support for the 1990 Census Round, and in organizing and co-ordinating a seminar on data entry.

Colombia

To the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE) in estimating poverty lines.

To the Regional Project on Overcoming Poverty, at the request of UNDP.

Costa Rica

To governmental agencies, in matters relating to household surveys and computerized statistics.

Cuba

To governmental authorities in matters relating to foreign trade statistics.

Activities in co-ordination with the State Statistical Committee under project RLA/87/001.

Ecuador

To the Government, in matters relating to an on-going employment survey in its testing phase.

El Salvador

National assessment of the National Statistical System, and appraisal and formulation of a project for the comprehensive improvement of the system, including budgetary estimates and implementation schedules.

To governmental agencies in matters relating to computerized statistics, through the installation of the INTERTAB system.

Guatemala

To the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Public Works, in statistical follow-up for the year 1987.

To the Government, in matters relating to the wholesale price index; participation in courses on educational statistics; and assistance in matters relating to the development of a national statistical system.

To the governmental agencies, through the transfer of computer technologies.

Honduras

To the Government in relation to an on-going employment survey in its testing phase and employment surveys for the first half of 1988, and in establishing programmes of activity for 1989 with regard to technical assistance under the project "Statistics for the development of Latin America and the Caribbean".

Panama

To the government, in matters relating to computerized statistics.

Paraguay

To the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses and the Technical Secretariat for Planning, under project RLA/87/001.

Peru

To governmental authorities, in foreign trade statistics and in organizing and co-ordinating a seminar on census administration and strategy.

Dominican Republic

To the Central Bank, an exploratory mission of technical assistance on national accounts and negotiations with UNDP for a project on national accounts.

Uruguay

To the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses, under project RLA/87/001.

Venezuela

To the Venezuelan authorities, in formulating and evaluating the project on change of the base year of Venezuela's national accounts.

PROGRAMME 23: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations implements the respective resolutions and mandates of the member States, both of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations. Consequently, it seeks to reconcile through its activities the interests of the countries that are members of these two bodies.

In keeping with its longstanding approach to research, the Joint Unit has continued its work in two principal areas: on the one hand, its concern with identifying the contribution and impact of transnational corporations on development in the region; and on the other, its study of particular issues in countries and specific sectors, through case studies which permit analyses to attain a higher level of abstraction and regional coverage.

With respect to the general research completed during the biennium, the report on the performance of the transnational banks and the international external debt crisis deserves special mention. This report is based on six national case studies undertaken under an interregional project initiated in the previous biennium.

Particular emphasis was placed on manufacturing industry and services in research on the role of transnational corporations in technological modernization, industrial transformation and international competitiveness in the countries of the region through a number of case studies that covered Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

The question of the transformation of the productive structures has become the main focus of the activities of the Joint Unit, and is linked to other research programmes such as that related to experiences and alternative policies on direct foreign investment in the countries of the region. In this connection, the cases of Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Chile have been studied and an assessment made of the extent to which the activities of the transnational corporations and direct foreign investment are taken into account, as a significant variable, in the process of decision-making on the national development strategies to pursue.

Within this same area of research focused on the role of the transnational corporations in the transformation of the productive structure, special emphasis has been placed on the elaboration of a regional directory of foreign investment, which in its preliminary form covers the 11 most important recipient countries. The aim is to increase the information that is available on the activities of the transnational corporations operating in the region and the impact of such activities, and to elaborate in a systematic manner homogeneous and comparable statistical series that would reinforce the position of the countries of the region in their negotiations with the transnational corporations.

The studies initiated the previous biennium on the transnational banks were continued with particular emphasis being placed on the analysis of the role of the transnational banks in the national financial system. The case studies of Brazil and Chile were completed, the objective of which was to analyse the impact of the transnational banks on the financial and economic development of the countries in question.

Finally, and continuing the studies on "the transnational banks and the debt crisis", an examination was made of the various debt-equity swap arrangements, and a global survey of the Latin American experience is being prepared based on case studies.

i) Documents

Transnational bank behaviour and the international debt crisis (LC/G.1553/Rev.1-P). "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 76. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.12 and E.89.II.G.12.

Foreign Banks in Brazilian Economy in the 1980s, 55 pp. (LC/L.547).*/

La inversión extranjera directa y el desarrollo económico de México, 88 pp. (LC/R.847).**/

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: Caso del Brasil, 116 pp. (LC/R.865).**/

Evolución de la inversión extranjera en Colombia durante los años ochenta, 94 pp. (LC/R.866).**/

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: Caso del Perú, 130 pp. (LC/R.865/Add.1).**/

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: Caso de Colombia, 89 pp. (LC/R.865/Add.2).**/

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: Caso del Uruguay, 72 pp. (LC/R.865/Add.3).**/

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: Caso de Argentina, 68 pp. (LC/R.865/Add.5).**/

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*/ Available in English only.
**/ Available in Spanish only.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in meetings and conferences

Fourteenth Session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (New York, 6-15 April, 1988).

Workshop on Debt-Equity Swaps (Caracas, 27-29 April 1988).

Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (New York, 5-14 April 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

Peru

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the reorganization of the National Planning Institute.

PROGRAMME 24: TRANSPORT

Some of the most important activities of this programme have been carried out under the project on interior cargo terminals, funded by the Government of the Netherlands. A series of seminars in Latin American countries --and a round table at the annual meeting the of Latin American Shipowners' Association in Viña del Mar-- were held on structural changes in the international transport chain and their impact on the policies of Latin American countries.

The programme collaborated with the Meeting of Ministers for Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries in formulating annex V, on International Transport by Railroads (TIF), to the Agreement on International Land Transport among the Southern Cone Countries. This annex was signed by the Ministers at their fifteenth meeting, at which they also approved the TIF charter. Assistance was also provided to this ministerial meeting in drafting the Agreement on the Contract of Transport and the Civil Liability of the Carrier in International Land Cargo Transport of Goods.

Support was provided to the Latin American Maritime Transport Commission of SELA for the purpose of building a regional consensus in preparation for the conference to review the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.

The Economic Commission for Europe and UNCTAD were also provided assistance in their efforts to establish standards for the electronic transfer of administrative, trade and transport data.

During 1989, three major projects were carried out. The first, on economic co-operation among Latin American and Caribbean countries in the establishment of interior cargo terminals, was finalized at a meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the International Common-Carrier Transport Industry and the competitiveness Foreign Trade of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, co-sponsored by the Latin American Association of Transport and Cargo Agents (ALACAT), the Latin American Shipowners' Association (ALAMAR) and the Latin American Federation of International Transport Users' Councils (FELACUTI). Under the second project, on technical co-operation among Latin American countries on the transport, distribution, marketing and competitiveness of their exports, case studies were done in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Uruguay on specific products and on the transport conditions which may affect their opportunities for competing on world markets. Under the third project, concerning the impact of subsidies and different systems of control and organization on urban public transport systems in Latin America, case studies were carried out on the subvention, regulation and ownership of public transport in a number of cities in the region.

Assistance continued to be provided to the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) in its efforts to enhance the use of informatics in its member enterprises. ECLAC acted as moderator of a round table convened by the Secretary General of ALAF to make recommendations on short- and medium-term activities in this area to be carried out by the organization's secretariat and enterprises. With the collaboration of Ferrovia Paulistas S.A. (FEPASA) and the Federal Railways Network (RFFSA), a seminar was held on operational information systems for railways, in the Administration of State Railroads (ASE) of Uruguay.

Co-operation also continued with JUNAC. The Administrative Commission for Decision 56 is drafting a new agreement on international road transport among the countries of the Andean Group. Together with the Ad Hoc Technical Group for Decision 185, a procedure for the international transit of Bolivian goods through Peru (TIM) is being formulated.

i) Documents

Boletín FAL, Nos. 73-79.

Informe de la reunión del Grupo Especial de Expertos sobre la Industria de Transporte Regular Internacional y la Competitividad del Comercio Exterior de los Países de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1566).

La industria de transporte regular internacional y la competitividad del comercio exterior de los países de América Latina y el Caribe/The international common-carrier transportation industry and the competitiveness of the foreign trade of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1575-P), Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 64. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.14/E.89.II.G.14.

Terminales interiores de carga en Europa Occidental (LC/L.442).

La política de los países de América Latina y el Caribe en materia de transporte marítimo regular y la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre un Código de Conducta de las Conferencias Marítimas/Latin American and Caribbean liner shipping policies and the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (LC/L.453).

El significado para América Latina del estándar de las Naciones Unidas sobre el intercambio electrónico de datos para administración, comercio y transporte (UN/EDIFACT) (LC/L.478).

La industria de transporte regular internacional y la competitividad del comercio exterior de los países de América

Latina y el Caribe/The international common-carrier transportation industry and the competitiveness of the foreign trade of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.488).

La subvención, regulación y propiedad en el transporte colectivo urbano en América Latina y el Caribe: la situación actual (LC/R.684).

El tránsito y la salud del trabajador: medición de los daños, determinación de causas y medidas preventivas (LC/R.694).

La evolución de las redes de transporte terrestre en América Latina (LC/R.707).

El transporte eléctrico urbano en América Latina: una breve reseña de su pasado, presente y perspectivas (LC/R.744).

Aspectos aduaneros del transporte internacional terrestre en los países del Cono Sur (LC/R.787).

Evaluación de pistas exclusivas para buses en Lima (LC/R.789).

La calidad de servicio de los modos de transporte público en Santiago de Chile (LC/R.790).

Manifiesto internacional de carga por carretera/Declaración de Tránsito Aduanero (MIC/DTA) (LC/R.838).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Programme

National seminars on structural changes in the international transport chain and their impact on the policies of Latin American countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru, 21-31 March 1988); Bolivia, 16 August 1988; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, 30 August-7 September 1988; Chile, 24 November 1988).

Meeting on international rail transport (Buenos Aires, 6-8 April 1988).

Seminar on the future of container transport on the west coast of South America (Santiago, Chile, 19-22 April 1988).

National seminar on the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics (Buenos Aires, 21 October 1988).

Seminar/workshop of containerization on the east coast of South America and its role in stimulating exports (Córdoba, Argentina, 5-7 April 1989).

Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the International Common-Carrier Transport Industry and the Competitiveness of the Foreign Trade of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 18-21 April 1989).

Meeting of an ad hoc group of experts to consider the conclusions of a study on the chain of distribution and the competitiveness of Latin American exports: Chilean fruit (Santiago, Chile, 28 June 1989).

Meeting of ad hoc experts on the quality of urban collective transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (Havana, Cuba, 18-22 September 1989).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting of the ad hoc transport group of the Government of Mexico on strengthening Mexico's transport relations with other Latin American countries (Mexico City, 25-26 January 1988).

Symposium on aeronautical development in the twenty-first century (Santiago, Chile, 15-16 March 1988).

First meeting of the Permanent Tripartite Commission on the Los Libertadores-Buenos Aires-La Paz-Matarani Interoceanic Corridor (Jujuy, Argentina 28-29 March 1988).

Seminar on the future of container transport on the west coast of South America (Santiago, Chile, 19-22 April 1988).

Meeting of Ministers for Public Works and Transport and the Physical Integration Council of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) (Quito, 16-20 May 1988).

Semi-annual meeting of the Caribbean Shipping Association (Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis, 30-31 May 1988).

National seminar on multimodel transport and the Hamburg Rules (Mexico City, 8-9 June 1988).

Special meeting of the Latin American Maritime Transport Commission (COLTRAM) of SELA to formulate a common regional position for the conference to review the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (Mexico City, 24 June-2 July 1988).

Meeting of experts on public works and transport of the Southern Cone countries (La Paz, 17-19 August 1988).

Meeting of the Administrative Commission for Decision 56 (Lima, 10-14 October 1988).

Sixth meeting of national customs directors of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 17-18 October 1988).

Ninth meeting of national customs directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal; Naval Prefecture (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 19-21 October 1988).

Third Latin American Congress on Public Transport/Third Latin American Meeting on Urban Transport (Lima, 7-10 November 1988).

Seminar/workshop on training instructors in the use of the Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS) for Microcomputers (Caracas, 7-18 November 1988).

Workshop on the use of the HDM model in road maintenance planning (Santiago, Chile, 7-25 November 1988).

Third Latin American and Caribbean seminar on experiences in road maintenance (Piriápolis, Uruguay, 28 November-2 December 1988).

Third Argentine symposium on urban electric transport (Córdoba, Argentina, 12-14 April 1989).

Sixteenth conference of the International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH) Miami, 24-28 April 1989).

Seminar on operational information systems for railways (Montevideo, 6-9 June 1989).

Seminar on computerized reservation systems (Mexico City, 4-5 July 1989).

Sixteenth Meeting of Ministers for Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries (Santiago, Chile, 28 August-1 September 1989)

Eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Group for Decision 185 (Lima, 4-8 September 1989).

Tenth meeting of national customs directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal (Managua, 23-27 October 1989).

Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Latin American Shipowners Association (Montevideo, 15-17 November 1989).

iii) Technical assistance

ALAF

In matters relating to international railway transport.

To the round table on informatics, on organizing its activities.

ALAMAR

On structural changes in the shipping industry in relation to ALAMAR's 1988 plan of action.

JUNAC

In relation to the draft amendment to the new Agreement on International Land Transport among the countries of the Andean Group.

SELA

To the Latin American Maritime Transport Commission (COLTRAM), of SELA, in relation to the Latin American position on the review of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.

Brazil

To the Ministry of Transport, in matters relating to international rail transport.

Colombia

To the government, in matters relating to structural changes in the chain of distribution; a talk was also given on the same topic at the TIC Seminar.

Chile

To the Committee on Co-ordination of Rail Transport between Arica and La Paz, in application of measures to facilitate the transport of Bolivian goods through the port of Arica.

Mexico

To the government, in appraising activities for establishing closer ties between Mexico and South American countries in matters concerning transport.

Uruguay

To the government, in matters relating to international rail transport.

To the National Ports Administration of Uruguay in reviewing the implementation of the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics.

iv) Training and fellowships

A symposium was held on the role of railways as a factor in systematizing urban growth and directing regional growth towards the interior of the country (Brazil), at the Twenty-fourth Regular General Assembly of ALAF.

Collaboration with the Federal Railway Network, Ferrovia Paulista, S.A. and ALAF in organizing a seminar on operational information systems for railways.

2. Substantive support programmes

a) Library and documents services

Technical processes. The Central Cataloguing and Indexing Unit, which is responsible for cataloguing, indexing and standardizing the information entered into the BIBLOS data base of the Library, as well as for cataloguing and standardizing the information fed into the CLAPLAN and DOCPAL data bases of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) respectively, processed a total of 9 536 bibliographic entries.

The BIBLOS data base, which was created in 1978, has a total of 36 000 entries, directly accessible to Library users. As a backup to the information entered into the data base, printed material, catalogues and microfiche indexes are maintained in the Library. Copies of the microfiche indexes continue to be sent, at minimal cost, to the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico City, and Port of Spain, Trinidad, and to the ECLAC office in Montevideo.

During 1988, the Bibliographic Information System of ECLAC established the ECLAC Authority File, a computerized file which contains information on the names of conferences, institutions, projects and serialized publications entered into the bibliographic data bases of the ECLAC system. So far, the Authority File has 14 000 standardized entries.

Training in the use of the ECLAC Bibliographic Information System (SIB). As in previous years, training continued to be provided, to librarians and documentalists, at the request of governments and national and international bodies, in the rules of bibliographic description.

Services. Services were provided to a total of 16 902 persons, including staff members of the ECLAC system and of other United Nations bodies, ILPES and CELADE fellowship-holders, university students and members of the general public. Loans of publications and documents, periodicals circulated and inter-library loans totalled 109 465.

Services continued to be rendered with respect to bibliographies and searches on a variety of topics of interest to users of the Library.

Through the alternate voice data AVD system, contacts were maintained with the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNPIS) in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, thereby supplementing the search facilities available to users, particularly with respect to United Nations documentation.

Establishment of the ECLAC Reading Room. On the occasion of the Commission's fourtieth anniversary in 1988, and in response to many inquiries about the studies published by researchers who have worked for ECLAC at any time since it was established, the Library began to take the first steps towards the formal establishment of a specialized reading room where works currently dispersed throughout the Library's own collections, the collections of some ECLAC divisions, private collections and other related libraries would be stored.

So far, five issues of the "Escritos" series --a compilation of bibliographical studies which was initiated in 1986 with the bibliography of Raúl Prebisch's works-- have been published.

Donations. As in previous years, a substantial donation of books was made by the Government of the Netherlands. In addition, bibliographic material continued to be purchased, under the budgets of a number of projects, to be incorporated into the library's bibliographic stock.

The Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC in Mexico continued to provide library services to the public and to United Nations staff and published the following bulletins: a selection of indexes of periodicals received by the Library and a list of works catalogued each month by the Library. In addition, version 2.3 of the CDS/ISIS system was installed in the computers to replace the above-mentioned publications. The system provides access to the data base generated by the Library and stores up-to-date information on all periodicals, documents and monographs.

i) Documents

CEPALINDEX. Resúmenes de trabajos del Sistema de la CEPAL/ECLAC System Documents Abstracts, vol. 10, containing summaries of ECLAC studies published in 1987 (LC/G.1528).

Libro No. 19 - CEPAL bibliografía, 1948-1988 (LC/G.1548-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.89.II.G.4.

CEPALINDEX. Resúmenes de trabajos del sistema de la CEPAL/ECLAC System Socuments Abstracts, vol. 11, containing summaries of ECLAC studies published in 1988 (LC/G.1561).

Indice de revistas que se reciben regularmente en la Biblioteca (LC/L.491; LC/BIB/34).

Rol del Estado: bibliografía existente en Biblioteca CEPAL, 1975-1989 (LC/L.507; LC/BIB/35).

Escritos de Celso Furtado, 1948-1987: bibliografía existente en la Biblioteca CEPAL/ILPES (LC/R.667; LC/BIB/31).

Escritos de Osvaldo Sunkel, 1953-1988: bibliografía existente en la Biblioteca CEPAL/ILPES (LC/R.717; LC/BIB/33).

Asuntos monetarios y financieros 1978-1988: bibliografía existente en Biblioteca CEPAL (LC/R.720; LC/BIB/32).

b) Administration of technical co-operation activities

Technical co-operation among developing countries and regions (TCDC): ECLAC continued to carry out TCDC activities through the implementation of current projects in various areas of its work programme that incorporate specific TCDC elements. About 21 such projects in the following categories were under way during the year: strengthening of institutions; development of co-operation networks; support to information systems; strengthening of TCDC focal points; seminars and meetings for exchange of TCDC; and studies on the identification of prospects for co-operation.

The bulletin Co-operation and Development, which provides periodic information on TCDC promotion and support activities carried out by the ECLAC system, continued to be published in English and Spanish; so far, 30 issues have been published.

ECLAC, together with UNDP (through its Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries) and SELA participated in meetings of the mechanism for co-ordinating the TCDC activities of regional bodies, and in the preparation and holdings of the third and fourth regional meetings of directors of international technical co-operation, held in Caracas in September 1988 and in Cartagena in July 1989.

Follow-up of interregional co-operation initiatives continued in co-operation with the other regional commissions.

Co-operation with countries affected by natural disasters

At the request of the Government of Nicaragua, and in close co-operation with UNDP and other bodies of the United Nations system, a mission was carried out to assess the damage caused by Hurricane Joan in Nicaragua, evaluate its effects on economic development and living conditions and identify rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.*/ In addition, advisory assistance was provided to the government on how to formulate macroeconomic policies in the light of the disaster and on how to secure resources from the international community for purposes of rehabilitation and reconstruction. A technical co-operation project was designed in order to establish flood forecasting and alert systems in 15 selected river basins in Latin America and the Caribbean.

i) Documents

Situación actual en materia de previsión de caudales e inundaciones en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.777/Rev.1).

Propuesta para definir el alcance del proyecto de previsión de caudales e inundaciones en cuencas seleccionadas de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.779/Rev.1).

Management and administration of projects carried out with extrabudgetary funds

During 1988-1989, co-operation was provided to the substantive divisions, the ECLAC offices located outside Santiago, CELADE and ILPES in respect of 26 new proposals for technical co-operation projects with extrabudgetary financing. These proposals were examined and placed in order of priority by the Project Review Committee.

The necessary contacts were made with bilateral and multilateral sources to arrange financial support for 26 new projects scheduled for implementation in 1989, 1990 and 1991.

In 1988, funds were obtained for 36 new projects on a variety of topics, and the corresponding technical co-operation agreements were signed with representatives of donor countries and international organizations. In 1989, funds were obtained to carry out 16 new projects, and technical co-operation agreements were signed. During the biennium, 95 technical co-operation projects with extrabudgetary financing were managed (see annex 1).

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*/ See Damage caused by Hurricane Joan in Nicaragua: its effects on economic development and living conditions, and rehabilitation and reconstruction needs; rehabilitation and reconstruction project outlines (LC/G.1544 and Add.1), November 1988.

c) Documents and Publications Division

The Documents and Publications Division edits, translates, processes, reproduces and distributes the documents prepared by the Secretariat in Spanish and English, and to a lesser extent in French. It provides the same services, in addition to drafting reports, at conferences and meetings sponsored by ECLAC at the headquarters of the Commission and elsewhere. In accordance with the policies established by the Publications Committee, it produces sales publications and other types of publications, either on its own presses, on outside presses or through co-publishing arrangements with commercial publishing houses. It collaborates with the Headquarters Sales Unit in the work of commercial distribution. It also acts as technical secretariat to the Publications Committee, and prepares and implements the Publications Programme of the Commission.

Services of conferences and meetings. Translation, editing, report writing and document producing services at conferences and meetings have been facilitated by the use of personal computers by translators, editors and secretaries. However, there are still some problems with the computerized servicing of conferences held outside ECLAC headquarters, owing to the diversity of the computer equipment and software used in the various host countries. The planned purchase of portable computers is expected to solve these problems.

Translation and editing. In order to handle a growing work load, greater use has been made of contract translators and editors. The permanent, highly qualified core staff is assigned preferably to work concerning institutional matters such as documents for meetings and reports to Governments and intergovernmental organs; they also guide or supervise outside translators and editors. The Division organized a seminar-workshop to familiarize outside translators and editors with United Nations practices and with the terminology and reference material available in the Division. The use of contract translation and editing coupled with the use of personal computers by most contract translators and editors as well as by permanent staff have helped to shorten work submission times.

Processing, printing and publication of texts. Typing was completely replaced by word processing, and photocomposition is rapidly being supplanted by desktop publishing. The production of documents and publications has thus become a continuing process which begins with the decentralized entry of texts and tables into personal computers by the substantive divisions and continues with centralized processes of editing, graphic design, proofreading and printing in the Documents and Publications Division. The duplication of efforts involved in the re-typing of texts and tables has been eliminated almost entirely. The centralizing of the last phases of production in a specialized Division, manned by experienced staff who have been able to switch from photocomposition to the new techniques of desktop publishing without suffering a decline in productivity, has improved and standardized the quality of the end product.

Publications. In the period under review, 49 volumes of periodicals were edited, processed, printed and distributed. In the monograph series, made up of Estudios e Informes and Cuadernos 34 new titles were published. In co-operation with the ECLAC/ILPES library, the Division prepared and published two important commemorative works on the 40 years of the Commission, namely, a bibliography of the 40 years and a historical collection of information on the establishment of ECLAC; the Division also collaborated with the Information Services Unit in the publication of another commemorative book for the general public. Additional publications included 13 books on economic and social topics, three co-publications, 133 fascicles (mainly country economic surveys and studies on income distribution, fiscal policy, industrialization, women and develoment, etc.) and 27 widely distributed periodical, informative notes on the economy and development.

To sum up, during the period under review, the Division was involved, in varying degrees, in servicing 45 conferences or other meetings sponsored by ECLAC; edited and translated 11.5 million words; produced 922 documents and publications including 99 substantive sales publications; printed a total of 60.6 million pages; distributed 435 000 copies of documents and publications using the Address Computerized System; and provided 50 000 copies of ECLAC and ILPES publications to the United Nations sales network and 4 800 copies of CELADE publications to the CELADE sales system.

d) Conference services

In the period covered by the present report, ECLAC sponsored or co-sponsored approximately 100 conferences, meetings, seminars and round tables, dealing with a wide variety of topics of interest in connection with the economic and social development of the region. A list of conferences and meetings organized by the ECLAC system appears in annex 2 of the present report.

e) Computer Centre

During the biennium, considerable work continued to be done on office automation; the Computer Centre therefore trained staff members in the use of new versions of the word processing programme. The Documents and Publications Division was given special training in a word-processor-compatible composition programme.

In response to user needs, training was provided in the use of simple data bases, the preparation of cables by word processor and the drafting of schedules and other materials.

Special emphasis was put on incorporating the research staff of the substantive divisions by promoting the use of spreadsheets.

To meet the needs of some substantive divisions, particularly the Statistics and Projections Division, CELADE, CLADES and the Library, the mainframe computer equipment was replaced in order to speed up processing and increase disk capacity; at the same time, a system of transferring mainframe and microcomputer files was implemented. The complementation of this system by special processes for bibliographic data bases in the ISIS system has made it possible to exchange these bases with institutions in the region that use microISIS.

Owing to the excellent response to the use of microcomputers, most computer work is done on such equipment; the number of microcomputers in use increased to 155 in 1988, and to 220 by the end of the biennium.

As a complement to word processing, the VAX minicomputer continued to provide service through a word processing programme which is fully compatible with the microcomputers; training was thus provided to staff on how to transfer files to and from the VAX.

In the area of communications and data transmission, ECLAC joined the worldwide university network BITNET. Various institutions related to ECLAC are also members of the network. Electronic mail, via AVD Link, continued to be used for United Nations public and private mail.

f) Information services

These services perform a dual role, as they have to meet the public information needs of the ECLAC system at the local, regional and international levels and those of the broader United Nations in Chile, the latter in fulfilment of the mandates of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations in New York.

During 1988, the work of the Information Services was largely centered on activities relating to the taking of office of the new ECLAC Executive Secretary, the Fourtieth anniversary of the Commission, the twenty-second session of ECLAC, held in Rio de Janeiro in April 1988, and other ECLAC meetings as well as specifically United Nations activities. A new publication ECLAC

Chronicle, with versions in English, Portuguese and Spanish, was launched in 1988. In 1989, the Information Services continued to disseminate the work of ECLAC in particular and that of the United Nations in general. Press conferences were held in both 1988 and 1989 to present the Economic Panorama of Latin America and the Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy. Contacts with the major Latin American and world printed media were also strengthened and expanded.

Among the main tasks carried out during the period of the review, the following are particularly worthy of note:

i) Publications

Notas sobre la Economía y el Desarrollo (Notes on the Economy and Development). This is a monthly bulletin published in Spanish, with some issues in English. A total of 24 issues (approximately 8 000 copies each) were published and distributed inside and outside the region. Twelve issues were translated into English, with a press run of approximately 2 000 copies each.

Micronoticias. This is a weekly summary, in Spanish, of ECLAC and United Nations news. A total of 110 issues were distributed, each with a circulation of approximately 1 000 copies.

ECLAC Chronicle. A bimonthly publication in Spanish (2 000 copies), English (700) and Portuguese (300) on substantive topics dealt with by ECLAC. It is distributed to communications media within and outside the region, governmental and non-governmental institutions, the United Nations system worldwide, research institutes and groups of Latin American countries (GRULAS) in New York, Brussels and Geneva, among others.

ECLAC-40 Years (1948-1988), Libros de la CEPAL, No. 15. This is an 80 page book on the history of ECLAC, which was published on the occasion of the Commission's Fourtieth anniversary in English, Portuguese and Spanish.

ii) Press, radio, films and television

Press. Direct contacts were increased with some 800 journalists specializing in economic and social matters of the region, the United States of America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and the space devoted to articles on ECLAC and interviews with its senior officials was expanded. Approximately 5 000 documents were distributed to these journalists.

Two hundred press releases averaging 220 copies each in Spanish were prepared and distributed; some of them were translated into English and Portuguese.

Seventeen press conferences were organized in the following cities: Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, New York, Mexico City, Caracas, San José (Costa Rica), Tokyo and Bonn.

The press was also invited to attend about 50 ECLAC meetings or activities, and over 98 interviews were co-ordinated between senior ECLAC officials and the communications media.

The Information Services began to contribute regular articles to the bulletin Sistema de Información y Difusión de los Organismos Latinoamericanos de Integración y Cooperación (SITALC), published jointly by integration bodies of the region such as ALADI, Andean Development Corporation (ADC), Convenio "Andrés Bello" de Integración Educativa, Científica y Cultural de los Países de la Región Andina, JUNAC, SELA and the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UBEC).

Radio. The Information Services received directly from United Nations Headquarters in New York, three times a week, telephone dispatches which were relayed to five broadcasting stations in Chile. Using the same system, more than 65 dispatches on the activities of ECLAC, including the new series "Chronicles", were sent to the United Nations Radio Service in New York for transmission to more than 250 stations in Spanish-speaking countries.

Cinema and television. More than 400 films and video cassettes were loaned to television channels in Chile and to the general public, and more than 50 film or video showings were given at ECLAC headquarters, mainly for educational establishments. The video programme entitled "Latin American Report", produced by the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters in New York, was transmitted by channel 5 of Chilean television in its programme "La ONU en acción". In addition, television programmes were organized in Chile and in other countries of the region involving the participation of senior officials and experts from ECLAC.

iii) Direct public information services

Information was provided to the general public, a large volume of information material on the United Nations and on ECLAC was distributed, and exhibitions of posters and photographs were mounted; noteworthy among them were the following: exhibitions on the Fourtieth anniversary of ECLAC, the United Nations peace-keeping forces (following the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to United Nations forces) and human rights, as well as the permanent exhibition of United Nations posters in the 42 stations of the Santiago subway system.

Replies were sent to approximately 4 000 letters requesting information on the United Nations in general and on ECLAC in particular.

g) CEPAL Review

Issues Nos. 34 to 39 of the CEPAL Review were published.

Issue No. 34 contains a series of articles on the neo-structuralist approach to development and on various aspects of the thinking of Raúl Prebisch, together with his last published article.

Issue No. 35 includes various articles on the thinking of José Medina Echavarría, especially on the political and sociological aspects of development. It also contains an article by the Executive Secretary on continuity and change in the body of ideas of ECLAC, an article on regions as the product of social construction and another on the definition of the informal sector.

Issue No. 36 contains articles on productive restructuring, international competitiveness and technical change. Other topics such as rural social policy in a strategy of sustained development, interaction between the public and private sectors, food security and the genesis of import substitution in Latin America are also discussed.

A number of articles on the external debt, the conduct of creditor banks, Latin America's prospects in the financial markets and the cross-conditionality of the IMF and the Word Bank were published in issue No. 37. Other topics dealt with were regional integration, privatization and concertation in social policies.

Issue No. 38 included articles on neo-Keynesian macroeconomics as seen from the South, saving and investments under external and fiscal constraints, the specific nature of the Latin American State, the economic and social impact of natural disasters and institutionalism and structuralism.

The last issue published during the biennium was No. 39; it contains an article by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC on regional development prospects. Other topics such as the "Swedish model" of development, the integration of women into development policies, the Caribbean Basin Initiative of the United States, the technological potential of the primary export sector and the centre-periphery system and uneven trade flows were also examined.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period covered by this report, ECLAC maintained or further improved its working links and contacts with specialized agencies and other organizations, among them the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), UNIDO, UNCTAD, the other regional commissions, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, IMF, the World Bank, IDB, OAS, SELA and OLADE.

Detailed information regarding ECLAC's relations with the above-mentioned specialized agencies and organizations may be obtained by consulting the preceding chapters of this report.

With regard to ECLAC's relations with non-governmental organizations, during the period in question the Commission continued its joint activities with the Chilean Association of Non-governmental Organizations (ASONG), an association which ECLAC helped to establish in 1982 and which also enjoys the sponsorship and collaboration of FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO. ASONG has continued to fulfil its objectives and to implement its programme of work, which was designed to strengthen relations among the 35 organizations that are members of the Association, as well as to promote the principles and the work of ECLAC and to contribute to those activities associated with the "international years" designated by the United Nations. As part of its programme, ASONG has organized or sponsored numerous meetings, seminars and working groups. Some of its activities which deserve special mention have focused on the study of rural development, education and the environment. Other noteworthy activities were the second symposium on the training of personnel in the handling of emergency situations, held in Santiago, from 13-15 November 1989, and the workshop on the training of professional monitors in the application of an educational model for the prevention of the Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome, also held in Santiago, from 20 October-17 November 1989.

Finally, ECLAC's relations with non-governmental organizations at the regional and international levels were strengthened and the Commission is currently working on a joint basis with various regional organizations, such as the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), the Latin American Central of Workers (CLAT), the Inter-American Council on Commerce and Production (CIACCP), and the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO). There has also been increased participation by international organizations in the meetings of the Commission, particularly in its biennial sessions.

Annex 1

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Technical co-operation and research in economic and social matters in Argentina	February 1983	December 1989	Ministry of Finance of Argentina
Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries (Phase II)	January 1985	December 1989	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina
Research and training in economic and social aspects of regional development	November 1985	October 1990	Federal Investment Council, Argentina
Support to the Institutional Strengthening Programme of the Integrated Rural Development Secretariat (SEDRI) of Ecuador	November 1984	June 1988	Government of Ecuador (IDB)
Technical co-operation to strengthen the system of planning in the Dominican Republic	September 1985	March 1988	Government of the Dominican Republic (IDB)
Technical co-operation for the installation and utilization of a macroeconomic model in Paraguay	September 1985	July 1989	Government of Paraguay (IDB)
Strengthening of the national planning system in Guatemala	October 1986	September 1989	Government of Guatemala (IDB)
Support to the household surveys programme in Costa Rica	August 1986	January 1989	Government of Costa Rica (IDB)

Annex 1 (cont. 1)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Support to the household surveys programme in Honduras	April 1986	April 1989	Government of Honduras (IDB)
Strengthening of the accounting system in the State of Bahía	June 1984	August 1988	Government of the State of Bahía, Brazil
Co-operation in the area of prevention and social assistance in Brazil	September 1987	June 1989	Government of Brazil
Technical co-operation to the planning system in Belize	January 1987	December 1988	UNDP
Support to maximize technical co-operation in Belize	July 1986	May 1989	UNDP
Analysis of the demographic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II)	April 1982	March 1989	CIDA, Canada
Economic democratization and social development in Costa Rica	April 1987	December 1989	UNDP
Policy formulation and elaboration of plans in Ecuador	May 1985	December 1988	UNDP
Technical co-operation in the area of new and renewable sources of energy in Central America	October 1985	October 1988	Government of France
Research in the area of international trade and development in Latin America	October 1988	September 1989	Government of France

Annex 1 (cont. 2)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Development of the statistical system in Guatemala	October 1985	December 1989	UNDP
Establishment of public information and management systems (SIGEP) in Guatemala	August 1987	December 1988	UNDP
Technical co-operation in the area of demographic analysis for CELADE/San José	April 1988	December 1988	Government of the Netherlands
Support for regional integration and economic co-operation processes	May 1987	August 1988	Government of the Netherlands
Development of a data base on selected areas of women's participation in social and economic change (Phase I)	August 1986	August 1988	Government of the Netherlands
Strenthening of the training activities of ILPES (1987)	June 1988	December 1988	Government of the Netherlands
Support to the regional training programme of CELADE (1988)	January 1988	December 1988	Government of the Netherlands
Evaluation of short and medium-term macroeconomic policies	September 1987	May 1989	Government of Honduras (UNDP)
Utilization of microcomputers to retrieve census data on small geographical areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase I)	June 1985	March 1988	IDRC, Canada

Annex 1 (cont. 3)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Technical co-operation in the area of information and documentation in the Caribbean	May 1985	February 1988	IDRC, Canada
Information for development policies and planning (INFOPLAN, Phase III)	July 1986	September 1989	IDRC, Canada
Co-operation to promote technological development activities in Latin America	April 1986	December 1990	Government of Italy
Co-operation for the development of Latin America in selected areas and countries of the Andean subregion	April 1986	June 1989	Government of Italy
Technical co-operation in the area of agricultural development planning in Mexico	June 1984	May 1990	Government of Mexico
Operational aspects of planning in Nicaragua	January 1987	December 1988	UNDP
Integration of environmental considerations into development projects, programmes and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase I)	June 1986	June 1988	UNDP
Horizontal co-operation in the management of water resources proyects in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II)	January 1988	January 1989	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Annex 1 (cont. 4)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Planning and economic aspects of the petroleum sector in Central America	October 1988	February 1989	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Export potential and restrictions of small and medium-sized industrial firms in selected countries of Latin America in relation to the European market (Phase III)	January 1988	September 1989	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Technical co-operation for the development of women	January 1985	December 1988	United Nations Development Fund for Women
Support for Latin American foreign service institutions	January 1986	December 1990	UNDP
Critical poverty indicators in Latin America	September 1987	December 1988	UNDP
Elaboration and dissemination of new public policy planning and programming techniques	January 1987	December 1990	UNDP/ILPES
Statistics for development in Latin America and the Caribbean	July 1987	December 1989	UNDP
Support to the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean in economic recovery and development	July 1987	December 1990	UNDP

Annex 1 (cont. 5)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Strengthening of federal co-operative savings and loan systems in Central America	June 1987	June 1989	UNDP
Technical assistance for the development of trade and commercial negotiations (UNCTAD/ECLAC)	July 1987	June 1991	UNDP
External debt control and management in Central America	November 1987	December 1989	UNDP
Improvement of economic and social analysis in Uruguay	January 1986	December 1988	UNDP
Technical assistance to Uruguay in the area of external trade	April 1989	March 1990	Government of Uruguay
Support to the formulation and execution of the fourth national programme of technical co-operation in Uruguay	January 1989	December 1990	UNDP
Technical co-operation to improve the national accounts in Venezuela	September 1986	December 1989	UNDP
Advisory services and training programmes for the Ministry of Planning of Costa Rica	January 1989	January 1990	Government of Costa Rica (IDB)
Technical co-operation between ECLAC and the Institute of Economic and Social Planning of Brazil (IPEA)	January 1988	December 1990	Government of Brazil

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Technical co-operation in the area of regional development between ECLAC and the Ministry of the Interior of Brazil	April 1988	March 1990	Government of Brazil
Support for the programme on food security for Central America and Panama	February 1987	February 1990	CADESCA and EEC
Studies on sewage disposal and coastal conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1988	December 1988	CIDA, Canada
Demographic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase III)	April 1989	April 1993	CIDA, Canada
Co-operation betwen the Government of France and ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE in the areas of planning and demography (1988-1989) (Phase V)	January 1988	June 1989	Government of France
Energy and economic development	October 1988	October 1990	Government of France
Intra-regional co-operation and integration	March 1988	December 1988	Government of France
Economic integration	April 1988	April 1989	Government of France
Development of a data base on selected areas of women's participation in social and economic change (Phase II)	November 1988	November 1989	Government of the Netherlands

Annex 1 (cont. 7)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Economic co-operation among Latin American and Caribbean countries in the establishment of interior cargo terminals	December 1984	April 1989	Government of the Netherlands
Incorporation of socio-cultural and environmental management issues in Caribbean tourism	December 1987	December 1990	Government of the Netherlands
Technical co-operation in respect of the role of the agricultural entrepreneur in Latin America	January 1988	January 1989	Government of the Netherlands
Role of commodity exchanges in the expansion of Latin American and Caribbean primary exports	November 1987	December 1989	Government of the Netherlands
Technical co-operation among the countries of Latin America concerning the transport, distribution and marketing of their exports	July 1988	February 1990	Government of the Netherlands
Social policy proposals to promote processes of productive modernization in Latin America	January 1989	December 1989	Government of the Netherlands
Policies for the development of agroindustrial chains in Latin America	February 1989	January 1991	Government of the Netherlands

Annex 1 (cont. 8)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Technical co-operation through the strengthening of linkages among TCDC national focal points in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II)	January 1989	June 1989	Government of the Netherlands
Utilization of microcomputers to retrieve census data for small areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II)	October 1988	September 1989	IDRC, Canada
Infant mortality methodology in Argentina, Chile and the Dominican Republic	July 1987	February 1990	IDRC, Canada
Establishment of a patents information system for the Caribbean	August 1987	July 1990	IDRC, Canada
Establishment of a flood prevention system (under consideration)	March 1988	December 1989	Government of Italy
Support to the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean in economic recovery and development	November 1988	October 1993	Government of Italy
Integration of environmental considerations into development projects, programmes and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II)	January 1988	December 1989	UNEP

Annex 1 (cont. 9)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Collection of data on the natural and cultural environments for inclusion in national accounts and inventories	January 1988	December 1989	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
The impact of subsidies and different systems of control and organization of urban public transport systems in Latin America	November 1988	June 1990	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Production and marketing of oleaginous agricultural products in Central America	February 1989	January 1990	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Improving the training of managers of water resources projects and systems in Latin America (Phase III)	February 1989	January 1991	Government of the Federeal Republic of Germany
Reorientation of the Central American Common Market	September 1988	August 1990	Government of Sweden
Publication of a bibliography on women	February 1988	December 1989	United Nations Development Fund for Women
Operation and planning of electricity systems in Central America	June 1988	September 1989	Central American Governments
Support for mechanisms established under the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America	February 1989	January 1991	UNDP

Annex 1 (cont. 10)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and increase the international competitiveness of Latin American entrepreneurs	February 1989	May 1989	UNDP
Institutional development and integration of electricity systems in the region	July 1989	December 1989	UNDP
Technical co-operation relating to economic policies for Panama	January 1988	December 1988	UNDP
Formulation and follow-up of policies and programmes in Paraguay	November 1987	April 1989	Government of Paraguay (UNDP)
Regional population programme of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)	January 1988	December 1991	UNFPA
Support to activities related to the design, preparation and implementation of the 1990 round of population and housing censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean (TCDC)	April 1988	March 1991	UNFPA
Population concentration, quality of life and the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean	December 1988	September 1989	UNFPA

Annex 1 (concl.)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Integration of population issues into development planning in the Caribbean	June 1988	September 1990	UNFPA
Information systems for the management of family planning programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1989	December 1989	UNFPA
Support to population policy formulation in El Salvador	January 1989	December 1989	UNFPA
Support to the National Population Council of Haiti	January 1989	December 1992	UNFPA
Support to the national demographic survey of Nicaragua	January 1989	December 1989	UNFPA

Annex 2

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY THE ECLAC SYSTEM

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
	1988		
Twenty-fourth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	1-4 March	Port of Spain	ECLAC
Seminar on new topics in the Uruguay Round	7-9 March	Caracas	ECLAC/SELA/UNDP/UNCTAD
Consultative meeting on the Project on Training in the Management of Water Resources Projects and Systems	21-23 March	Mendoza	ECLAC/CELA, Argentina
Seminars on structural changes in the international transport chain and their consequences for the policies of the countries of Latin America	21-31 March	Bogotá, San José, Quito and Lima	ECLAC
Tenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning	28-29 March	Caracas	ILPES
INFOPLAN Course/Seminar	4-8 April	Caracas	CLADES
Subregional Course/Seminar on Strategic Planning in Information	5-9 April	San José	CLADES
Meeting on International Rail Transport	6-8 April	Buenos Aires	ECLAC
Seminar/Workshop on the Measurement of and Research into Poverty in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay	11-14 April	Montevideo	ECLAC-Montevideo/Statistics Bureau of Uruguay
INFOPLAN course/seminar	18-22 April	Managua	CLADES
Seminar on the future of container transport on the West Coast of South America	19-22 April	Santiago	ECLAC
INFOPLAN course/seminar	25-29 April	La Paz	CLADES
Advanced INFOPLAN course on management of information networks	25-29 April	San José	CLADES

Annex 2 (cont. 1)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Seminar/workshop on rehabilitation of terraces and other traditional technologies: Problems and solutions	4-6 May	Lima	ECLAC/UNEP/ONERN
Advisory Group Meeting on Women Traders in the Caribbean	9-11 May	Grenada	ECLAC, Port of Spain
Regional Course for MicroIsis Operators	9-13 May	Santiago	CLADES
Ad-Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Trade Finance, Transnational Banks and External Finance	17-19 May	Bridgetown	ECLAC, Port of Spain Central Bank/UNCTC
Latin American Seminar on Geographic Data Collection and Processing	23-27 May	Santiago	CELADE
ECLAC/ILPES Workshop on Development and Operation of Project Banks and Investment Programming	30-31 May	Port of Spain	ECLAC
Regional Seminar on Co-ordination of National Statistics	28 June-1 July	Buenos Aires	ECLAC
Working meeting on the role of the agricultural entrepreneur in Latin America	26-29 July	Santiago	ECLAC/FAO
Seminar on rural local government and social participation	28-29 July	Santiago	ECLAC/UNCHS
Workshop on the Incorporation of Women in Development Projects	24 July-6 August	Buenos Aires	ILPES/CELADE
Seminar on Structural Changes in the International Transport Chain	16 August	Bolivia	ECLAC
Expert Meeting on an international plan for the construction of low-cost housing for the third world	22-26 August	Santiago	ECLAC/IUA/UNCHS
Seminar on structural changes in the international transport chain	30 August- 7 September	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay	ECLAC

Annex 2 (cont. 2)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Eighth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	26 September	Guatemala City	ECLAC
Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	27-30 September	Guatemala City	ECLAC
Regional Seminar on Natural Disasters and the Planning of Human Settlements	3-8 October	Quito	ECLAC/UNCHS/Government of Ecuador/UNDRO
Training course on metropolitan administration	17-22 October	Mexico City	ECLAC, Government of Mexico and ILPES
National Seminar on the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics	21 October	Buenos Aires	ECLAC
Seminar on the Managerial and Strategic Organization of a Census	24-28 October	Lima	ECLAC
Seminar on the Current Situation and Future Prospects Regarding the Participation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	26-28 October	Santiago	ECLAC/UNDP/UNCTAD
International seminar on subnational population projections	31 October- 2 November	Girardot, Colombia	CELADE
Meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Expert Group of the Latin American Group in the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	9-11 November	Santiago	ECLAC
Eleventh Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning	14-15 November	San José	ILPES
Regional Seminar on National Accounts	14-18 November	Buenos Aires	ECLAC
Seminar on Social Development Options for the 1990s	15-18 November	San José	ECLAC

Annex 2 (cont. 3)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Round table on the progress in and future of households surveys	16-19 November	Tegucigalpa	ECLAC
Eleventh Session of the Caribbean Co-operation and Development Committee (CDCC)	18-22 November	St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands	ECLAC
Expert Meeting to establish a regional training programme in Municipal Administration and Finance	19-25 November	Quito	ECLAC/World Bank/IDB/UNCHS
First Subregional Seminar on Information Sciences	21-22 November	Lima	ECLAC/JUNAC/UNCTAD/UNDP
First Latin American Seminar on the Improvement of Statistics on Services	23-24 November	Lima	ECLAC/JUNAC/UNCTAD/UNDP
Seminar on Telematics, Statistics and Producer Services	21-27 November	Lima	ECLAC/JUNAC/UNCTAD/UNDP
Seminar on Structural Changes in the International Transport Chain and their Consequences for the Policies of the Countries of Latin America	24 November	Santiago	ECLAC
Expert Meeting to Consider the Possibilities for Promoting the Production of Citrus Fruits in Central America	24-25 November	Mexico City	ECLAC, Mexico
Regional Seminar on Producer Services	25-26 November	Lima	ECLAC/JUNAC/UNCTAD/UNDP
Seminar on Census Cartography	28 November-1 December	San José	ECLAC/CELADE
Seminar on Population and Health	29 November-12 December	Santiago	CELADE
Eighth Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology	2-3 December	Port of Spain	ECLAC, Port of Spain
Seminar on co-operation in science and technology	5-7 December	MontevideoECLAC/Government of France	

Annex 2 (cont. 4)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Seminar on industrial restructuring and international competitiveness	5-7 December	Santiago	ECLAC
Workshop on the role of the agricultural entrepreneur in Latin America	12-15 December	Santiago	ECLAC/FAO
	1989		
Seminar on savings and efficiency in the allocation of financial resources: Experiences in Latin America	25-27 January	Santiago	ECLAC/UNDP
High-level meeting on preparatory assistance for the ECLAC/UNDP project on the design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and increase the international competitiveness of Latin American entrepreneurs	26-27 January	Santiago	ECLAC
Second meeting of Advisory Committee on the Joint UNDP/ECLAC Project (RLA/87-003) on Identification of Policy Options for the Economic Recovery and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	27 January	Santiago	ECLAC/UNDP
Second regional course for MicroIsis operators	20-24 February	Santiago	CLADES
Seminar on the content and design of census forms	13-16 March	Rio de Janeiro	CELADE
Fifteenth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	27-29 March	New York	ECLAC
Twentieth Session of the Committee of the Whole	31 March	New York	ECLAC
Seminar on environmental impact assessments as an instrument of environmental management: Present situation and future prospects in Latin America and the Caribbean	3-7 April	Cartagena	ECLAC/UNEP/ILPES/Carl Duisberg Foundation/ INDERENA
Seminar/workshop on the formulation of information projects	3-14 April	Rio de Janeiro	CLADES

Annex 2 (cont. 5)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
High-level seminar on adjustment with growth and public finances in Latin America	4-6 April	Santiago	ECLAC/GTZ/IDE/World Bank
Expert Meeting on Training in the Management of Water Resources Projects and Systems	5-7 April	Santiago	ECLAC/CELA
Seminar/workshop on containerization on the East Coast of South America and its role in export promotion	5-7 April	Córdova, Argentina	ECLAC/World Bank
Informal meeting on financial and monetary co-operation related to trade among the countries of Latin America	7 April	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar/workshop on a sustainable development strategy for the southern region of Honduras: Global proposals, and on the project "Agricultural Production using Soil, Water and Forest Reclamation and Conservation Practices in the Southern Region of Honduras"	11-13 April	Choluteca, Honduras	ECLAC/UNEP
Seminar/workshop on analysis of the pollution from the Esmeraldas State Refinery in the Esmeraldas and Teaone Rivers	17-19 April	Esmeraldas, Ecuador	ECLAC/UNEP
Second Seminar/workshop on the rehabilittion of terraces and other traditional technologies: Problems and solutions	18-20 April	Lima	ECLAC/UNEP
Meeting of Ad Hoc Expert Group on the International Liner Transport Industry and the Competitiveness of the Foreign Trade of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean	18-21 April	Santiago	ECLAC/ALAMAR/FELACUTI
Seminar on the use of sampling in population censuses	18-21 April	Buenos Aires	CELADE
Seminar for external editors	25-26 April	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar on Women and Development in Latin America	2-5 May	Santiago	ECLAC/UNDP/ILPES

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Advanced INFOPLAN course on management of information networks	8-12 May	Buenos Aires	CLADES
Eighth Meeting of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning	9 May	Montevideo	ILPES
First Meeting of Ad Hoc Working Group in Support of the Mining/Metallurgy Sector of Latin America	15-16 May	Santiago	ECLAC
Sixteenth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts	23-24 May	New York	ECLAC
Ad Hoc meeting of experts responsible for examining the report on obstacles to the anti-poverty strategy in Central America	22-23 May	Mexico City	ECLAC, Mexico
INFOPLAN Course/Seminar	22-26 May	Montevideo	CLADES
Latin American seminar on trade and macroeconomic policies and their impact on agriculture in the context of structural adjustment	23-25 May	Santiago	ECLAC/IFPRI/CSD
Seminar on Development, Democracy and Equity: The experience of Sweden and Latin America	29-31 May	Santiago	ECLAC/Government of Sweden
Regional seminar on analysis of women's production projects and their policy implications	5-8 June	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar on municipalities in medium-sized cities	15-16 June	Santiago	ECLAC/CLACSO
Workshop on the methodology of the natural heritage accounts of Magallanes	15-21 June	Punta Arenas, Chile	ECLAC/UNEP/Universidad de Magallanes
Meeting of Ad hoc Expert Group to Consider the Conclusions of the Study on the Distribution Chain and the Competitiveness of Latin American Exports: Chilean Fruit	28 June	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar on infant mortality in Costa Rica	2-6 June	Costa Rica	CELADE

Annex 2 (cont. 7)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Working Group on the Formulation of a Basic Curriculum for Training Courses in Water Resources Management	11-13 July	Rio de Janeiro	ECLAC
Seminar on Industrial Restructuring and International Competitiveness: The Case of Italy	20-21 July	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar on Industrial Restructuring and International Competitiveness	24-27 July	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar/workshop on the demographic effects of development projects	July	Havana	CELADE
Seminar on the elderly	31 July-4 August	Buenos Aires	CELADE
Seminar on trade policy	2-3 August	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar/study tour on water resource management and use	15-26 August	Tashkent, USSR	ECLAC
Meeting on the present situation and future outlook for commodities exported by Latin America	21-22 August	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar/workshop on natural heritage inventories and accounts in the State of Morelos	9-12 September	Cuernavaca, Mexico	ECLAC/UNEP
Fourth Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Foreign Trade	11-12 September	Santiago	ECLAC
Ad hoc expert meeting on the quality of urban collective transport in Latin America and the Caribbean	18-22 September	Havana	ECLAC/Government of Cuba
Ninth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	26-27 September	Guatemala City	ECLAC
Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas	26-29 September	Santiago	ECLAC

Annex 2 (cont. 8)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Regional Seminar to Assess the INFOPLAN Project	2-4 October	Santiago	CLADES
Colloquium on statistics pertaining to the new technologies	3-5 October	Port of Spain	ECLAC, Port of Spain
Regional seminar on economic censuses and the registration of economic units	13-20 October	Montevideo	ECLAC, Montevideo Uruguayan Bureau of Statistics
Seminar/workshop on the formulation of information projects	16-27 October	Quito	CLADES
Seminar on the role of the mining and metallurgical sector in the development process of Latin America and the Caribbean	23-25 October	Santiago	ECLAC/UNCTAD
Meeting on technological options and opportunities for development: The aluminium and tin industries in Latin America and the Caribbean	26-27 October	Santiago	ECLAC/UNCTAD
Working group on the formulation of a basic curriculum for training courses in water resource management	1-3 November	San José	ECLAC
Seminar on the training of personnel for field work	7-10 November	Havana	ECLAC
Seminar on economic censuses and registration of economic units	14-17 November	Montevideo	ECLAC
Seminar on population and health	15-30 November	Santiago	CELADE
Technical conference on the economic benefits of meteorological services	12-24 November	Santiago	ECLAC/WMO
Expert Meeting on Women in the 1990s: Cultural Aspects of Their Participation	22-24 November	Santiago	ECLAC
Seminar on the use of data bases	27 November-1 December	Cuernavaca, Mexico	ECLAC
Regional seminar on savings and financing	29 November-1 December	SantiagoECLAC-/UNDP	

Annex 2 (concl.)

Name	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency
Seminar on adjustment policies and integration in Central America	1 December	Mexico City	ECLAC, Mexico
Meeting on energy planning in Central America	4-5 December	Guatemala City	ECLAC, Mexico
Seminar on statistics relating to the International			
Seminar on statistics relating to the international trade in services	4-7 December	Santiago	ECLAC
Twelfth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	4-8 December	Curação	ECLAC
Meeting on priority issues in Latin America and the Caribbean for the promotion of environmentally sustainable development	5-7 December	Santiago	ECLAC/UNEP

III. TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The twenty-third session of the Commission was held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 3 to 11 May 1990, and in its course seven plenary meetings were held (238 to 244).

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following 33 member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Four associate members of the Commission were also represented: Aruba, the Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico */ and the United States Virgin Islands.

4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, observers from the following United Nations Member States which are not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, China, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy,**/ Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

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*/ Puerto Rico joined in the work of the session at the 241st meeting, following its admission as an associate member of ECLAC.

**/ The Commission adopted a resolution recommending to the Economic and Social Council that it approve the admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC.

5. The following States which are not Members of the United Nations were also represented in a consultative capacity: Holy See and Switzerland.

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by Assistant Secretary-General Enrique ter Horst, on behalf of the Secretary-General, and by the Director of the Regional Commissions Liaison Office in New York.

7. In addition, representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended the session: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

9. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Action Committee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA), Andean Development Corporation (ADC), Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Central American Bank of Economic Integration (CABE), Central American Monetary Council, Commission of the European Communities (CEC), German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ), Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD), Latin American Economic System (SELA), Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and Organization of American States (OAS).

10. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) were also represented: Category I: International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU), International Social Security Association (ISSA), International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS), World Confederation of Labour (WCL) and World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTV). Category II: AFS

International/Intercultural Programs Inc., Baha'i International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Data for Development International Association (DFD), Inter-American Planning Society, International Rural Housing Association (IRHA), International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Lutheran World Federation, Panamerican Federation of Engineering Societies, The Salvation Army, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCA) and World Council of Churches (WCC). Roster: Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL) and Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO).

11. In the category "Other non-governmental organizations", the following organizations attended: Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ASONG), Art for Peace Programme and South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy.

12. Attending the session as a specially invited guest was Mr. Jesús Silva Herzog, of the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA).

Credentials

13. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

Opening ceremonies

14. The technical stage of the twenty-third session was opened in the "Simón Bolívar" Convention Centre, Caracas, at 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, 3 May. At the opening ceremony, addresses were delivered by the head of the Brazilian delegation, Mr. Antonino Gonçalves, on behalf of the country which had presided over the last session of the Commission; the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Gert Rosenthal, and Ambassador Miguel Rodríguez Mendoza, on behalf of the host country.*/

15. The opening ceremony of the ministerial stage took place at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 9 May in the "Manuel Pérez Guerrero" Conference Hall. Addresses were delivered by Ambassador Luis Felipe Lampreia, on behalf of Brazil; by United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Mr. Enrique ter Horst, who read a message from Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar; by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; and Dr. Reinaldo Figueredo Planchart, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela.

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*/ See the summaries of these statements in section C, paras. 51 to 64.

16. The representative of Brazil, in his capacity as outgoing Chairman of the session, said that he was pleased to be able to hand over the chairmanship to Venezuela, a country with which Brazil shared the principles of harmonious and constructive relations.

17. Brazil attached vital importance to integration and regional economic co-operation, based on the principles of realism, flexibility and mutual benefit, as an indispensable condition for achieving the aspirations shared by the region. It also recognized the urgent need for greater investment in science and technology, industrial infrastructure, education and social welfare. It was also aware of the need for economic agents to adopt a new approach and for the business sector to show a greater willingness to take risks and to improve efficiency and innovation in production.

18. On another level, he drew attention to the unprecedented circumstances that characterized the international situation at the start of the 1990s: a time in which the region was once again facing a major turning point in its economic history, dealing with crucial questions upon whose answers the common fate of the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean would largely depend. That challenge, in its magnitude, was comparable to that of the 1950s when, in the context of a world in reconstruction, the region collectively had taken its first real steps forward in its search for a less uncertain future in which it could achieve economic independence and overcome poverty. The path that was then pursued, in keeping with the ECLAC principles of industrialization through import substitution and the expansion and strengthening of domestic markets, had for several decades enabled many countries in the region to achieve solid successes.

19. However, the changing nature of the international situation, together with the rather rigid structure of the economies of Latin America and Caribbean and the persistent inequality in their income distribution, had frustrated efforts to achieve the long-sought objective of making them more resistant to adverse new international conditions. Thus, the countries of the region currently faced the challenge of changing their production patterns and of recovering from a decade of virtual economic stagnation. In several countries, moreover, there was an urgent need to address the question of the enormous social debt, which could not be put off any longer. The region also faced a tremendous technological challenge, and failure to meet it could possibly lead to an irreversible widening of the gap between the industrialized world and the developing economies of the region. His delegation was therefore convinced that now more than ever none of the countries of the region could pursue individual solutions or attempt to overcome the common crisis merely by their own efforts and with their own resources.

20. In conclusion, he observed that the Commission had resumed its historical role as a centre for economic thought in the Latin American region, thereby reaffirming its vocation as a regional forum for the highest form of intellectual debate on economic issues.

21. Assistant Secretary-General Enrique ter Horst read out the message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the twenty-third session of ECLAC.

22. In his message the Secretary-General thanked President Carlos Andrés Peréz of Venezuela, for hosting the session of the Commission and expressed his satisfaction at being able to address the countries of the region at so crucial a time.

23. He termed as excellent the documentation prepared by the Secretariat of the Commission on changing production patterns with social equity and on the external debt, expressing hope that the debate on those questions would help to change the productive apparatus and to relieve poverty in the region.

24. The tremendous changes under way at the world level, particularly in Eastern Europe, had caught Latin America at a time of great vulnerability. In that context, the external debt, whose systemic nature had taken a long time to be identified, was the greatest barrier to the region's full participation in the restructuring of the world economy.

25. The limitations inherent in the approach currently taken to the problem of external indebtedness (Brady Plan) called for the strengthening of the efforts being made and for closer attention by the United Nations; for that reason he had entrusted the distinguished Italian statesman Bettino Craxi, as his representative, with the task of exploring new options.

26. Unless an effective solution was found, the process of globalization could force the region to fall back on its own resources rather than seeking negotiated integration. The latter constituted the most solid, durable approach both for the Latin American and Caribbean countries and for the developed countries. Interdependence was to be achieved by means of a joint effort to explore all aspects of the problem and by taking all interests into consideration.

27. The restructuring of the economies of the region called for vigorous steps to promote a form of integration which would help to reduce the burden of the debt, generate the resources needed and consolidate democratic governments. At the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly, the changes which had occurred in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union had been regarded as positive for purposes of international economic co-operation, but a warning had been sounded that the support needed to integrate those

countries into the world economy must not be allowed to threaten the high priority which should be placed on international co-operation with the countries of the South.

28. There was also an urgent need to protect the environment from the hazards related to current patterns of development, and it was important for the underlying causes of the problem to be tackled at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in June 1992.

29. Finally, the countries of the region needed to unite their efforts to arrive at a common position which would enhance their potential for positive participation in the new international economic system now emerging.

30. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC, after referring to the warm hospitality received and the significance of holding the present session in Venezuela, said that the meeting was taking place at a particularly momentous time, when the events affecting the region meant that the permanent concerns of the Commission were being raised in a context radically different from that of only a few years ago.

31. In that respect, he mentioned the transformation of the very bases of the international economic order: a process which had speeded up to a dizzy pace over the last decade, bringing with it changes in the trade, monetary and financial, technological and also cultural and social fields. Even more momentous was the profound change in the world geopolitical order, which had led to a situation that opened new possibilities for international relations. There was a feeling that humanity was at a turning point, and there was some bewilderment about the consequences of the changes that were taking place. On the one hand, it was felt that they favoured democracy, peace, prosperity and social justice; on the other hand, however, it was feared that those favourable effects would not be felt with equal force in all parts of the planet, and that the developing world in general and Latin America and the Caribbean in particular were in serious danger of remaining permanently excluded from them.

32. Despite that context, however, the Secretariat affirmed that there was indeed a way out for the region. That encouraging view was based on the positive achievements registered in the 1980s, including the marked trend towards pluralistic democratic processes in the countries and the lessons that had been learned in the economic field during that decade. Starting from the conviction that the task of getting back onto the road to development had to be assumed by the region itself, the Executive Secretary proposed three main lines of approach. The first of these concerned international competitiveness: in the new and complex circumstances of the external environment, the vital need for an internal effort was becoming increasingly pressing, and it was becoming essential

to make changes in the production patterns of the countries. The second was connected with the capacity and possibility for innovation, combining the objectives of efficiency and equity and making possible a dynamic and creative interaction between public and private agents so that the region could build its own road to development on the basis of the special features and circumstances of each of the countries. The third line of approach concerned the possibilities for collective action and intraregional co-operation, which could improve the region's capacity to influence world events and increase its leeway in the areas of international relations and economic co-operation.

33. The developed countries could not elude their responsibilities and that international co-operation would have a crucial role to play in support of the countries' efforts to further their own development, for the eradication of poverty could not but help to benefit the whole world community. In that respect, he referred to what had been called the "peace dividend" and to his belief that the results of the countries' internal effort would renew their legitimate right to demand that the international community should shoulder its responsibilities in such matters as the overindebtedness problem.

34. In urging the governments and peoples of the region to undertake a deliberate and sustained effort to change production patterns, the Secretariat was invoking the enormous potential of regional co-operation and, in the best traditions of the United Nations, would place at the disposal of the countries new machinery and fresh forms of international economic co-operation in order that the longed-for vision of peace, democracy, prosperity and social justice should really come within the reach of all the countries of the world.

35. In his opening address the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela first recalled the essential features of Latin American development in recent decades and the contribution of ECLAC to the forging of regional thinking. He then drew attention to the dilemma facing the Latin American democracies, developing in further detail the external factors, as well as the domestic ones, which had brought on what had become known as the crisis in regional development. He went on to review a tentative agenda of some fundamental topics that would determine the economic evolution of the region in the 1990s, and related the preceding subjects with the contents of the ECLAC proposal on changing production patterns with social equity.

36. He paid tribute to Raúl Prebisch, who had been a source of inspiration for ECLAC, an institution which had helped to form contemporary Latin American thinking and which represented, in his view, the main centre of reflection and research on the region's development. He then noted the progress made in the initial phase, and the shortcomings inherited from the past with regard to

efficiency, regional integration and the region's international position, issues which would have to be dealt with in the coming decade.

37. He went on to describe the dilemma facing the dynamic, healthy and heartening process of democratization of Latin America --the first priority of the continent-- in terms of reconciling the essential adjustment of their economies with the strengthening of societal peace, and he wondered whether it was possible to create democracy by requiring the mass of the population to sacrifice themselves for a future which they themselves did not see as hopeful.

38. Further analysing the economic evolution of the 1980s, and acknowledging the inefficiency of domestic production structures, he identified some of the external factors that were aggravating the crisis in Latin America, transforming the distortions inherent in any developing economy into a profound development crisis. Those factors included the rise in interest rates, the net transfer of financial resources abroad, the reduction of direct foreign investment, the deterioration of the terms of trade and what he called "new and growing protectionism", which seemed to have particularly affected agroindustrial and tropical products, textiles, steel, petrochemicals, automotive parts and the electronics industry. The external environment and domestic setbacks were the explanation for the poor performance of the 1980s, which President Carlos Andrés Pérez had called the "perverse decade".

39. He then noted the instability, indetermination and uncertainty of the external environment of the 1990s and their possible effects on the vulnerability of the region. He developed some of the main topics of the external agenda of Latin America, stressing that it was essential to solve the debt problem in order to rekindle growth, and made some observations about the advantages and shortcomings of the Brady Plan. He drew attention to the limited financial resources available to soften the impact of adverse external circumstances, the growing needs with regard to conditionality, and the insufficient access on the part of many developing countries to the required international liquidity. With respect to increasingly marked decline in Latin America's share in international trade, he pointed out that there had been little co-ordination among the developing countries, especially during the recent GATT negotiations: a fact which had affected the relevance of the new topics being debated therein.

40. Finally, he said that the importance of the issues under consideration and the quality of the work presented by the ECLAC Secretariat confirmed the opening of a new phase in Latin American economic thinking, which should be reflected in the strengthening and greater outreach of the Commission. He expressed his agreement in large part with the principal document, _Changing production_

patterns with social equity, and, on behalf of his Government, he congratulated the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and his team of collaborators on their accomplishments and reiterated to all the participants in the meeting his most cordial welcome to Venezuela.

Election of Officers

41. At the first plenary meeting (238), the delegations elected the Officers of the twenty-third session as well as those of the three committees and one specialized meeting, open to all participants, which were set up to deal with the various agenda items in the technical stage.

42. The Officers of the twenty-third session of the Commission were as follows:

Chairman:	Venezuela
First Vice-Chairman:	Spain
Second Vice-Chairman:	Suriname
Third Vice-Chairman:	Cuba
Rapporteur:	Colombia

Committees

43. To carry out the work of the technical stage, the participants formed three committees and organized a specialized meeting which were open to all delegations.

44. Committee I dealt with the reactivation of the economic and social development of the region (agenda item 3) and the structure of the international development strategy for the 1990s: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 4).

45. Committee II considered meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 6); other activities of the ECLAC system since the twenty-second session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1992-1993 (agenda item 7); calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1992 (agenda item 8), and some recent resolutions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission (agenda item 9).

46. The Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions, a sessional committee, dealt with item 5 of the agenda.

47. A meeting to mark the culmination of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade was also held as part of the twenty-third session (agenda item 10).

Documentation

48. The list of working documents submitted by the Secretariat at the twenty-third session of the Commission is given in annex 5.*/

B. AGENDA

49. At its 238th plenary meeting, the Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of Officers

2. Adoption of the provisional agenda and organization of work of the twenty-third session

3. Reactivation of the economic and social development of the region:

   a) Changing production patterns with social equity
   b) The external debt and options for reducing its burden

4. Structure of the International Development Strategy for the 1990s: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean

5. Co-operation among developing countries and regions

6. Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

7. Other activities of the ECLAC system since the twenty-second session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1992-1993:

   a) ECLAC
   b) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
   c) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

8. Calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1992

9. Some recent resolutions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission

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*/ Document LC/G.1618(SES.23/9).

10. Meeting to Mark the Culmination of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

11. Admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC

12. Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC

13. Other business

14. Consideration and adoption of the report of the twenty-third session of ECLAC.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES IN THE PLENARY MEETINGS

TECHNICAL STAGE

50. Following the usual practice at ECLAC sessions, the work of the technical stage began at a plenary meeting (the 238th, held on 3 May) and continued in three committees and, at the present session, in a specialized meeting; these forums were open to all delegations.*/

51. At the plenary meeting, the head of the Brazilian delegation, Mr. Antonio Gonçalves, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the country that had chaired the preceding session of the Commission, noted that the current session was particularly important because it was being held at the beginning of a new decade which everyone hoped would be more favourable for the countries of the region. With respect to the recent meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eighteenth Special Session of the General Assembly and the Declaration adopted by the latter, he observed that the Declaration defined the most important challenge of the 1990s as being the reactivation of economic growth and social development in developing countries.

52. From all indications, the twenty-third session of the Commission would generate a useful exchange of experiences and opinions concerning the external debt and the net transfer of resources to developed countries; to that end, the participants would have before them two major proposals which were being presented by ECLAC in the documents entitled Latin America and the Caribbean: Options to reduce the debt burden and Changing production patterns with social equity.

53. On behalf of the Government of Brazil he wished the twenty-third session of the Commission every success in its deliberations.

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*/ See paras. 43-47 above.

54. After thanking the representative of Brazil for his comments and expressing his appreciation to the Government of Venezuela for its cordial hospitality, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC addressed the basic issues to be examined at the session, noting that one of its goals was to give rise to a productive debate in the region on economic development which would clarify ideas and identify ways of putting the region back on the road to development. The institutional tradition of ECLAC had been one of adapting the interpretation of events and strategy proposals to changing world conditions. The world of today was different, and the lessons of the recent past had to be learned in order to ensure that the 1990s would not also be a lost decade. The region needed economies that were capable of adapting smoothly and efficiently to a changing world.

55. After having gone through a process of searching for concrete responses to the questions posed by development today, the ECLAC Secretariat was putting forward a set of proposals in the document entitled Changing production patterns with social equity which were based on equally concrete regional experiences. The point of departure of those proposals was the recognition of the fact that the region's economies had to adapt to circumstances which were radically different from those of the past and that it was essential to modernize the region's systems of production in such as way as to incorporate the objective of social equity as one of the intrinsic aspects of the transformation of its production patterns.

56. The fact that the proposal emphasized internal efforts did not mean that the fundamental role played by the external environment should be overlooked, and the Secretariat was therefore also presenting a concrete proposal aimed at achieving a reduction of the external debt burden within the framework of a future agenda of international co-operation.

57. In connection with the exercise currently under way within the United Nations with respect to the preparation of an international development strategy for the 1990s, the Secretariat had also prepared a document which should be considered in the light of the agreements reached at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

58. In conclusion, he said that the representatives of the countries had been called together in Caracas for the purpose of considering the priority agenda for regional development in the 1990s and beyond --which was both a great challenge and a major task. It was incumbent upon the Governments and the Secretariat to seek specific strategies and viable courses of action for putting the region back on the road to development and equity.

59. The Chairman of the technical stage of the meeting, Ambassador Miguel Rodríguez Mendoza, said that the Latin American and Caribbean countries had arrived at a historical crossroads upon emerging from a period which ECLAC had described as the "lost decade". The priority task was to rebuild the economies of the region in order to halt the seriously regressive trends in the product and income before the end of the century. By so doing, the region would be able to assert its right to play a part in the major changes that were occurring throughout the world.

60. The world economy had become much more complex as a result of the development of new technologies and the expansion of the frontiers of knowledge. International finance had become divorced from the real economy, and financial flows were increasingly being concentrated in the industrialized world.

61. Industrialized countries were forming large trading blocs. In the Latin American region, however, integration continued to be a will-o'-the-wisp because, although instruments for that purpose had been devised, commitments had not been acted upon effectively.

62. Integration was no longer an unattainable dream but rather an urgent necessity. The region must participate more fully and more effectively in the world economy. In the words of ECLAC, "changing production patterns with social equity" could not be done on an individual basis, and the countries should therefore undertake a carefully considered, united effort to make the 1990s the decade of Latin American integration.

63. A novel aspect of the current proposals of ECLAC was that they lay bare the false dichotomies of the past in the countries of the region. Indeed, there was no contradiction between vigorous outward-directed growth and efficient import substitution, nor was there any contradiction between a stronger and more strategic role of the State and an expansion of private enterprise or between the gradual opening of the region's economies and the consolidation of integration processes.

64. The Secretariat representative said that the activities of the technical stage would be continued in Committee I, Committee II, the Sessional Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions and the Meeting to Mark the Culmination of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The work of the four organs was carried out from 3 to 8 May and culminated in the adoption of four reports to be submitted to the plenary meeting. (These reports are contained in annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 below.)

MINISTERIAL STAGE

65. At the first working meeting of the ministerial phase, the Chairman of the technical stage of the session presented a report on the work accomplished in that stage, noting the cordiality and successful results of the work. Besides the ten draft resolutions submitted by the committees, additional resolutions had been proposed for direct consideration by the Plenary during the ministerial stage. The last-mentioned draft resolutions dealt with economic co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries of the region, support for Haiti, the admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC, and the admission of Italy as a member.

66. Committee I had discussed the topics of changing production patterns with social equity, the external debt and the international development strategy for the 1990s. Based on the agreements stemming from the debate, a draft resolution had been prepared entitled "Changing production patterns with social equity. The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s". The resolution and the report, both adopted by consensus, would be submitted for the consideration of the Plenary.

67. Committee II had approved the report of activities for the period 1988-1989 and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the biennium 1992-1993. Note had also been taken of the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, and the calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1992 had been adopted. The Committee had also considered draft resolutions on the topics mentioned and on the work of ILPES and CELADE; the role of women in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse and in the field of the environment. All the draft resolutions would be submitted together with the report on the work of the Committee for the consideration of the Plenary.

68. The Sessional Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions had reviewed the activities carried out in that field by the Secretariat during the biennium 1988-1989. It had noted with satisfaction the progress made in the promotion and use of such co-operation as a way of supporting development. It had offered guidelines to the Secretariat for its actions in that regard during the forthcoming biennium, emphasizing in particular the need to continue supporting the national focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and the bodies which promoted TCDC at the regional or subregional level. The Committee had also requested the Secretariat to continue its efforts to promote co-operation with countries of other developing regions and had adopted the draft resolution on technical co-operation among developing countries and regions.

69. The Meeting to Mark the Culmination of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade had analysed the achievements of the countries of the region in implementing the Decade. It had identified a series of measures and actions to be undertaken which included institutional strengthening, adaptation of the management of companies in the sector, technological innovation and supplying water to the poorest sectors of the population.

70. On concluding its work the Meeting had also adopted the draft resolution on drinking water supply and sanitation to the year 2000.

71. The representative of FAO said that the document on change with equity which ECLAC had presented at the meeting was particularly timely, as it contained a proposal that included important aspects of the experience of industrialized countries which had successfully faced difficulties comparable to those now affecting countries of the region, as well as examples of successful concrete national experiences which illustrated the kind of action that could lead the countries back onto the road to development. He noted that in that sense ECLAC had made a new and undeniably important contribution to Latin American thinking with regard to a set of issues which were in line with its best traditions and covered both short- and long-term problems.

72. It was a matter of great satisfaction to FAO to note the extraordinary concurrence of views between the ECLAC proposal and the proposals contained in the study on agricultural and rural development potential in Latin America and the Caribbean prepared by FAO at the request of the governments of the region, which had given rise to a Plan of Action --now fully under way-- adopted by the member countries from the region at Recife, Brazil, in 1988. In addition to noting the shared elements of the two analyses and proposals, he said that they were the result of a long and fruitful association between the two organizations through the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division. Finally, he mentioned some programme guidelines for their shared work in the coming decade which would make it possible to intensify or complement the research and analysis projects under way, to the undoubted benefit of the countries of the region.

73. The representative of the United States began by noting that the Latin American and Caribbean countries were undergoing a transition towards democracy and the establishment of economies based on market principles. The two continents of the hemisphere were developing a shared economic vision, increasingly recognizing the market as the mechanism through which the individual's economic choices were most effectively taken into account.

74. The internal changes in Latin America had profoundly changed the United States relationship with the region, making it more natural and easy. Theories of Latin America's economic dependency

and marginalization had been made irrelevant, as its people and governments had decided to take on a profound restructuring of their economic and social system, becoming responsible for its future.

75. In order to meet the ever more rapid changes in the universal market that would occur in the next decade, the economies of the region would need to be more flexible, efficient and outward-looking.

76. The necessary assets to meet the challenges of the 1990s already existed in Latin America and the Caribbean: natural resources; a labour force that was already urbanized, largely literate, mobile and increasingly organized; and the energy and imagination necessary for a dynamic, risk-taking private sector.

77. Growth and development came from policies which inspired the confidence of investors and lenders, domestic and foreign. Also, it was widely recognized that private initiative and private saving and investment were absolutely necessary. To achieve that, in recent years, many Latin American countries had begun to move towards more market-determined exchange rates, increased export orientation and better macroeconomic management. Governments in the region must continue to move forward to complete the reform process. It took time to build credibility and to restore the confidence of potential investors. Perhaps most importantly, such policy reforms implied a fundamental change in the way people perceived the relationship with the State. The State should seek to promote a stable economic environment that rewarded initiative and provided proper incentives to work, save and invest, and where individual enterprise was encouraged. However, crucial to the success of that system was equality of opportunity.

78. Also, the new economic philosophy implied that countries were not merely passive victims of external circumstances.

79. Debt remained a problem. It was, however, more a symptom of a greater problem. Notable progress had been made in the past ten months in implementing the strengthened international debt strategy. Four countries in the region (Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile and Venezuela), plus the Philippines, had taken advantage of reduction of their debt and debt servicing in the strategy.

80. In the trade area as well, there was considerable basis for optimism. The United States and other developed countries had contributed to enhanced opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean by promoting stable economic growth in their domestic economies and by encouraging an expansion in world trade. The United States market was remarkably open and its policy was to go further, and to seek even greater openness, to create an ever-expanding global trading system based on clear and enforceable

rules. The United States was committed to concluding successfully the Uruguay Round of trade talks by the December 1990 deadline.

81. The representative also mentioned measures taken by the United States in regard to agricultural trade, market access and textiles, but said other countries must also liberalize their own markets.

82. Also, in the new areas of services, investment, and intellectual property, there was interest in creating rules of international fair play and a commitment to programmes which recognized the special needs of developing countries.

83. European integration presented Latin America and the Caribbean region with challenges and opportunities in terms of market access. The important issue was how Latin American governments and entrepreneurs would respond to those challenges.

84. There was a new consensus on the broad principles of development strategy, but governments would have to translate those principles into specific, practical, cost-effective programmes. ECLAC could serve as an important advisor, recommending domestic economic policies aimed at generating domestic investment and attracting foreign equity and voluntary lending. Another important function for ECLAC would be to tell the world the exciting story of change in Latin America and the Caribbean, showing that it was possible to trade with the countries of the region and that they offered investment possibilities.

85. The representative of France, after thanking Venezuela for its hospitality, noted the constructive atmosphere and spirit of consensus which had characterized the technical stage of the session. He welcomed the progress which had been made by democracy throughout the region, and hoped that pacification would spread to those regions where there was still conflict. The Government of France viewed its relationship with Latin America and the Caribbean from a perspective of co-operation in consolidating democracy and peace, thus creating the conditions for harmonious development. In that context, he recalled that in 1988 the President of his country in his address to the United Nations General Assembly had expressed the need for an agreed international solution to the debt problem of the developing countries and noted that such an international strategy was being applied in a number of countries in the region. The preferential measures accorded at the Toronto Summit to some of the least developed debtor countries had been extended to include the case of Bolivia, and France thus regarded the Toronto agreements as applicable to all the most indebted countries. He reiterated his country's view that indebtedness should be treated on a country-by-country basis.

86. France felt that the documents presented by the Secretariat at the session were excellent and were characterized by a concern for balance and realism, and it especially supported the contents

of the document Changing production patterns with social equity. ECLAC had been aware of its dual role, both conceptual and operational, and had offered guidelines and established action priorities.

87. In the area of regional co-operation and integration France's experience in participating in the European Economic Community (EEC) led it to hope that the countries of the region could find an appropriate framework for following a similar path. That hope formed the basis for his Government's technical co-operation efforts with ECLAC. He expressed his Government's desire to promote regional co-operation in the Caribbean through the departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana.

88. Finally, he reaffirmed France's willingness to participate in international co-operation to protect the environment and to combat drug trafficking. In both areas, a global approach to the problem was an essential element in solving it.

89. The representative of Bolivia thanked the ECLAC Secretariat for the documents submitted, which provided clarification on the basically negative characteristics of the past decade and suggested ideas concerning the paths to be taken, which should lead to the attainment of a form of development that was qualitatively better and put priority on the human being as the principal objective. In recent years, the developing countries had made great efforts to stabilize and adjust their economies, to achieve an adequate, consistent macroeconomic management and to give new dimensions to the public sector by rebudgeting fiscal expenditure. Unfortunately the results achieved had fallen short of those expected owing in particular to the fact that the efforts made had not always been adequately matched in the developed countries. For that reason he supported the quest for durable solutions to problems such as protectionism, access to international financing and, above all, the external debt. It was necessary to solve those problems if the countries of the region were to be able to rekindle their economic growth and promote social equity.

90. Referring to the "coca economy", which in his country had been fueled by the negative social consequences of the crisis, and noting in particular the increase in informal activities, he said it was undeniable that coca generated employment, income and foreign currency. His Government had recently announced a National Alternative Development Strategy aimed at replacing the production of coca with other crops while at the same time promoting the economic and social development of the areas where it was applied. The eradication of 45 000 hectares of coca cultivation in six years represented an annual loss of US$386 million in products and US$196 million in foreign currency and the elimination of 175 000 jobs. For the new strategy to succeed, the Government of Bolivia needed external resources averaging US$313 million annually over a period of six years; the only way coca production could be replaced by an

alternative development economy was through the receipt of those resources. He ended his statement by encouraging the ECLAC Secretariat to continue working along the lines laid down in the documents submitted to the current session.

91. The representative of UNDP noted, firstly, that on the threshold of the 1990s the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were seeking a balanced and just form of economic and social development. To procure that new model of development, the ECLAC Secretariat had put forward a document replete with pertinent suggestions that was bound to play a part in stimulating contemporary thought in the region. Thus, the institution was demonstrating an effort to renew itself in order to continue in its traditionally recognized role as a generator of ideas.

92. Secondly, he drew attention to the fact that UNDP would launch a "Report on Human Development" at the end of May 1990, which would seek to prevent development from being measured solely in terms of growth of the product without reference to its social repercussions. He then referred to the tasks undertaken by UNDP, in collaboration with the Governments and relevant agencies, in the fields of critical poverty, formulation of strategies to pay the so-called "social debt", and the environment and development. The time had come for the definitive economic, political and social integration of Latin America and the Caribbean. In that context, he drew attention to "the cost of not integrating Latin America", recalling the impressive report on "the cost of not integrating Europe" published by the EEC at the time when Europe was dealing with the same issue.

93. The representative of UNICEF said that inherent in the ECLAC proposal for changing production patterns with social equity was the requirement that priority attention should be paid to children and youth, the region's chief resource. In order to create the conditions for sustained development with a human face, it was necessary to give priority to the satisfaction of the basic needs of children since the majority of the children in the region were currently poor and the majority of the poor were children. In that respect, he recognized that a consensus was being forged to establish, as part of the new international development strategy, specific goals in relation to children in the area of the reduction of maternal and infant mortality, as well as of the proportions of children with low birth weights, the elimination of female illiteracy, pre-school care for poor children, reduction in the levels of malnutrition and universal access to drinking water and basic sanitation. Finally, as a reflection of that growing consensus, he mentioned the proposed Convention on the Rights of the Child, the World Conference on Education for All and the forthcoming first World Summit for Children.

94. The representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) noted the interest awakened in the region by

the ideas presented in the documents submitted by ECLAC to the current session and pointed out that intellectual property was an important component of the technological development strategy proposed by ECLAC. In the area of patents, intellectual property was a factor which promoted innovation. Secondly, he referred to the links established between the State and the creative agents of society (authors, composers and inventors) when an efficient system governing intellectual property was set up to stimulate innovation and promote investment. Thirdly, intellectual property constituted an element apt to encourage integration, as, for example, in the case of Europe in general and some experiences in the region, including the agreement on trademarks entered into by the Central American countries, the harmonization of technical/administrative criteria for intellectual property achieved by Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, and the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) established in Port of Spain by the CARICOM countries within the framework of the ECLAC Caribbean Documentation Centre. WIPO had been working in the three areas mentioned in an attempt to give impetus to the technological development of the countries of the region.

95. The representative of the Commission of the European Communities opened his statement by drawing attention to the accelerated dynamics of change in the European Community, which foreshadowed, on the basis of present challenges, the community process that was scheduled to be launched in 1992. Latin America, too, was living in a time of challenges, and indeed it might be wondered how those challenges would fit in with the current changes in the Community. A hint of a reply could be found in the substantial agreement with regard to Latin American development problems and the context of the changing international economy in which they existed. Moreover, there was a notable change in attitudes and perceptions on the part of those responsible for formulating Latin American policy. The analytical and prescriptive document prepared by the Secretariat avoided oversimplification by dealing with both the fundamental role of the external environment and that of domestic conditions in the performance of the economies of the region. That was why it was important for the region to make an effort to reverse the effects of the crisis of the 1980s in the light of the new realism that prevailed. The document put forward, as a key issue, the possibility of simultaneously achieving growth and social equity, a topic that was of special importance to the European Commission.

96. Trade and co-operation were the two cornerstones of relations between the Community and Latin America and the Caribbean. In respect of trade, there had been a considerable decline in the region's exports to international and Community markets, as UNCTAD data revealed. There had been an especially severe drop in the proportion of manufactures exported by Latin America in comparison to the impressive thrust in the other direction by the newly industrializing countries of Asia, including the members of ASEAN.

That uneven trend did not have much to do with Community policy, and he questioned whether alleged protectionism had played a role in the poor performance of Latin American exports. In contrast, he noted the critical part played by external economic policy, especially trade policy in respect of tariffs and the types of real protection that had prevailed in the 1960s and 1970s. He drew attention to the role that international co-operation could and should play in strengthening the international position of the Latin American and Caribbean production system, which the European Commission and ECLAC agreed should be a priority issue. The European Commission's efforts to help improve the economic performance of the countries of the region were oriented by the relevant guidelines adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 1987. Under those guidelines, the Commission had just approved, during the past week, a communiqué to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament on the essential outlines of a policy for co-operation with the developing countries of Latin America and Asia.

97. He noted, lastly, that the convergence of ECLAC and European Community proposals on changing production patterns extended to a number of recommendations contained in the Secretariat document, which included the de-ideologizing of the subject of public sector intervention; closer relations between innovative agents; the remaking of intersectoral linkages; transformation of the financial system; promotion of the creation of enterprises; efficiency and decentralization of public management; defence of the environment; and congruence between international insertion and the liberalization of interregional trade. It was important to build a sound entrepreneurial foundation in order to raise the competitiveness of enterprises and improve the transfer of technology.

98. Concluding his statement, he underlined that the European Commission was aware that, in the framework of a European Community increasingly courted on the international scene, the assumption of its responsibilities in response to changes taking place in the East should not lead to a sacrifice of its support for changes taking place in the West. A more integrated, modern and cohesive Latin America would be an essential partner for the future Community. He called for the recommendations of ECLAC to be implemented in the political and economic practice of the governments of the region.

99. The representative of Mexico began by expressing satisfaction at being able to participate in the current session, which was strengthening the spirit of brotherhood in Latin America and the Caribbean. He reviewed some of the chief aspects of the history of the development of his country, drawing attention to its achievements and limitations and noting that the latter were reflected primarily in the structure of production and in the persistence of social backwardness. In order to cope with that

situation, the Administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had proposed the implementation of the National Development Plan for 1989-1994, the main objectives of which were to defend the country's sovereignty and interests, to expand democracy, to return to growth with stable prices and to raise the population's standard of living. That development plan was making it possible to proceed with changing production patterns with social equity in the manner proposed in the document submitted by the ECLAC Secretariat. Within the framework of its plan, the Government of Mexico had made substantial progress in recent years, which was reflected in such achievements as the reduction in the rate of inflation and in the public sector deficit and in the setting in motion of a sweeping process of change in the structure of production and in the size and functions of the public sector.

100. Such changes, which were being carried out in every country in the region in conformity with their political, economic and social circumstances, had to be supported by international co-operation. That being the case, it was not very satisfactory to note that the efforts expended by countries were still being made in an unfavourable and inequitable international economic context. High interest rates persisted, the countries' terms of trade were imposed on them from outside and the prices of some of the commodities exported by the region had been gradually falling. In that context, Latin America was called upon to strengthen the process of integration --a process which was gathering force in all the regions of the world. Noting the formation and consolidation of blocs, which increased the power of their members, he said that Latin America could not afford to be left behind in that regard. That was why it was necessary to devise a far-reaching regional plan for jointly identifying the most appropriate strategies. In that connection he expressed support, inter alia, for the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers among the countries of the region, the facilitation of transport and communications, and the promotion of a gradual liberalization of the region's trade with the rest of the world in order to develop its exportable supply.

101. He ended his statement by noting that the analyses and recommendations made by ECLAC were bound to play a decisive role in the efforts made by Latin America and the Caribbean to cope with the new challenges.

102. The representative of Suriname outlined the most important changes in the world economy, which was moving towards different multipolar economic systems where long-standing barriers were disappearing. He went on to discuss the macroeconomic problems facing the developing countries and the need for concrete adjustment programmes designed to mitigate their negative consequences. He underscored that the concept of equity was the overriding issue; that objective could be achieved with a strategy for building a consensus based on consultation mechanisms,

dialogue, negotiations and compliance with agreements, as well as common insights and approaches regarding the most pressing needs.

103. The goals of sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of the global environment were concerns at both the national and international levels. Finally, he mentioned the urgency of strengthening regional and subregional institutions, in particular the CDCC.

104. The representative of Ecuador noted the widespread nature of the crisis which was affecting the developing world, particularly the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the 1980s, the structural constraints on the economies of the region were compounded by international economic instability, the debt crisis and external pressures, all of which undermined economic policy. The efforts made by the region had been insufficient to correct those economic distortions and had incurred high social costs.

105. The future challenge to Latin America and the Caribbean was to redirect the course of their economic development in the light of recent international events and to overcome structural constraints. In that context, the proposals made by the ECLAC Secretariat and the stimulating discussions at the meeting represented a high level of economic and social thought.

106. The proposed strategy should be oriented, in domestic terms, towards a new basis of production that would have an impact on the distribution of income, and, in external terms, towards a new definition of international relations. To carry out that transformation, fiscal and monetary reform would be necessary, together with a strengthening of international co-operation, especially in the face of the region's external debt problem.

107. His delegation fully supported the view that integration should be regarded as fundamental in achieving changes in production patterns with social equity. It was therefore necessary to strengthen the various commitments undertaken by the countries of the region, such as the Galapagos Declaration: Andean Agreement on Peace, Security and Co-operation, signed by the Presidents of the Andean Group in November 1989.

108. With regard to the social aspects of the proposal, his delegation was concerned, firstly about the State's role and who would benefit from greater social equity, and, secondly, about the fact that the quest for equity involved redefining the State --not only re-scaling it but also giving priority attention to planning, promoting grass-roots organization and reorienting the participation of political parties. In view of the magnitude of the social problem, a special effort must be made to help the most vulnerable segments of the population so as to mitigate the effects of past economic adjustments.

109. The delegation of Ecuador commended the timeliness of the document on the external debt, for it would be a valuable contribution to the forthcoming SELA regional conference on that subject, which would establish a regional position in the matter. His delegation had identified points of agreement with the strategy contained in the document for finding a permanent solution to the problem. That strategy was aimed at reducing the debt and its service in a way that was consistent with economic growth, the balance-of-payments situation and the objectives of macroeconomic policy, and at guaranteeing the country's obligations abroad, with the support of multilateral institutions, thereby facilitating its reincorporation into international voluntary credit markets.

110. With respect to the efforts of ECLAC to contribute to the international development strategy, he noted that in international economic relations, the GATT agreements on the standstill and rollback of protectionism and the revitalization of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) should be respected; the decapitalization of the region should be reversed and the processes of integration and regional co-operation with other developing countries should be encouraged. ECLAC should also endeavour to explore further the main elements of social development.

111. Lastly, the issue of the environment should remain closely related to development, and the self-determination of countries in defining their policies in that regard should be respected.

112. The representative of Jamaica welcomed the admission of Italy to membership of the Commission and of Puerto Rico as an associate member.

113. In discussing the problems facing the region, he observed that Jamaica was one of the 17 most indebted countries and that, although rescheduling had provided a measure of relief, much of Jamaica's debt was owed to multilateral financial institutions whose present policies did not allow the country to refinance or restructure its loans.

114. Although there had recently been some heartening developments in connection with the debt issue, notably the Brady Plan and the Toronto Prescription of 1988, they nonetheless fell short of what was required to restore the developing countries to a sustainable growth path. The changes taking place in the global economy would undoubtedly pose challenges and present opportunities for the developing world which the region could meet and take advantage of only if real solutions were found to the crippling debt problem and a favourable international economic environment were created.

115. Turning to the main agenda items, particularly the document Changing production patterns with social equity, he said that although developing countries needed to transform their production structures and strive towards a higher degree of intra-regional

co-operation, at the same time they needed the support of the industrialized countries. Jamaica had been participating in the discussions on the preparation of the third international development strategy and supported a new IDS that was realistic and implementable. The ultimate objective of both the strategy and efforts to change production patterns was to promote the economic and social development of developing countries. His country recognized the importance of conserving the quality and increasing the potential use of the environment and welcomed ECLAC's current involvement in that area.

116. Jamaica was fully committed to South-South co-operation and had made commitments in several declarations and plans of action relating to co-operation among developing countries. What now needed to be done was to translate all the plans into action based on recognition of the fact that the countries of the region were interdependent and therefore needed to know more about each other's capabilities and potentials in the various fields. The ECLAC Secretariat could assist by organizing practical seminars involving the private sector, which could help to foster South-South co-operation.

117. The representative of Cuba began by recalling the difficulties which the region had had to face in recent years as a result of the adjustment processes imposed upon it, the constant pressure of the debt service, and the virtual absence of access to fresh external financing, all of which, in sum, had meant that the regional per capita product was today only the same as that of 1978, while the financial resources transferred abroad by the region in 1989 came to US$25 billion.

118. He went on to describe and condemn a number of actions by the United States, in particular the invasion of Panama, the naval blockade of Colombia, the aggression committed against a merchant ship with a Cuban crew in international waters, and the transmission of a television signal to Cuba in contravention of international regulations. All of those actions, he said, were related to a climate of military threats against Cuba.

119. He also stated that the delegate of Panama present in the meeting was not a legitimate representative of that nation.

120. The countries of the region should band together in order to attain sufficient political will and a great enough spirit of solidarity, justice and equity to channel their efforts towards development through the indispensable international co-operation.

121. After recalling Cuba's achievements over the last 30 years in such important areas as health, education, agriculture, biotechnology, agricultural technology, genetic engineering, chemicals and specialized branches of industry, he highlighted the

efforts his country was making in the field of international co-operation with other Third World countries.

122. The debt issue was only part of a more complex problem linked to the international relations within which Latin America operated, and those relations served the interests of the major capitalist industrialized countries. Currency fluctuations tended to do more harm and have more serious destabilizing effects on the weak Latin American economies, which already faced difficulties with their primary products and the competition of the subsidized agricultural sectors of the developed countries. Moreover, the metals and manufactures produced by the region were confronted with the rich countries' network of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and access to advanced technologies was subordinated to the corporate interests of the transnationals and to technical agreements among the most powerful nations.

123. The damage done to resources for development and the standard of living in Latin America by that form of international relations could be discerned from the documents presented by ECLAC and furnished proof that the alleged solutions provided for in the so-called Brady Plan were totally inadequate for reversing the retrogressive trend in Latin America.

124. The document Changing production patterns with social equity was a serious effort to re-order ECLAC's thinking; his delegation shared the view expressed throughout the document that achieving changes in production patterns with equity entailed satisfying the basic needs of the population rather than just seeking greater competitiveness at the international level, although that objective too was absolutely necessary. If the basic purpose were only to achieve a better international position for the economies of the region, it would be in contradiction with the primary objective of equity, which should be attained through lasting solutions in the fields of education, health and other aspects of social development.

125. In conclusion, he mentioned the topic of integration, noting that political pronouncements had far exceeded the actual advances made in that field. However, the prospects for the Europe of 1992, the changes in Eastern Europe, the integration proposals of North America and Japan's links with the Asian countries underscored very clearly the now unavoidable need for the countries of the region to make real progress towards regional and subregional integration.

126. The representative of Panama, in exercise of his right of reply with regard to a number of statements made by the representative of Cuba, said that the Government of his country was currently one of the most representative in Latin America, since it had been elected by more than 75% of the votes cast in a free election. The Panamanian people had thus declared their opposition to "narcodictatorship". The Government of Panama was in a position

to assure the international community of its compliance with all its international obligations.

127. The representative of the United States, in exercise of his right of reply in respect of the statements made by the representative of Cuba, said that the TV Martí broadcasts, apart from being consistent with United States policies on freedom of information, did not interfere with Cuban transmissions. The United States had never claimed that the Brady Plan was a panacea for all debt problems, although it did reflect a desire to reduce the debt. Lastly, he categorically rejected the view of the representative of Cuba that the United States was planning to invade his country.

128. The representative of Cuba reaffirmed his statements that his country had historically been a victim of aggression by the United States.

129. The representative of Chile said the basic objective of his Government was to rebuild democracy in his country. That goal was to be achieved through the democratization of its public institutions, the clarification of the problem of human rights, the improvement of the living conditions of the poorest sectors, and simultaneous progress in the modernization of society and of production. His Government also placed priority on the reintegration of Chile into the international community and on the need to forge links of solidarity and co-operation among all the countries in the region.

130. With regard to the economic strategy, an attempt was being made to show that democracy was compatible with efficiency and that growth was compatible with social justice. The three pillars of the Chilean strategy were to guarantee macroeconomic stability through the application of fiscal, financial and exchange policies which would forestall both excessive inflation and an anti-export bias; to re-establish social justice by reducing poverty and improving relations between workers and employers; and to develop production capacity, with special attention to trade-related sectors while promoting competitiveness and compensating for market defects. The Chilean policy of modernization provided for a deliberate, systematic incorporation of technical progress into national production processes, an effort which was to include the creation of a technological development fund, incentives for centres of productivity and resources for formulating preinvestment projects; manpower training and retraining; and increased participation by enterprises in international markets.

131. He also laid stress on the high quality and solidity of the ECLAC documents on the external debt and changing production patterns with social equity. The same forcefulness which should be employed to create a less restrictive climate had to be applied in taking responsibility for creating suitable internal conditions and executing appropriate domestic policies instead of merely

denouncing international obstacles to development. Hence he fully endorsed the view expressed in the document on changing production patterns with social equity that development called for a long-term effort in many areas. Turning to another matter, he officially confirmed the offer of Santiago, Chile, as the site of the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, to be held in 1992.

132. He closed his statement by noting the contribution which greater political homogeneity, compatible economic policies, macroeconomic stability and the perception of well-defined, real and specific benefits would make to regional integration. What would be needed was to tear down barriers and to expand and regionalize markets rather than to design ambitious complementarity programmes.

133. The representative of Spain said that ECLAC was an irreplaceable forum for dialogue and the analysis of the problems of and prospects for development in Latin America and the Caribbean. He then dealt in turn with the issues of the external debt, the changes in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, co-operation between Spain and Latin America, and the growing importance of the United Nations as a forum in which it was possible to generate the political consensus necessary to resolve international economic problems.

134. In relation to the debt, he drew attention to the seriousness of the outward transfer of financial resources from the region. It was necessary to take account of the capacity of the debtor countries to pay when determining debt service, and Governments and multilateral organizations had to contribute the financing required to ensure the growth of the indebted countries. The Government of Spain was prepared to reflect those concepts in its specific relations with the countries of the region, and he cited examples to illustrate that stance.

135. On the question of the process of political and economic reform in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, he was convinced that, in addition to being of historical importance, that process would have positive effects on international trade and on commercial exchanges with the developing countries. He drew attention to the demonstration effect of those changes and reiterated that Spain's support for that process would in no way be detrimental to its co-operation with Ibero-America. His Government firmly intended to increase substantially its co-operation with the Ibero-American countries in connection with the celebration of the Fifth Centennial, and to promote greater co-operation between the European Community and Latin America and the Caribbean.

136. Finally, he noted that the idea of globalization and world economic interdependence, along with its corollary of global economic co-operation, pointed up the increasingly important role

which the United Nations was called upon to play as a forum capable of generating political consensus to tackle the major international issues of debt, balanced economic development and the environment. In that connection, he drew special attention to the consensus that had just been reached at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly which had analysed the challenges of and prospects for international co-operation in the 1990s.

137. The representative of the Soviet Union expressed his regard for ECLAC, which was one of the effective international forums of the United Nations system. Just as it had done in the past, the Soviet Union intended to continue making its contribution to increasing the efficiency and prestige of activities that were so important for the region.

138. The current session was being held at a time of profound changes in the international situation. The first steps had been taken towards disarmament and the settlement of regional conflicts by converting dialogue into the predominant form of international communication. His country intended to intensify co-operation with all the countries of the region in the search for solutions to global problems, using the mechanisms of the United Nations.

139. The Soviet Union shared the concern of the region over its economic difficulties. The crisis of the 1980s was related to the uncertain prospects in the international environment, the external debt crises, and rising social tensions, particularly as a result of the increase in abject poverty. In that regard, he agreed with the approach of ECLAC, which held that those difficulties could be overcome by changing production patterns with social equity.

140. The Soviet Union was contributing to those efforts by providing assistance to the developing countries, even in the face of the difficulties currently being experienced by its own economy with the organizational and structural reordering that was being undertaken. His country had taken steps to relieve the debt burden of the developing countries by more than 14 billion rubles. The intensification of multilateral economic interaction was the way to render more effective the efforts that were being made to overcome the crisis in the region and to solve the problems of the debt, the illegal production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, terrorism and environmental deterioration.

141. The strengthening of economic and commercial co-operation between the Soviet Union and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean was linked to efficient modernization and integration into the world economy. In that regard his country was undertaking far-reaching economic reforms and was stimulating the free productive activity of its citizens and enterprises.

142. The active participation of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries in the world economy would contribute to the

latter's development and would benefit all members of the international community. He deemed as positive the results of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Rio Group and the countries of Eastern Europe, at which it had been noted that the establishment of pan-European structures was not in conflict with the strengthening of ties with the countries of Latin America.

143. In conclusion, he expressed his satisfaction at the launching of the programme of co-operation between the Soviet Union and ECLAC.

144. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany noted the efficient way in which the session had been organized, the high level of the documents submitted and the pragmatic, constructive spirit which had prevailed in the deliberations. With regard to the economic situation of the region, he referred to the existence of democratically elected Governments in Central and South America and to the positive effects which the process of integration under way in Germany and the rest of Europe and the end of the arms race would have on the region. He also mentioned the interdependence which had grown out of the existence of global problems, the need for North-South co-operation and the decision his Government had taken to increase its development aid.

145. In general, the conditions underlying the international scenario justified a certain amount of optimism regarding the future of the region if viewed in the light of the long period of sustained growth of the industrialized countries, the growth of trade, the settlement of regional conflicts, the broader consensus between East and West concerning economic policies, the spirit of openness to democracy and the creditors' decision to apply new strategies to overcome the debt problem. He called for joint action to take advantage of the opportunities those developments presented, which, on the part of the countries of the region, would require continuing their adjustment programmes without neglecting social justice; encouraging private initiatives and improving their infrastructure and public services; diversifying their exports, while attaching particular importance to the drug problem; promoting self-sustained development, bearing in mind that the 1990s would be a decade of environmental and development issues; and combatting poverty, which would also entail considering ways of controlling population growth. As for the industrialized countries, their task would be to bring down the high level of real interest rates and to reduce protectionist tendencies and external imbalances among industrialized countries.

146. He mentioned the need to open up markets and noted how important it was for the Uruguay Round to produce results for the developing countries, explaining that the concern that Europe might become a commercial powerhouse in 1992 was without foundation since the internal market and multilateralism were not in opposition to

one another. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stood ready to contribute to joint efforts to improve the debt strategy.

147. He noted the excellent relationship which existed between his country and the countries of the region, pointing out that the Federal Republic of Germany was the region's most important European trading partner. His country was willing to purchase even more goods from the region, and offered opportunities similar to those available on the North American market; moreover, the region was also a target area for German investments abroad.

148. Finally, he mentioned his country's support for South-South co-operation, particularly with regard to Central America, the Andean Pact, the Caribbean countries and regional groupings, such as ECLAC. His Government supported the ECLAC programme of work and forward-looking projects in the field of the environment and protection of natural resources and had laid the foundations for an intensification of its technical co-operation.

149. The Permanent Secretary of SELA noted that the great economic and social challenges which the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean had to face were well known. It was essential for the region to mobilize the greatest possible internal efforts in the fields of production and finance and to act in a concerted manner at the international level if it were to return to satisfactory growth rates of not less than 5% or 6% per year. Now more than ever, it was urgently necessary for the region to present a united front in the face of a generally unfavourable international environment characterized by slow growth in the industrialized centres; high rates of interest; heavy transfers of financial resources from Latin America to the developed countries; and the unrelenting deterioration of the terms of trade.

150. He then emphasized the need to find an integral solution to the external debt problem, which was the main factor limiting the region's ability to recover its growth capacity. In that connection, he described the main elements of the bases for a Latin American and Caribbean proposal on the external debt formulated by the member States of SELA, which would be discussed at the ministerial-level Regional Conference on the External Debt to be held from 18 to 22 June 1990. He stressed that the region must substantially reduce its outward transfer of financial resources in the form of debt service so that it could use those resources to finance investment projects in economic and social infrastructure and promote the modernization of the production apparatus.

151. The region must also work in a co-ordinated and supportive way in other fields of action. In that respect, he referred to the Uruguay Round of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations, the regional integration and co-operation process, and the pressing

need to speed up the Latin American industrialization process. With regard to the latter issue, after congratulating the ECLAC Secretariat on its contribution concerning changing production patterns with social equity, he emphasized the importance of the Regional Conference on Industrialization which was being organized by SELA in active collaboration with ECLAC, UNIDO and IDB.

152. Finally, he noted that the organization worked in a co-ordinated and harmonious manner with all the other regional institutions. In that respect, in the future it would be extremely important to continue strengthening the co-ordination of the regional actions carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean community.

153. The representative of Peru expressed his agreement with the words of the Permanent Secretary of SELA, thanked the Venezuelan Government for its hospitality, and praised the work of the ECLAC Secretariat, especially the documentation presented at the session.

154. He emphasized the importance of the changes which were taking place in the international system and which were leading to a new alignment of forces and the exercise of new forms of power. The growing economic globalization and interdependence were combined with a new era of détente among the superpowers. New economic blocs were emerging, European integration was being consolidated, and new markets were being developed.

155. A prominent feature within that framework, however, was the persistence of the traditional imbalances of the international system, whereby the relations among the developed countries were increasingly close, whereas the developing countries were on the sidelines of that process. Latin America's political influence and its effective participation in the world economy continued to decline.

156. It was therefore necessary to strengthen regional integration, co-operation and complementarity in order to build up a bloc based on the best aspects of the experience in that field. The region should formulate a concerted and politically co-ordinated position by means of consultations based on proposals prepared by ECLAC which visualized the role of Latin America and the Caribbean _vis-à-vis_ the present circumstances and offered real options for regional co-operation and integration.

157. He also emphasized that the 1980s, although "lost" from the point of view of economic development, had been encouraging from the political point of view because of the recovery of democracy. That recovery should be backed up by sustained economic development which would permit an improvement in the living conditions of the population.

158. The representative of Canada referred to the profound changes which were taking place throughout Latin America and the Caribbean: the historic transition to democracy, the opening of the region's economies, and the extraordinary realism and courage with which the Governments were tackling serious economic problems, among them the debt. He also noted with pleasure the reduction of tensions in Central America. The Canadian long-term strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean was based on the proposition that the nations of the region had a major influence of global importance on such issues as drugs, the environment, human rights, debt, trade and the dialogue between developed and developing countries.

159. Regarding the proposals for changing production patterns with social equity, he supported the recommendation that greater reliance should be placed on open, export-oriented production structures, with appropriate economic policies as a pre-requisite of investment. He also pointed out the need for enhanced opportunities, over the medium term, for increases in productive employment and for facilitating access of the poor to credit, health, education and other social services, since the process of adjustment could be painful for vulnerable social groups. In that regard, he mentioned the discussions which had taken place at the annual meeting of governors of the Inter-American Development Bank in Montreal.

160. He recognized the fact that the debt problem has created political, economic and social difficulties for the countries of the region, and noted with interest the views contained in the document prepared by the Secretariat on the subject. He said that the Brady Plan was a positive development and enumerated the different steps taken by Canada in support of highly indebted countries. He also welcomed the decision of the Interim Committee of the IMF and the World Bank to increase fungibility and front loading, which were among the proposals contained in the Secretariat's document. He also stressed the validity of the case-by-case approach and observed that the creation of a new debt facility did not appear justified at the present time.

161. He stated Canada's position on sustainable development, stressing the importance of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recognizing, in principle, the need to provide funding for environmental purposes and to facilitate relevant technology transfers through the development of appropriate modalities. With respect to the international development strategy, he stressed the importance of the declaration adopted at the eighteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which reflected a growing convergence of views on economic policy. The challenge represented by the profound changes in the world economy had to be faced by all countries through a frank and constructive dialogue and increased co-operation.

162. The representative of the European Community said that the major changes currently taking place were creating a propitious occasion for offering innovative ideas and new perspectives on the future. The documents prepared by the ECLAC Secretariat had made a significant contribution in that direction, especially the document on changing production patterns with social equity. The members of the European Community regarded the statements made during the technical stage of the twenty-third session as very valuable. With few exceptions, they demonstrated an open approach to new solutions, a willingness to avoid ideological confrontations and a forward-looking perspective, thereby providing a good basis for confronting the coming decade.

163. He too welcomed the declaration adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly on the problems of development, noting that it coincided with a number of aspects of the discussion at the ECLAC session which were oriented towards giving greater attention to domestic efforts, reducing the role of the State and recognizing that economic recovery did not depend on a favourable external environment alone. In relation to the last-mentioned topic, he said that the European Community was willing to assist Latin America and the Caribbean in the development process, and that the changes in the European Community scheduled to occur in 1992 would open up opportunities for the countries of the region. Lastly, he noted that the present ECLAC session had made substantial progress in making the most of the dramatic economic and political changes currently underway.

164. The President of the Inter-American Development Bank opened his statement by drawing attention to the dedication to service of ECLAC and its pioneer contributions to Latin American thinking and action from its inception to the present time.

165. The great changes currently taking place would have to lead to a review of ideas on development. With regard to the theory of development, he noted the importance of the perspectives contributed by ECLAC in its early days, when it had dealt with topics such as the role of external forces, technology, industrialization, expansion of markets and the incorporation of social and political variables into the thinking on development; that stage should indeed be regarded with great respect. He described the process of learning about development as an ascending spiral, within which ECLAC was currently responding to new situations; the present concern about Latin America and its future corresponded especially to the crises experienced in the 1980s rather than to a historical pattern.

166. Three major legacies from the past also represented challenges for the future, namely, economic inefficiency, mainly but not exclusively stemming from public sector excesses; instability, associated with prolonged and intractable inflationary processes; and inequity, which was revealed in pockets of critical poverty and

unemployment. All that had shaped the process of incomplete modernization that was characteristic of the region.

167. A number of conclusions could be drawn from a review of the subject of development. The first was a certain intellectual humility about the topic, which had turned out to be more complex than at first thought. The second was the need to learn about the experiences of the world, with due attention to the specific characteristics of the region. The third was a quest for the overall balances that were necessary to the process, with emphasis on the timeliness and sequence of measures rather than worrying about polarities such as the State versus the private sector, or free trade versus protectionism. Account would also have to be taken of new phenomena that influenced the development scenario, such as ongoing adjustment programmes, which were serious, responsible and pragmatic. Consideration should also be given to recent experiences such as those of political democratization, the greater awareness of macroeconomic balances and the market's role in allocating resources.

168. Five major arenas could be identified for future action. The first, and the most serious for many countries, was the debt problem. The Brady Plan, in his view, had been an important step forward towards a clear awareness of the debt/development ratio. The second was economic efficiency, which involved changing production patterns and the essential development of human resources and technology. Thirdly, there was a need for greater social efficiency, since, as indicated by ECLAC figures, social deterioration had reached alarming levels, and more needed to be done with the same amount of resources, i.e., the quality of social spending had to be improved. In that connection, IDB had re-evaluated the contribution of the grass-roots and informal sectors to the development process, and the Bank was therefore promoting a major programme in support of small and medium-sized enterprises. The fourth action front had to do with the re-insertion of Latin America into the world, which would mean taking maximum advantage of opportunities for interdependence among countries, reinforcing relations with new actors, alliances and blocs, helping to make international trade more transparent and promoting a new form of regional economic integration to facilitate competitiveness, recognizing the special conditions of each subregion.

169. The fifth action front was that of financing, a topic of special importance to the Bank. The task was a wide-ranging one, as could be seen by looking at the figures on investment and the transfer of resources. In the area of financing, the challenge of the 1990s would be domestic saving, which had been maintained in the region except in the public sector. External saving could only play an auxiliary role.

170. From that standpoint, IDB had recently increased its capital endowment from US$36 billion to US$60 billion, which had allowed it to take on new responsibilities for the next four years, allocating a total of US$22 billion to the region. That would make it possible to support economic reforms, develop the Bank's role as a catalyst in working with bilateral sources (Japan, Spain and other countries) and continue its commitments to the formulation of Latin American thinking as represented by ECLAC and other centres in the region.

171. He concluded by underlining the importance of the challenge of democratic consolidation via a solid commitment on the part of society, in the face of the inevitable changes and disturbances that would continue to affect Latin American countries, and of the prominent role which the multilateral system, organized around the United Nations and its agencies, would be called upon to play.

172. The representative of UNCTAD noted the traditionally close ties of co-operation between UNCTAD and ECLAC. The proposal for changing production patterns with social equity was opportune, coming as it did at a time when in the majority of the region's economies it was necessary to implement short-term emergency measures in attempts to resolve economic crises. The long-term solution to the crisis, however, would require strategies which, while taking into account the international situation, placed emphasis on internal efforts and greater productivity through the application of new technologies. UNCTAD was in a position to facilitate the acquisition of those new technologies as well as the corresponding training of human resources.

173. In the view of UNCTAD, while the Brady Plan represented a significant step forward, it alone could not resolve the problem of the debt. Serious international decisions, together with fresh resources from the multilateral financing organizations, were required in order to reduce the debt burden by 30%. The pattern of international trade aggravated the debt problem by limiting the possibilities of the debtor countries to earn the income needed to service their debt and to invest in productive activities. Commodity export earnings had fallen to unprecedented levels over the past two years. If the international community did not take drastic measures to reverse that trend, or did not make the Integrated Programme on Commodities and the associated Common Fund effective through substantial financial support, many producer countries would be a step away from the greatest economic and social catastrophe in their history.

174. If the developing countries did not adopt joint positions in defense of their interests, the Uruguay Round could accentuate their dependency on the countries of the North. UNCTAD, ECLAC, and SELA, with the assistance of UNDP, were doing everything possible to assist the countries of the region in those negotiations.

175. The international development strategy, for its part, was another appropriate forum for dealing with many of those problems. UNCTAD was of the view that the attainment of development as a by-product of growth in the industrialized countries was neither desirable nor realistic. The objective should be self-sufficient and sustained growth, stimulated by global economic forces.

176. There was need to establish the agenda for the eighth session of UNCTAD, which was due to be held the following year in a Latin American country. Some governments wished to have a selective and integrated agenda, while others preferred an agenda that contained all the issues within UNCTAD's area of competence.

177. In conclusion, he said that the ECLAC session was an appropriate forum for appealing to the political goodwill of some industrialized countries to reverse their trade and financial policies which damaged all economies as well as the societies that comprised the community of nations. The session was also a good point of departure for internal and external measures aimed at eradicating poverty and social injustice.

178. After conveying his delegation's gratitude to the host country, the representative of Argentina noted the importance of the current session as a means of contributing to the revitalization of economic growth in the developing countries within the framework of international economic co-operation. Summarizing events in the 1980s, he outlined the macroeconomic problems posed by the decline in basic commodity prices and the emergence of severe constraints in the world trade in those products; the real increase in international interest rates; the external debt, which heightened inflation and gave rise to instability in exchange rates, and the net outward transfer of resources being made by the developing countries. Those factors had so far made it impossible to overcome poverty and backwardness. He compared the above conditions with those in the developed world, where a scientific and technological revolution was taking place and there was a trend towards the formation of large blocs in which the rules of the new world economic order were taking shape.

179. His Government felt that those changes should be viewed as an opportunity rather than a hazard. Action which depended on the countries themselves included making structural changes in their economies, reallocating resources to increase competitiveness, making fiscal and other adjustments with a view to escaping from the situation of stagnation accompanied by hyperinflation which had lasted for over 10 years, and putting the growth process into motion. The Argentine Government took the view that there was no such thing as development unless it were accompanied by social justice, and for that reason it attached great value to the document on changing production patterns with social equity.

180. He stressed the need for incorporation into the world scenario while at the same time remaining a part of the economy of the region. For that reason, it was essential for integration to become a reality. Co-operation by the international community was also vital to the solution of today's macroeconomic problems. Unless the current negative trend in the transfer of financial resources was reversed, debt payments were reduced and access to markets and to scientific and technological development was increased, it would be very difficult for countries to be successful in their efforts.

181. The representative of UNESCO said that his organization gave its fullest and most decided support to the appeal for intellectual reflection made by ECLAC in order to guide the adoption of development models. He emphasized how important it was for the region, on the threshold of the twenty-first century, to assign due weight to cultural aspects as a fundamental base for the construction of new societies and the identification of new economic, political, scientific and technological scenarios. That would entail the emergence of a new mentality in the region, expressed in specific values, attitudes and forms of behaviour that would make the new development model viable and ensure more effective contact with other cultures and the international community. Otherwise, the region would run the risk of facing yet another decade without development. He also referred to the fruitful collaboration between UNESCO and ECLAC and reiterated UNESCO's willingness to contribute, with the greatest goodwill and with the resources at its disposal, to common tasks that would benefit the peoples and governments of the region.

182. The representative of the Association of Non-governmental Organizations of Chile, speaking on behalf of the NGOs present at the session said that those organizations' activities were aimed at promoting development, participation, social change, protection of the environment and respect for human rights with a view to encouraging co-operation, an essential element for the achievement of Latin American integration. Non-governmental organizations also contributed to the consolidation of democracy through the co-operation of civilian society. As Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s faced the challenge of overcoming the constraints imposed on development in the 1980s, the non-governmental organizations committed themselves to making a greater effort, which would be translated into effective actions adapted to national and regional situations and the contribution of their experiences to both the public and the private sectors. They would also co-operate with ECLAC in the implementation of its work programme.

183. The representative of Colombia noted that Latin America in the 1990s would differ from that of the 1980s both because of the prevalence of democracy and because of the hope that reform processes would be intensified in order to promote more egalitarian societies where civil, economic and social rights would be fully

enjoyed. In that context, he noted the similarity between the policies promoted by the Government of his country and the Secretariat's proposal for changing production patterns with social equity.

184. After describing some of the economic and social policies of his country, he said that the efforts of the countries of the region might be frustrated if the industrialized countries did not collaborate in creating a favourable environment for adjustment processes, the reorientation of production structures, incorporation into international markets and elimination of poverty. Such a favourable environment would include, inter alia, strengthening the multilateral trade system, for which the negotiations of the Uruguay Round were of considerable importance, and overcoming the constraints imposed by the external debt on the achievement of economic development, social peace and political stability. In that connection, he emphasized that the countries which were up-to-date in their external debt payments had not received the benefits they deserved by virtue of their prudent management of their debt obligations.

185. In a recent statement before the European Parliament, the President of Colombia, reaffirming his belief in the importance of creating a favourable external environment for both trade and finance, had called for the establishment of a "solidarity pact" between the North and the South, guided by the criteria of co-responsibility and mutual benefit.

186. There were many positive elements in the current international scenario, such as the relaxation of tensions, the giving of priority to economic development over military strength, and the recognized need to work together to protect the environment. It would be highly desirable for those positive trends to be extended to trade and finance as well in order to fulfill the hopes of millions of inhabitants of the region for a better life.

187. The Minister of Planning of Honduras, addressing the meeting on behalf of the Central American nations, said that he spoke in a spirit which reflected the constructive dialogue being carried on at the highest political levels of the subregion. Firstly, the 1990s represented both an opportunity and a challenge for Central America: an opportunity to achieve a comprehensive peace and to further democracy through fair electoral processes, and a challenge to undertake the needed transformation of the Central American economies as a basic pre-requisite for the consolidation of peace.

188. The economic crisis persisted in the subregion, and there had been a deterioration of production capacity and of the economic links of the Central American Common Market, a situation which was becoming worse owing to difficult external market conditions for traditional export products. As a result, high levels of poverty persisted, and were the domestic cause of the political crisis.

Without economic recovery, the consolidation of peace and democracy would be fragile achievements. Strengthening development in Central America involved simultaneously dealing with a series of complexly interrelated fields, such as the stabilization of the subregion's economies, structural transformation, the lightening of the debt burden, subregional integration and, in particular, a frontal attack on extreme poverty, thereby ensuring that macroeconomic balances would be accompanied by social balances.

189. The ECLAC proposals were particularly relevant to Central America's needs, goals and efforts. He drew attention in that regard to the proposals on changing production patterns with social equity and on the quest for solutions to the external debt problem. He recalled that Costa Rica had taken an important step when it had renegotiated its debt under the Brady Plan, and that the serious difficulties posed by the bilateral and multilateral debt were also a topic of importance to the subregion.

190. The Central American countries were determined to make the utmost efforts and sacrifices by working in partnership. Their peace effort was a demonstration of that conviction, as was their continued support for the idea of subregional integration. Domestic efforts and the advances of world political détente had begun to create a climate of peace and democracy; what remained to be seen was whether international co-operation would continue to be accompany subregional efforts in relation to changing production patterns and social equity. Specifically, co-operation was required for rebuilding and adjustment, together with the flexibility necessary to a post-war situation; access to markets unhindered by protectionism; solutions to the debt problem; and a diversion of the flow of arms and resources, which until recently had been used for war but should now be used for co-operative tasks. The Central American nations supported the Secretariat's proposal of opening up a process of consensus-building within Latin America and between Latin America and the industrialized nations. He drew attention, lastly, to the spirit of Latin Americanism and the Bolivarian generosity which had always distinguished the Venezuelan people, hosts of the current session.

Consideration of draft resolutions submitted directly to the Plenary

Admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC (agenda item 11)

191. At the meeting held on the morning of 10 May the resolution (PLEN/1) in which the Economic and Social Council was recommended to approve the admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC was adopted by acclamation. The draft resolution had been sponsored by Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico, Saint Lucia and Venezuela, and was presented by the representative of Argentina. It was enthusiastically endorsed by the representative of Portugal on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community

(EEC) which were also members of ECLAC and by the representative of Peru, who, in expressing his country's support for the draft resolution, observed that the principle of universality governed his country's external relations and voiced the hope that in 1992 other new members would also join in the work of the Commission.

192. The representative of Italy thanked the countries which had sponsored the resolution as well as the other member countries of the Commission and praised the documentation prepared by the ECLAC Secretariat. The experience of his country demonstrated that there need not be any conflict between regional integration and integration into the international market. The challenge faced by the member countries of ECLAC was to strike a balance between regional links and an increasingly competitive and integrated world economy; the countries had already taken a highly significant step forward in terms of democratization.

193. The Government of Italy fully supported the efforts to tackle the external debt issue which the Secretary-General of the United Nations had entrusted to the statesman Bettino Craxi, and the study prepared by ECLAC provided valuable guidelines for improving the present international strategy for dealing with that problem.

194. In closing, he spoke of the need to attain greater social justice, to combat poverty and to protect the environment, and said that Italy stood ready and willing to help build a more just and more democratic world.

Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC (agenda item 12)

195. At the meeting of the morning of 10 May the Commission approved by consensus the admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC. The draft resolution on the subject (PLEN/4) had been sponsored by Aruba, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States Virgin Islands, and numerous delegations had expressed their support for the resolution.

196. In expressing his appreciation to the member countries, the representative of Puerto Rico said that the admission of his country to ECLAC fulfilled a long-standing desire which had arisen out of Puerto Rico's strong bonds with the Latin American region and its close ties of co-operation with the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. He reviewed the achievements of Puerto Rico in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and concluded by thanking the United States for its support of the initiative, without which Puerto Rico's admission as a member of the Commission would not have been legally possible.

Support for Haiti

197. At the meeting held on the afternoon of 9 May the draft resolution on support for Haiti (PLEN/3) was adopted by consensus. This draft resolution had been introduced by the Latin American and Caribbean group, and numerous representatives had spoken in support of the initiative.

Economic co-operation between the Caribbean nations and the other countries of the region

198. At the meeting of the afternoon of 10 May the Commission adopted by consensus the resolution on economic co-operation between the Caribbean nations and the other countries of the region (PLEN/2), which had been sponsored by the Latin American and Caribbean group and endorsed in statements made by the representatives of Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Place and date of the next session

199. At the meeting held on the morning of 11 May, the draft resolution on the place and date of the next session (PLEN/5), sponsored by the delegations of Argentina and Spain, was adopted by acclamation. In the resolution, the Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Chile and accepted its invitation with pleasure, and recommended to the United Nations Economic and Social Council that it should approve the holding of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission in Chile in 1992.

200. The representative of Chile thanked the Commission for accepting his country's proposal, and said that his delegation would do its utmost to see that the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC was held under the best possible conditions.

201. The Executive Secretary thanked the Government of Chile and expressed his satisfaction at the possibility of holding the next session in the headquarters country of the Commission.

Consideration and adoption of the reports and draft resolutions submitted by the Committees

Committee I

202. At its morning meeting on 11 May, the Commission adopted by consensus the report of Committee I (PLEN/7 and Add.1), which had been submitted by its Chairman, the head of the Bolivian delegation. The report included the resolution on changing production patterns, social equity and the international development strategy.

Committee II

203. At its morning meeting on 11 May, the Commission considered the report of Committee II (PLEN/6), which had been submitted by its Chairman, the head of the Guatemalan delegation, and the draft resolutions proposed by Committee II on the following subjects: calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992; programme of work of ECLAC for the period 1992-1993; work priorities for the Latin American Demographic Centre; the role of women in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean; guidelines for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning vis-à-vis the new situations facing the region; activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse; and activities of ECLAC in the field of the environment.

204. The Committee's report and the respective draft resolutions were adopted by consensus.

205. The representative of Colombia then made the following statement: "Colombia notes with interest the task entrusted to the Commission of analysing and studying possible measures for remedying the economic and social impact of the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The international community has come to recognize the diversity of the actors involved in the overall process of the drug trafficking phenomenon and the diversity of the impact on the countries affected, especially the economic and social impact. It is understood that there is a need to promote the strengthening of the economies and institutions of the countries affected and to support those economies dependent on coca cultivation so that they may diversify. Specifically, Colombia has requested fair prices for its products and support for the technification of production processes so that it may continue its customarily effective management of its economy. ECLAC can make a significant contribution to the study of the social and economic effects of this terrible scourge."

Committee on co-operation among developing countries and regions

206. At its morning session on 11 May, the Commission adopted by consensus the report of the Committee (PLEN/9), which had been submitted by its Chairman, the head of the delegation of Saint Lucia, and the draft resolution on co-operation among developing countries and regions proposed by the Committee to the Plenary.

Meeting to Mark the Culmination of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

207. At its morning meeting on 11 May, the Commission adopted by consensus the report of this Meeting (PLEN/8) and the draft

resolution on drinking water supply and sanitation to the year 2000 proposed by the Meeting to the Plenary.

Closing meeting

208. The closing meeting was addressed by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Gert Rosenthal; the Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Technology of Chile, Mr. Carlos Ominami, on behalf of the participating delegations, and the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Mr. Carlos Andrés Pérez.

209. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC, after thanking the President of Venezuela for his presence and for the hospitality of the host country, gave a brief summary of the session, which he said had been a resounding success from the standpoint of the Commission's future activities. The success was due in part, in his view, to the constructive climate of dialogue which had inspired all delegations present, and in part to the splendid support received. He drew attention to the support given to the incorporation of Italy as a member of the Commission and Puerto Rico as an associate member, and noted that both would contribute to the enrichment of the forum. At the current session, following the usual practice, note had been taken of the work of the Commission, and its programme of work had been presented. Besides accomplishing those tasks, which were a part of all sessions, the meeting had had exceptional features: it had been held in a context of important world changes and at a particularly timely moment for a painstaking, retrospective and forward-looking analysis, which reflected the governments' determination to put an end to economic and social deterioration.

210. During the meeting, on the basis of the various situations in the region, a thoroughgoing debate had taken place on how to achieve economic development in democracy. Its results had been enlightening and highly constructive, and the delegations had given broad support to the key document presented by the Secretariat. Among the conclusions of the debate, he referred particularly to those concerning national efforts and international co-operation. With regard to the former, he pointed out that a change in production patterns with social equity ought to be achieved fundamentally through the dissemination of technological advances throughout the production process; that it would not arise automatically from an appropriate macroeconomic climate but would require sectoral and institutional actions, including dissemination of technology, education and training and the strengthening of management capabilities; that modernization of production and distributive justice were inseparable concepts; that the environmental dimension should be incorporated into the development process; that the achievement of the proposed goals would require a platform of basic agreements among the major political and social actors; that the role of the State should be redefined; and that

Latin American integration and intraregional co-operation would have to play a decisive role in the process of changing production patterns. As for international co-operation, he noted the consensus as to the need to restore economic development as one of the major objectives of the world community, and the general agreement among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as to the urgency of reversing the outflow of resources, solving the external debt problem and other topics on which consensus had been reached in an important resolution adopted during the session.

211. Concluding his statement, he drew attention to the achievements of the session. At a time of philosophical crisis and concern for immediate survival, it was of the utmost importance to resume the fundamental debate on economic development, and the session had carried out certain essential tasks involving the clarification of ideas on how to reverse the recessive trends of recent times.

212. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Technology of Chile, on behalf of the member countries of ECLAC, thanked the Government and people of Venezuela for their generous hospitality. After drawing attention to the historical ties of friendship which united the Venezuelan and Chilean peoples, he recalled the ideas and actions of Raúl Prebisch which had engendered a current of Latin American economic thought, and he pointed out that ECLAC was presently continuing its efforts to lay the intellectual foundations for the countries of the region to resume the path to development, progress, peace, security, social justice and democracy. At the present session, the Commission, through its proposal on changing production patterns with social equity, had provided its members with a series of solid and meaningful ideas to help their governments confront the new century. He also noted that the debate, which he regarded as thoroughgoing and enlightening, had been carried out in a spirit of consensus, which demonstrated the real possibility of joining forces to bring to fruition the noble objective of making economic changes with social justice within democracy.

213. The challenge facing the region, after it had assimilated the dramatic realities of the 1980s, would be to confront the future with optimism and courage and with innovative ideas. To that end, the region must gain a position in a more favourable and equitable international economic environment, for which it would need the support of the developed countries. The main problems of the region, such as external debt and the net transfer of resources abroad, the difficulties of international trade, enormous technological distances, the failure to protect the environment and natural resources, the problem of drug trafficking and the lack of funds for urgent social projects to eliminate extreme poverty would also require international co-operation.

214. He agreed with the Executive Secretary's conclusions about the session, and thanked ECLAC for the work accomplished, which had enabled its members to carry out at the session the painstaking analysis of the regional situation that was an essential precondition to enable the countries to meet a series of major challenges ahead of them. He also reiterated his thanks to the President of Venezuela, saying that a renaissance in the intellectual leadership of ECLAC had occurred in Caracas, and extended an invitation to the delegations for the next session, which he hoped would be held in Chile, and where the important work begun could be continued.

215. The President of Venezuela said that he was pleased to have been able to participate in the session and noted that ECLAC had been an extraordinary source of ideas and would continue to be an essential point of reference for the region-wide development of relevant theories and concepts. After paying warm tribute to Rául Prebisch's work, he noted that the time was ripe for carrying on the quest which he had initiated, and for preparing to make all the changes needed to generate innovative ideas and practices.

216. The 1980s --which he called the "perverse decade"-- had been characterized not only by a worsening of economic difficulties and problems, but by something even more momentous: the loss or abandonment of the integrationist movement, and along with it the weakening of multilateral institutions. The present meeting, however, was being held in special circumstances, in which political and economic changes in the world gave cause for optimism. Mankind was clamouring for democracy, and the developing peoples were renewing their will and faith. With the globalization of the world economy and the technological revolution, the challenges represented by the Latin American situation were the greatest in the contemporary history of the region, which was being faced with the urgent need for a thorough review of its concepts and practices concerning growth and development.

217. To face the economic challenge successfully, the region would have to resolve five fundamental dilemmas. The first was the transformation of productive structures to adapt them to the exacting conditions of international competition. That meant that import substitution should express the real potential and advantages of the economy and not depend on artificial mechanisms that were unsustainable through time, and that the economy must eliminate the anti-export bias which had been its salient feature. The second dilemma was the linkage between economic and social policies: the changing of production patterns entailed major social costs, and it was necessary to mitigate the effects of the adjustment, combat critical poverty and develop human resources in a strategic framework in which education played a prime role. In that context, he also noted the importance of effective scientific and technological co-operation, an area in which there were serious weaknesses in Latin American institutions. The third dilemma was

that of redefining the role of the State in the economy to make its efforts much more strategic and selective, and to discard the false dichotomy between State and market; the State should be responsible for ensuring that the market did not fall into monopolistic or oligopolistic practices that would end up destroying it. A fourth dilemma was that of designing a new external financing policy. Without a reduction in the debt and its service, the countries of the region would not be able to take charge of their own economic and social development, and he called for regional, concerted action aimed at bringing about a dialogue with the industrialized countries on the basis of firm, consistent proposals. The fifth and last dilemma was the challenge of Latin American integration, an area in which political leaders felt the most frustrated. He was convinced that the apparent failure of Latin American integration was nothing but the extension of ineffectual economic practices. The modernization of each economy would be the first real step towards integration, and real and solid foundations were presently being laid in pursuit of that goal. ECLAC was in a position to play a promotional role in regional integration, and the urgency of such integration should be the overriding guideline in formulating the new Latin American strategies; a Latin American economic community should be consolidated in the forthcoming decade.

218. The President of the Republic of Venezuela concluded his statement by calling for support for the tasks of changing and modernizing economies, competing internationally, consolidating democracy, developing better policies to promote social solidarity, advancing in science and technology and allowing no further retrogression in the Latin American integration process.

D. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECLAC AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

219. At its twenty-third session, the Commission adopted the following resolutions:

503(XXIII)	SUPPORT FOR HAITI
504(XXIII)	ADMISSION OF ITALY AS A MEMBER OF ECLAC
505(XXIII)	ADMISSION OF PUERTO RICO AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF ECLAC
506(XXIII)	ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CARIBBEAN NATIONS AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION
507(XXIII)	CHANGING PRODUCTION PATTERNS, SOCIAL EQUITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
508(XXIII)	CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS
509(XXIII)	CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1990-1992
510(XXIII)	PROGRAMME OF WORK OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1993
511(XXIII)	GUIDELINES FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES) *VIS-A-VIS* THE NEW SITUATIONS FACING THE REGION
512(XXIII)	WORK PRIORITIES FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)
513(XXIII)	THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
514(XXIII)	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION TO THE YEAR 2000
515(XXIII)	ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE
516(XXIII)	ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT
517(XXIII)	PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION

503(XXIII) SUPPORT FOR HAITI

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987 in which the General Assembly decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris in September 1990,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 44/220 of 22 December 1989, in which the General Assembly emphasized the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Conference and called upon all Governments and intergovernmental and multilateral institutions to take appropriate steps to ensure such preparation,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971, in which the General Assembly approved the list of hard core least developed countries as well as the classification of Haiti as the only country in Latin America and the Caribbean in this list,

Considering that Haiti, as the only hard core least developed country in Latin America and the Caribbean, is not part of any regional group in the preparatory activities for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Taking into account the decision of the Tenth Meeting of the CARICOM Conference of Heads of Government that all possible technical support be given to the Government and people of Haiti in their efforts at political and economic advancement and social equity, and in this context its endorsement of a CARICOM ministerial mission to Haiti to examine modalities for such support,

1. Decides to support any actions which the Government of Haiti may take in the context of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

2. Appeals to all official bilateral sources as well as to intergovernmental and multilateral institutions to take advantage of the preparatory activities and the convening of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to intensify their co-operation activities with Haiti, the only hard core least developed country in Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. Urges the Governments of the Latin American and Caribbean States members of the Commission to give tangible form to their support by providing technical co-operation to Haiti, bearing in mind their development priorities and taking into account the preparatory activities and the convening of the Second United

Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as the need for co-ordination with other sources of co-operation;

4. Requests all specialized programmes and agencies of the United Nations to intensify their activities in Haiti within their respective areas of competence and in close collaboration with the Government of Haiti, and to co-ordinate such activities and lend each other mutual support so that maximum benefit may be derived from their respective efforts;

5. Requests the Secretariat of the Commission, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre to intensify their activities in Haiti, in accordance with the priorities established by the Government of the country and with their available resources;

6. Instructs the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with other relevant agencies, to assist in the dissemination of the contents of the present resolution and to intensify its efforts to provide information aimed at promoting greater public awareness of the actions taken by Haiti in the field of international co-operation.

240th meeting
9 May 1990

504(XXIII) ADMISSION OF ITALY AS A MEMBER OF ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that the Commission was set up by Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), on the basis of the participation of all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus those which have had special relations of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature with the region,

Bearing in mind, furthermore, that in this spirit the Terms of Reference of the Commission, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council, provide that membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom,

Considering in particular that the Latin American and Caribbean countries require the increasing economic co-operation of the developed nations which belong to ECLAC, as well as their understanding and support for the proposals of all the developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the Government of Italy has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, its desire that Italy should be admitted to membership of the Commission,

Also considering that the historical, cultural and economic links --an essential requirement for the admission of new members to the Commission to receive consideration-- between Italy and the Latin American and Caribbean countries have been particularly close and continuous throughout the history of the region and have grown stronger in recent years,

1. *Welcomes* the request of the Government of Italy for the admission of that country as a member of the Commission;

2. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above preambular considerations, that it approve the admission of Italy as a member of the Commission and authorize to this effect the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission by the insertion of the word "Italy", between the word "France" and the words "the Netherlands" in that paragraph.

241st meeting
10 May 1990

505(XXIII) ADMISSION OF PUERTO RICO AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering the desirability that the economic and cultural relations between all peoples in the Caribbean area and the Latin American continent should be strengthened,

Recalling the Terms of Reference of the Commission, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session, and in particular article 3 (a) thereof regarding the admission of associate members,

Bearing in mind resolution 748(VIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Taking into account that the Government of the United States of America has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Puerto Rico's desire to be admitted as an associate member of the Commission,

1. Welcomes the aforementioned application of the Government of the United States of America, as it reflects the will of the people of Puerto Rico, and calls upon that Government, taking into account the wishes expressed by Puerto Rico, to continue to take all necessary measures to guarantee to this people its right to self-determination in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

2. Decides to admit Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC and welcomes its participation in the work of the Commission.

241st meeting
10 May 1990

506(XXIII) ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CARIBBEAN NATIONS AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Concerned at the economic and social crisis currently being suffered by the Caribbean countries,

Recognizing the efforts which these countries have been making in recent years --both individually and within the framework of the Caribbean Community-- to attain sustained economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that the rest of the countries of the region are interested, within the limits of their own economic and technical possibilities, in supporting the efforts of the Caribbean countries so as to contribute to their integration and economic strengthening,

Taking account of the interest expressed by the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held in July 1989, in rapidly developing and intensifying the relations between the countries of the Caribbean and those of Latin America,

Recalling ECLAC resolutions 440(XIX) of 15 May 1981 and 460(XX) of 6 April 1984, aimed at promoting technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean and the other countries of the region,

Conscious of the background as regards co-operation between the two groups of countries, the institutional infrastructure of ECLAC and the role of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee as a consultative body of the Executive Secretariat of ECLAC,

Recognizing the efforts of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Latin American Support Group of Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil and more recently Mexico in promoting co-operation, better understanding and integration of CARICOM into Latin America,

1. Urges the Latin American and Caribbean member countries of the Commission and the secretariats of the relevant groupings of the countries of the region to intensify their efforts to identify concrete possibilities for co-operation between the Caribbean nations and the other Latin American countries;

2. Invites the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee to evaluate the possibilities for co-operation between

the above groups of countries and to make such recommendations in that respect as it considers appropriate;

3. Recommends that the agenda of the regular sessions of ECLAC should include an item entitled Strengthening of the relations of the Caribbean countries with other subregions and other countries of Latin America, with special attention to the recommendations which the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee might make in this respect;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to:

a) intensify co-operation between the subregional headquarters of ECLAC in the Caribbean and in Mexico, and between them and ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, in order to promote greater technical co-operation (commensurate with the availability of resources) with the Caribbean region, including the updated study and identification of solutions of the problems standing in the way of the expansion of trade in goods and services and joint investments by Caribbean and Latin American countries;

b) contribute, in co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, to the preparation of the documentation required to facilitate the work of that Committee;

c) support the actions to benefit the Caribbean countries which were approved by the Latin American Council and are now under way within the framework of the Latin American Economic System, in co-ordination with the relevant bodies or secretariats of groupings of the region.

241st meeting
10 May 1990

507(XXIII) CHANGING PRODUCTION PATTERNS, SOCIAL EQUITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account that the majority of the countries of the region experienced severe economic and social setbacks and imbalances in the past decade --which to them was lost to development-- as a consequence of both external and internal constraints, many of which continue to exist and must therefore be overcome in order to resume the development process,

Recognizing that, despite these setbacks, advances have nevertheless been made, notably the gradual consolidation of pluralistic and participatory democratic political systems, and that a failure to reverse the recessionary situation of recent years could jeopardize this consolidation,

Taking into account also that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are faced with other challenges as well, inasmuch as they must adapt to the sweeping changes occurring in the international situation which are affecting the economic, financial and trade order as well as relations among nations,

Considering that, given the tremendous build-up of demands to attain development in democracy in the 1990s and beyond, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will be called upon to mount a massive effort which will involve, inter alia, a reappraisal of possible economic policies and strategies to have access to development, as well as an evaluation of the lessons to be learned from concrete experiences both within and outside the region,

Considering that the national development efforts of each country in the region require a favourable international environment to enhance the fulfilment of their objectives, which means that all countries must meet their obligations in respect of international co-operation,

Bearing in mind that the easing of international political tensions should facilitate better participation by the region in the international economic system,

Taking note of the "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries", adopted by the General Assembly on 1 May 1990, which seeks to promote urgently international economic co-operation,

Considering that regional and subregional integration schemes represent a valuable development tool for the countries of the region and for the achievement of greater competitiveness by Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that the responsibilities of the Commission, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 106 (VI), include the study and seeking of solutions of problems arising from world economic maladjustment, as well as the research projects and studies deemed appropriate by the Commission,

Further recalling that the work carried out by ECLAC has included numerous contributions to Latin American and Caribbean economic thought and to the design and implementation of economic and social development policies and strategies of relevance for the countries of the region,

On the understanding that the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean will hold a regional conference on external indebtedness to take place within the framework of the Latin American Economic System in June 1990 and another regional conference on industrialization to take place in November 1990,

Having examined the documentation which the Secretariat has submitted for consideration at the twenty-third session of the Commission,

1. Receives with appreciation the document prepared by the Secretariat entitled Changing production patterns with social equity (LC/G.1601(SES.23/4)), which constitutes an enlightening and most valuable contribution to the debate on the re-establishment of the development process and offers replies to many of the challenges facing the region;

2. Notes with interest the documents entitled Latin America and the Caribbean: Options to reduce the debt burden (LC/G.1605(SES.23/5)) and International Development Strategy: Some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1604(SES.23/3)), which contain elements useful for discussion; these documents should be periodically updated so as to help shape the views of Latin America and the Caribbean in the relevant forums;

3. Reiterates its deep concern over the mass of obstacles and constraints affecting most of the countries of the region, at a time when they must cope with the many complex challenges of the 1990s and beyond;

4. Fully agrees with the emphasis placed by the Secretariat on the fact that the constraints and obstacles mentioned in the preceding paragraph can only be overcome through systematic efforts to bring about changes in production patterns with social equity and to mitigate the problems of extreme poverty, thus safeguarding the human capital, especially in the most vulnerable social

sectors, and notes that the achievement of these objectives will demand action on the part of the countries of the region themselves, whether individually or collectively, as well as the necessary external support and co-operation to promote such changes and to make them viable;

5. *Emphasizes* that the process of changing production patterns with social equity in a manner adapted to the special characteristics of each country entails a complex series of requirements which include, as basic guidelines, the combination of a consistent and stable form of macroeconomic management with sectoral policies; the integration of short- and long-term policies, and institutional changes or rearrangements to facilitate creative interaction between public and private agents;

6. *Also emphasizes* the vital role which intraregional co-operation and regional and subregional integration must play in supporting the process of changing production patterns and in improving the position of the countries of the region in the international economy;

7. *Underscores* the importance of international co-operation for achieving the objectives of development and equity and the need to seek means of ensuring greater participation by the countries of the region in the international economic system and in changes in that system within the framework of the agreement reached by the General Assembly as contained in the "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries";

8. *Recommends* member countries to support increased co-operation and mutual trade between countries of the region and Eastern European countries;

9. *Recommends also* that the formulation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade should be used, as appropriate, as a suitable guiding instrument for future rounds of consultation, dialogue, negotiations and agreements of the multilateral economic agencies on international economic relations and on the role of international economic co-operation;

10. *Welcomes* the "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries", adopted at the eighteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on 1 May 1990, and calls upon member States, in preparing the IDS for the 1990s and in conducting discussions on international economic issues, to take fully into account the objectives and commitments contained in the Declaration and its implicit spirit, to support the efforts undertaken by each of the countries of the region to achieve changes in their production patterns with social

equity, and to bear in mind that for the Latin American and Caribbean region the priority concerns are:

a) to secure a reactivation of growth and sustained development which integrates economic and social aspects and improves the standard of living of their people;

b) to create conditions conducive to the reversal of the current negative trend in the transfer of financial resources from the developing countries of the region to the developed countries;

c) to give continued attention to a broad and durable solution to the external debt problems of debtor countries in the region which provides for the widespread implementation of the recent initiatives and measures to reduce the total debt and the burden of servicing it;

d) to improve access to markets, with particular attention to multilateral negotiations aimed at a more open international trading system in which commitments to standstill and rollback of protectionism are honored everywhere;

e) to improve the functioning of commodity markets through more stable and predictable conditions, and to pursue export diversification;

f) to create conditions favourable to the more rapid dissemination of scientific and technological advances as well as to the development of endogenous capacities in the countries of the region;

g) to protect the environment, taking into account the development process;

h) to combat the drug trafficking problem through programmes of alternative development and interdiction, with the active participation of both the producer and the consumer countries;

i) to develop human resources through improved programmes of education, health, nutrition, housing, population, and other social services;

j) to take action to arrest and reverse the current escalation of poverty and hunger and adopt measures in the development process to protect the most vulnerable segments of the population;

11. Instructs the Executive Secretary, in executing the programme of work of the Commission, to bear in mind the need for additional considerations which permit:

a) collaboration with the countries of the region and with their regional and subregional co-operation and integration schemes in the review of the proposals set forth in the document Changing production patterns with social equity on the basis of their individual situations, with special emphasis on the design of appropriate policies and institutions for achieving the objectives of changing production patterns and social equity within an environmentally sustainable context;

b) deeper reflection on options for solving the grave social problems affecting the region;

c) continued evaluation of the manner in which the changing external situation affects the ability of the countries of the region to carry forward changes in production patterns with social equity;

12. Requests the Executive Secretary to disseminate the main conclusions of the present session and promote as broad a debate as possible, in different forums and at different levels both within and outside the region, on the pivotal document presented at this twenty-third session, and to take advantage of this process to enrich and further develop the proposals to be formulated by the Secretariat in the future.

243rd meeting
11 May 1990

508(XXIII) CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) held in that city in September 1978 and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the sixth session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which met from 18 to 22 September 1989 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and in particular decisions 6/3 and 6/5 addressed to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolutions 491(XXII) and 492(XXII) on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions,

Bearing in mind the results of the meeting of government experts convened by UNDP (New York, 9-20 April 1990) to identify the obstacles to technical co-operation among developing countries and recommend measures for surmounting them,

1. _Takes note_ of the report of activities of the ECLAC system in support of co-operation among developing countries and regions in the biennium 1988-1989, presented by the ECLAC Secretariat at this session;[*/]

2. _Reaffirms_ the importance of co-operation among the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean at the regional and subregional level as a means of achieving the economic and social development objectives of those countries;

3. _Also reaffirms_ the importance of the role ECLAC must play in supporting initiatives and actions by the countries of the region aimed at materializing co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional level;

4. _Emphasizes_ the need to continue and intensify the Secretariat's efforts to promote and support co-operation among the countries of the region in sectors which their Governments consider to be of interest and to support and further the existing regional and subregional co-operation systems in those sectors;

[*/] See the document entitled _Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries and regions_ (LC/G.1611(SES.23/12)).

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the relevant mandates, to:

a) strengthen the links between the ECLAC system and the national government-designated focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries and regions so that the Secretariat's activities to promote and support such co-operation will continue to respond effectively to the needs of the countries of the region in those sectors which their Governments consider to be of priority importance for their economic and social development objectives, providing support, when so requested by Governments, for the management capacity as regards co-operation at the national level;

b) intensify activities designed to support existing co-operation networks and systems in those sectors in the region, facilitating and promoting the exchange of co-operation experience in order to improve the management capacity for co-operation among the countries of the region;

c) continue with activities designed to back up the dissemination of information on opportunities and initiatives for co-operation among developing countries at the regional and interregional levels;

d) continue and further expand activities aimed at identifying and incorporating operational forms of technical co-operation among developing countries in the various sectors of the programme of work of the ECLAC Secretariat, with special emphasis on those forms which permit, where appropriate, the participation of both governmental and non-governmental agents of co-operation;

e) collaborate with initiatives and mechanisms for co-ordinating the work of bodies and organizations which carry on activities in the region relating to projects for co-operation among developing countries, so as to consolidate the progress already made in these matters and help to improve the efficiency and efficacy of such activities;

f) continue to give support to the regional programming exercises in technical co-operation among developing countries in sectors of priority importance to the countries, which are sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme in co-ordination with the Latin American Economic System;

g) continue to collaborate with the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System in the preparation of activities with the national focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries within the scope of their respective mandates, especially in the case of activities connected with the annual Meetings of National Directors of Technical Co-operation;

h) step up joint action with the other regional commissions for the formulation and execution of projects to promote technical and economic co-operation among countries of the various developing regions, taking as the basis for this the initiatives already taken in this field among the regional commissions in recent years, in consultation and co-ordination with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

243rd meeting
11 May 1990

509(XXIII) CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1990-1992

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, on rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, in which it was determined that the Commission should consider at each of its regular sessions the complete calendar of conferences and meetings scheduled up to the next regular session,

Taking account of resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the intergovernmental structure and functions of ECLAC, in which it is recommended that the current institutional structure be maintained,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of ECLAC laying down and governing the frequency of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission, as given in annex 2 of document LC/G.1614(SES.23/6),

Having examined the Calendar of Intergovernmental Conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992 proposed in annex 5 of document LC/G.1614(SES.23/6),

Taking account of the objectives and priorities established in the various regional programmes of work and action approved by the member Governments at the twenty-third session,

1. Approves the Calendar of Conferences of ECLAC, as given in the annex to this resolution, with the observations and suggestions reflected in the report of the twenty-third session of ECLAC;

2. Affirms that the present conference servicing system of ECLAC, whereby the Executive Secretary is responsible for both substantive and organizational aspects, has proved its efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and encourages him to continue his efforts in that regard;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the Calendar of Conferences thus approved to be carried out;

4. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC on the fulfillment of this resolution.

243rd meeting
11 May 1990

Annex

CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1990-1992

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1990	Seventeenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	La Paz 5-8 March	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1990	Twenty-third session of ECLAC	Caracas 3-11 May	ECLAC resolutions 488(XXI) and 500(XXII); ECOSOC Decision 1988/171	ECLAC regular budget
1990	Regional meeting of government experts on the environment and sustainable economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean; in implementation of paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 42/187, entitled "Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development"	ECLAC Headquarters b/	Decision of 20th session ECLAC Committee of the Whole, para. 108; document LC/G.1556 (PLEN.20/5)	Inter-American Development Bank, Government of Norway
1990	Thirteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1990	Central American Economic Co-operation Committee	a/	ECLAC resolution 9(IV)	ECLAC regular budget
1991	Fourteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1991	Eighteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

Annex (concl.)

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1991	Twenty-first session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1991	Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; in implementation of section II, paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/228, entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development"	Mexico City b/	General Assembly resolution 44/228	United Nations Headquarters, regular budget
1992	Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	a/	The Conference was constituted as a permanent subsidiary organ of ECLAC, by decision of the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole (E/CEPAL/AC.71/4)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	Spain a/	ECLAC resolution 340(AC.66)	ILPES budget
1992	Nineteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Twenty-fourth session of ECLAC	a/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

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a/ Place and date to be decided.

b/ Date to be decided.

510(XXIII) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1993

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 8 and rule 24 of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLAC, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system, and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/32E and decision 1984/101 of the Economic and Social Council regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Having considered the draft programme of work for the different areas of activity of the ECLAC system for the period 1992-1993, which covers also the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE),

Taking full account of the views expressed and the adjustments to the programme proposed by representatives of member Governments, as recorded in the final report of the twenty-third session, and the changes deriving from the resolutions adopted at that session,

1. *Approves* the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system,*/ including ILPES and CELADE, for the period 1992-1993, with the adjustments arising from the resolutions and decisions adopted at the twenty-third session of the Commission and reflected in the final report thereof, and adopts it as the legislative basis of the Commission for the execution of the programmes and projects and the issuance of the recurrent publications included in it;

2. *Takes note* that the allocation of resources necessary for carrying out the activities described in the programme will require the prior approval of the relevant bodies of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the programme of work thus approved to be carried out;

4. *Instructs* the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC on the fulfillment of this resolution.

243rd meeting
11 May 1990

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*/ LC/G.1600(SES.23/8).

511(XXIII) GUIDELINES FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES) *VIS-A-VIS* THE NEW SITUATIONS FACING THE REGION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) is a permanent institution of the United Nations with its own identity within the ECLAC system and an intergovernmental service agency guided directly by the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. *Recognizes* that ILPES has continued to make every effort to present the Governments with conceptual innovations and forecasts of the problems that they will face in the near future in the area of development planning and policies, and at the same time takes note of the Institute's progress in adapting its organizational and functional structure to meet the responsibilities assigned to it by Governments;

2. *Expresses its approval* of the reports of the activities of ILPES in 1988 and 1989, and likewise approves its proposed programme of work for the 1990-1991 biennium;*/

3. *Recommends to ILPES* that it should expand its links with other actors in the economic process, both public and private, in order to enrich its interpretations of and contributions to the formulation of strategies;

4. *Expresses its concern* at the financial difficulties caused by delays in the receipt of contributions from the countries of the region, and urges the Governments of the member States of the Institute to correct this situation;

5. *Expresses once again its gratitude* to the Governments of other States which have helped to finance the Institute, and in particular to the Governments of France, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, which are financing specific activities and projects;

6. *Requests* ILPES to explore additional possibilities outside the region with a view to strengthening its sources of financing so as to give greater solidity to its New Institutional Project, with the principles of which the Commission is in full agreement;**/

7. *Notes* the results obtained at the Seventh Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning, held within the framework of the

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*/ See document LC/G.1607(SES.23/11).

**/ Resolution 493(XXII) of ECLAC.

System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC), as well as of the conclusions of the Eighth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning and of the Twelfth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning;

8. Expresses its satisfaction at the support given to the Institute by the Executive Secretariat of ECLAC and urges the latter to keep up and if possible further increase its technical co-operation and to continue with its efforts to endow ILPES with stable resources;

9. Expresses its thanks to UNDP for its financial support of the regional project on planning and public policies and asks it to continue in the future to provide its support for the co-operation projects presented by ILPES for consideration by the Governments of member States. The Commission also gratefully acknowledges the collaboration of UNDP's network of Resident Representatives;

10. Expresses once again its grateful recognition of the support provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in financing projects for co-operation with the countries and requests the Institute to continue to make every effort to co-ordinate its actions with that body, as well as with the World Bank;

11. Congratulates the Government of the Netherlands Antilles on its organization of the Twelfth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, which was held in Curaçao on 2-3 April 1990;

12. Thanks the Government of Spain for its invitation to hold the Special Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean in Madrid in 1992, as well as the Government of Jamaica for its offer to host the regular Conference of that body in Kingston in 1993.

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11 May 1990

512(XXIII) WORK PRIORITIES FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Mindful of the conclusions and recommendations of intergovernmental meetings on population in the region, in particular those aimed at putting into practice the principles and proposals of the World Population Plan of Action,

Also mindful that those recommendations call attention to the need to tackle population problems as an integral part of development strategies, the process of planning and policies in general,

Considering the objective of the Latin American Regional Population Programme */ to work with the countries of the region in acquiring knowledge concerning their demographic situation, the formulation and assessment of development plans and programmes and the exchange of information in the field of population --tasks entrusted to the Latin American Demographic Centre,

Also considering that the ECLAC studies reflected in the document entitled Changing production patterns with social equity **/ submitted to the twenty-third session of ECLAC draw attention to the importance of the objective of equity and of the role of population in development,

Aware of the importance for the member countries of the Commission to be able to continue to rely on the services of an appropriate regional body endowed with sufficient resources to meet needs with regard to technical co-operation; training of executive and technical staff; the development and adaptation of analysis techniques which meet the conditions of the region; the generation, processing and retrieval of information on population; and the inclusion of demographic variables in development plans and policies,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report on the activities of CELADE for the period 1988-1989 ***/ and the programme of work of CELADE for the period 1992-1993, ****/ which is concerned primarily with tasks of training and technical co-operation based on studies on population and development;

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*/ E/CEPAL/1002.

**/ LC/G.1601(SES.23/4).

***/ LC/G.1598(SES.23/10).

****/ LC/G.1600(SES.23/8).

2. *Notes* the work performed by CELADE in the service of national development policies and of the quest for social equity undertaken by the Governments of the region;

3. *Expresses* its recognition of the United Nations Population Fund for its continued support and in particular for the support given through CELADE to the participation of the Latin American region in the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development;

4. *Also expresses* its recognition of the Government of Canada for renewing the CELADE/Canada cooperation agreement and its recognition of the Governments of France and the Netherlands for their continued support of CELADE;

5. *Requests* CELADE, in the framework of its programme of work for the period 1992-1993,

a) to work with Governments in the design and execution of social policies that, by identifying adequately the subgroups they cover, allow the benefits of development to reach all sectors of the population;

b) to study, in co-operation with the Governments of the region, the effects of the probable trends in population growth of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on the development of those countries and to support the appropriate use of the 1990 censuses;

c) to continue their efforts to incorporate, adapt and create information technologies which allow for and facilitate the treatment of the population variables in economic and social development policies;

d) to continue with and intensify multidisciplinary training activities, in particular those designed to strengthen the awareness of authorities and to train government technicians in the practical application of questions relating to population and development, to support and strengthen population studies in universities and other national centres and to train experts in the field of population;

e) to co-operate, in particular in the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, in co-ordination with the ECLAC Mexico Office.

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11 May 1990

513(XXIII) THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/108, 42/62, 44/75, 44/77 and 44/171 and also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18 and 1988/59 concerning activities of the United Nations system for the promotion of women within the framework of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Considering General Assembly resolutions 40/105, 42/178 and 44/171 and also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/65, 1988/22 and 1988/30 and ECLAC resolution 483(XXI) relating to the role of the regional commissions in the integration of women in economic and social development at regional level,

Mindful of the regional efforts which will be necessary in respect of the forthcoming world conference on this question, which is scheduled for 1995,

1. Endorses the assessment and recommendations made by the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and by the Ninth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of that Conference;

2. Urges the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to provide as much support as possible for the regional activities on women and development carried out by the Commission in preparation for the forthcoming regional conferences and for the world conference scheduled for 1995.

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11 May 1990

514(XXIII) DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION TO THE YEAR 2000

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking account of the resolutions and recommendations adopted at its nineteenth session on support for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and on measures to promote the achievement of the objectives of the Decade in the region,

Deeply concerned by the severe repercussions of the crisis prevailing in the region since 1981, which has acted to the detriment of forms of economic and social development designed to benefit the whole population and has affected levels of investment in the drinking water supply and sanitation sector in most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Conscious that the shortage of resources for the sector has reduced the expansion of services and the maintenance of existing systems, and that the effects of the reduction in resources have mainly been felt by the lower-income groups in both urban and rural areas,

Bearing in mind the declaration of the States of the Latin American region, made at the one-day special session of the United Nations General Assembly on 10 November 1980 to launch the Decade, to the effect that Latin America has as one of its priorities the achievement of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Taking note of resolution WHA42.25 adopted by the World Health Assembly on the Decade in which the Assembly, inter alia, urges those member States which are not likely to meet the targets of the Decade to review the status of the sector, expand its development and adopt innovative approaches to the promotion and financing of water supply and sanitation systems,

Recognizing that it is urgently necessary to redouble such efforts in the majority of countries of Latin America and the Caribbean if sustainable economic and social development is to be achieved and maintained in the region,

1. Calls upon Governments to renew and strengthen their political commitment to reconsider and re-establish priorities for drinking water supply and sanitation projects and to establish universal targets for the year 2000;

2. Further calls upon Governments to seek adequate organization of the sector in the countries at the various national levels in order to obtain the most appropriate institutional infrastructure for the development of the sector, taking into

consideration decentralization policies and including the interrelationships that must be maintained with the other sectors and external co-operation;

3. Urges Governments to examine the situation of the institutions responsible for the sector in order to prepare them --through a process of institutional development that will integrate within one system the information, planning, financing, commercial, operational and maintenance, training and other necessary subsystems-- to discharge their functions effectively, efficiently and in a co-ordinated manner and to adapt themselves to the needs of the communities they serve, within their corresponding institutional framework; develop policies and financial systems that take into account the needs of the lower-income population in urban and rural areas, while at the same time ensuring the financial viability of the institutions so as to facilitate the development of adequate water supply and sanitation services for all; adopt policies for the development and application of appropriate technologies in order to reduce the cost of installations and of the operation and maintenance of services, thus freeing resources for use in expanding services, at lesser cost, to more people; develop and apply strategies to increase the overall participation of the community, including women, in the various phases of the development of water supply and sanitation services; seek to establish an effective linkage between primary health care and water supply and sanitation services; develop and institutionalize intersectoral co-operation and co-ordination among institutions in order to make programmes and actions more effective and mutually beneficial; strengthen external co-operation mechanisms in order to allow for more efficient and rapid use of the economic and technical resources offered by the external support agencies;

4. Urges Governments to establish international co-operation machinery to review the objectives, strategies and goals of the sector, maintaining up to the year 2000 the spirit that gave rise to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and taking steps to ensure that it is extended to participation in the forthcoming world conference on the Decade, to be held in New Delhi.

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515(XXIII) ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the adoption, at Vienna on 19 December 1988, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and reaffirming its importance as a means of intensifying international co-operation in this field,

Considering General Assembly resolutions 44/141 on the Global Programme of Action against illicit narcotic drugs and 44/142 on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, both adopted on 15 December 1989,

Taking account of the agreements arrived at by the countries of the region at the recently held seventh meeting of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission,

Likewise taking account of the Political Declaration of the World Ministerial Summit to reduce demand for drugs and to combat the cocaine threat, held in London in April 1990,

Also considering the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly on 23 February 1990 at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Alarmed at the enormous magnitude attained by drug abuse and by the production and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which menace the health of millions of people, especially young persons,

Observing with profound concern that the drug problem is assuming new dimensions in various countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, where acts of violence are perpetrated against democratic institutions, leading not only to loss of life and destabilization of institutions but also to adverse effects on the economy and the need to spend enormous amounts of fiscal resources on the struggle against drug trafficking, to the detriment of public investment in priority areas of development,

Noting that the drug problem has serious economic, social, political, cultural and human consequences which threaten the very bases of co-existence in the societies affected and generate obstacles to economic and social development,

Considering that in the countries producing the raw materials used in the preparation of drugs the volume of the economic and financial flows generated by the production and trafficking of drugs has great and varied macroeconomic effects on such aspects as employment, the gross domestic product, the level of exports and the exchange rate, in the short term, and on income distribution and structural change in the long term,

Conscious that the drug trafficking problem, in addition to its ethical, legal and criminal aspects, is also becoming a phenomenon with serious economic implications,

Bearing in mind that in the struggle against the drug problem there must be greater international co-operation to increase rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing the illicit production and trafficking of drugs by strengthening the economic, judicial and legal systems of the developing countries affected by the problem, including the transit countries,

Emphasizing the importance of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, which considers that action against drug abuse and narcotics trafficking should, as a shared responsibility, be accorded high priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action in that field, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and of international law, especially as regards the prohibition against the use or threat of force in international relations, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the provisions of the international drug control conventions,

1. Accords high priority to the search for solutions to the serious problems caused by the production, illicit trafficking and consumption of drugs in the region;

2. Urges member countries to strengthen their co-operation at the regional level in the fight against all forms of illicit drug trafficking and to develop policies aimed at the substitution, reduction and/or elimination of narcotic crops, prevention of drug consumption and elimination of drug abuse, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and of international law, especially respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, respect for their legislation and non-interference in the internal affairs of countries;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to study regional forms of implementation of the Global Programme of Action and of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the period 1991 to 2000, proclaimed by the General Assembly;

4. Urges member countries to carry out the recommendations of the London Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to reduce demand for drugs and to combat the cocaine threat, hosted by the United Kingdom in association with the United Nations in London in April 1990;

5. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should intensify ECLAC's activities in this field and give particular emphasis, in the design of future actions, to:

a) The study and formulation of measures to determine and remedy the economic impact of the production, illicit trafficking and consumption of drugs in the region;

b) Consideration of any follow-up to the study currently being undertaken in the United Nations system in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/142 on drugs;

c) Support for national programmes of alternative development and interdiction and prevention of the production, transport, trafficking and consumption of drugs, through the preparation of studies and policy guidelines and the organization of practical courses to back up community action in this field;

d) The provision of assistance to member countries which so request in the study of national policies to strengthen community action to prevent and reduce the trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, while also stimulating the establishment of national information and exchange networks among institutions dealing with this subject;

6. Instructs the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to take steps to obtain from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), or from extrabudgetary contributions, additional supplementary resources to carry out the above activities during the present biennium;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to include in the budget for the 1992-1993 biennium resources to cover research and technical co-operation activities along the above lines, as well as the permanent resources needed to ensure the continuity of the Commission's action in this field;

8. Urges the member countries of the United Nations to make voluntary contributions to help finance these activities.

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516(XXIII) ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Welcoming resolution 44/228 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992 and resolution 44/229 on the strengthening of international co-operation in the field of the environment, both adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 1989, the Brasilia Declaration of 31 March 1989 on development and environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted by the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the First Meeting of Presidents of the Countries of the Amazon Region on 6 May 1989,

Considering that the countries of the region are faced with the pressing need to attain increasing economic growth rates in the short and medium term in order to ensure a continued, substantial improvement in the quality of life of their peoples, and that their economic and social progress should be ensured through the implementation of environmentally sound and sustainable development policies,

Recognizing the differences of outlook and priorities that exist as between global and regional ecological problems,

Gravely concerned at the increasing environmental degradation and contamination of ground and sea water, air and soil, at the over-intensive use of natural resources and at the rapid decline in biological diversity, frequently caused by policies and strategies which have failed to take environmental aspects into account,

Noting with satisfaction that ECLAC has amassed experience in the field of technical co-operation and is making considerable progress in the task of promoting the incorporation of the environmental dimension into development strategies, policies and processes in the region,

1. Assigns high priority to research into suitable methodologies and technologies for the solution of the serious problems caused by the rapid deterioration of the environment in the region in general and in its major cities in particular;

2. Invites the member countries of the Commission to co-ordinate technical and economic co-operation policies and strategies, so as to promote increasingly equitable and environmentally sustainable development models;

3. Stresses the need for close co-operation between all countries of the Commission, in particular through a broad exchange of information, scientific knowledge and experience in addressing global and regional environmental degradation by identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems primarily at their source, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

4. Also invites the countries of the region, through a joint effort, to contribute their most significant experiences to the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially through their participation in the regional meeting, to be held in Mexico City in 1991, to prepare for that Conference;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to redouble his efforts to seek new proposals for forms of environmentally and socially balanced development that would be based on strengthening bilateral and multilateral co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

6. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should provide, where possible, the support of ECLAC to countries which so request, so as to build up significant multisectoral lines of co-operation and research in the field of the environment, within the context of policies aimed at enhancing environmentally sustainable production patterns with ever-increasing equity;

7. Instructs the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to make provision in the budget for the biennium 1992-1993 both for new research and co-operation activities along the lines set forth above and for the permanent human resources needed to ensure the continuity of the Commission's action;

8. Urges the Member States of the United Nations and the intergovernmental financial agencies to make voluntary contributions to the funding of these activities.

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517(XXIII) PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 15 of its Terms of Reference and rules 1 and 2 of its Rules of Procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Chile to hold the twenty-fourth session of the Commission in Santiago,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Chile for its generous invitation;

2. Accepts this invitation with pleasure;

3. Recommends to the United Nations Economic and Social Council that it approve the holding of the twenty-fourth session in Chile in 1992.

243rd meeting
11 May 1990

ANNEXES

Annex 1

REPORT OF COMMITTEE I */

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Committee I met on 3, 4, 5 and 8 May to consider items 3 and 4 of the agenda of the session.

2. Its Officers were as follows:

Chairman:	Bolivia
First Vice-Chairman:	Jamaica
Second Vice-Chairman:	Paraguay
Third Vice-Chairman:	France
Rapporteur:	Haiti

3. The Committee had before it the following working documents: *Changing production patterns with social equity. The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s* (LC/G.1601(SES.23/4), *Latin America and the Caribbean: options to reduce the debt burden* (LC/G.1605(SES.23/5) and *International Development Strategy: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.1604(SES.23/3)).

B. AGENDA

4. At its first session, the Committee adopted the following agenda for its work:

1. Election of Officers

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Reactivation of the economic and social development of the region:

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*/ This report was submitted to the Plenary as documents PLEN/7 and PLEN/7/Add.1.

a) Changing production patterns with social equity
b) The external debt and options for reducing its burden

4. Structure of the international development strategy for the 1990s: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Reactivation of the economic and social development of the region (agenda item 3)

a) Changing production patterns with social equity

i) The main lines

5. The Deputy Executive Secretary presented a brief summary of the document Changing production patterns with social equity, highlighting its central proposals and the main economic factors that conditioned changes of that type. He expressed the hope that the document would serve as the basis for a comprehensive debate, both within and outside of ECLAC, on the development strategy to be pursued by the region. The proposal of the Secretariat had five basic elements: it adopted a long-term approach without disregarding the importance of short-term problems; it stressed the social and political dimensions of development, incorporating the objective of social equity as a key element of the proposal; it linked macro and microeconomic policies; it underscored the importance of domestic effort complemented by international co-operation; and it took account of variables that were often overlooked, such as the environment and demographic problems.

6. The basic ideas outlined in the document were that economic recovery was possible but there was a need to change production patterns; in that process of change, emphasis should be placed on the most dynamic sectors of international trade, which were those that most rapidly incorporated technical progress. In international markets there was need a for systemic competitiveness, since it was not the exclusive task of individual enterprises, as was the case within individual countries, but rather of national systems which included a set of economic and social factors that determined competitiveness; in view of that, the State should seek to promote and not inhibit competitiveness, bearing in mind its systemic nature. For their part, correct macroeconomic policies and appropriate relative prices were necessary but not sufficient for bringing about changes in the patterns of production with social equity: there was also a need for sectoral policies designed to overcome the inertia in the allocation of resources and expenditure. Education played a key overall role, since it promoted both growth and social equity, thereby justifying a central

function of the State in that field; while although the external environment was a fundamental determinant of changing production patterns with social equity, it was not a pretext for inaction. Changing production patterns could not be sustained without social equity, and this called for redistributive measures and actions based on the restructuring of the patterns of production and of the development strategy. Change could be sustained only in a sustainable environment, and, finally, the difficulties standing in the way of change created an urgent need for strategic consensus-building between the State and society as a whole in order to ensure the continuity of the required measures and policies.

7. With reference to the economic determinants of change in the patterns of production with social equity, he observed that the region's gross per capita product had declined more than its productive capacity, which had remained stagnant since 1983. That stagnation was associated with the falling off in investment to only 17% of the gross product, in contrast with savings, which had increased to more than 25% of that variable. The difference of 8 percentage points was attributable in approximately equal measure to net transfers abroad and to the worsening terms of trade.

8. The recovery in the level of investment needed to achieve a 5% annual growth rate was approximately US$70 to US$75 billion per year. Reduction of the net transfer of resources to zero would make available almost US$25 billion, and the restoration of the terms of trade to their 1980 level would yield a further US$23 billion. While it would be difficult to attain the latter objective in view of the sluggishness of international commodity markets, progress could be made in that direction through diversification and the incorporation of technical progress. Moreover, if growth could be increased by 0.5% above the levels of previous years through greater productivity, a further US$15 billion would be generated, leaving a balance of between US$10 and US$15 billion that would still be needed to achieve the required level of investment. The latter sum would have to be generated through an increase in domestic savings and external financing, but represented a level of financing which it should be reasonably easy to secure.

9. The set of measures aimed at achieving the above objectives, in both the financial and trade spheres, included the reallocation of resources and the attainment of greater efficiency and competitiveness through changes in the patterns of production with social equity.

10. The representative of Chile, after commending the Secretariat on its outstanding presentation of the document, said that it was a milestone in the history of ECLAC documents. Through it, ECLAC had resumed its historic role, presenting a new vision suited to the new conditions of international relations that could serve as a guide to the countries of the region. In an era in which

economies were being dehumanized, ECLAC had proposed an approach based on social justice. That perspective was particularly important to Chile at the present time, and the new Government therefore shared the premise set forth in the document that it was possible recover development, in a setting of democracy, if production patterns could be changed while preserving social justice and equity. For Chile, it was of fundamental importance to orient actions towards benefiting human beings. He welcomed the fact that ECLAC had taken such an approach.

11. Chile accepted the ECLAC appeal for a process of reflection on the proposal, both within and outside the Commission, and felt that it should represent a starting point for the implementation of national and regional policies in a context of international co-operation.

12. The representative of Haiti said that he shared the views expressed by the representative of Chile and congratulated ECLAC for the document on changing production patterns with social equity. He felt that its innovative approach filled a great gap in the Latin American sphere, where economic policies had often proved to be anti-social and imposed from outside. ECLAC had made a particularly effective effort to provide a framework for the new tasks which would have to be carried out in order to overcome the existing situation.

13. The representative of Venezuela joined the other delegations in extending congratulations to the Secretariat. He expressed the view that the new analytical framework and proposals of the Secretariat offered a viable alternative both to the ideas that prevailed in the 1960s, which were based on unrestricted State intervention, and to the new conventional wisdom.

14. In his view, the Secretariat document combined economic pragmatism with sensitivity to the need for social equity: an approach which also characterized the strategy pursued by the Government of Venezuela. That strategy, which had been outlined in the Eighth National Plan, designated "El Gran Viraje" ("The Great Turning-point"), acknowledged that it would be impossible to maintain the economic policy orientations that had been pursued in the 1980s since they condemned the country to a future of unemployment and poverty, against the background of an international situation characterized by an explosion of creativity. The Plan was designed to achieve both efficiency and equity, reflecting the ideas that were so well articulated in the ECLAC proposal. He drew particular attention to the concept of systemic competitiveness and to that of a social policy which provided not only for compensatory programmes but also for the creation of conditions that would permit any increase in productivity to be reflected in better conditions of life.

15. The representative of Mexico congratulated the Secretariat of ECLAC on the document which it had presented and stated that the analysis and the proposals it contained constituted a valuable basis for the design of a development strategy for the 1990s. The outset of the decade was a time of challenges which called for both a large social investment and the attainment of an appropriate position in the international economy by means of an increase in competitiveness. The process of political détente should lead to greater co-operation among regions and blocs of countries.

16. The approach proposed in the document should be maintained, so as to link investment possibilities with the terms and conditions of external trade and of the external debt. From a Latin American standpoint, the new international development strategy should reflect a recognition of the need to make changes in production patterns with social equity in accordance with the circumstances of each Government and should emphasize an element of solidarity at both the regional and international levels. In that connection, he said that resolutions should be adopted favouring the smaller countries that had suffered the worst consequences of the crisis, one of which was Haiti.

17. The representative of Cuba said the document submitted by the ECLAC Secretariat represented a praiseworthy effort to redirect economic thinking in the region. The ideas it contained were of particular value after several years in which two kinds of positions had been held: a pessimistic position emphasizing the existing regression but not making any clear proposals, and a neoliberal position whose defenders had laid the major blame for the evils experienced by the region on State intervention and proposed that measures in keeping with their approach should be adopted. He felt that the document under consideration represented an attempt by the Commission to reassume its historical role in the realm of Latin American ideas and praised various aspects of it, including the timeliness and relevance of the strategy proposal and the fact that the document took a realistic approach and recognized the variety of situations which existed in different countries.

18. The document displayed a spirit which sought to reconcile objectives considered by many as being opposed, as for example the objective of changing production patterns by increasing international competitiveness in conjunction with the objective of social equity. The reconciliation of those two objectives was an important task in order to avoid possible contradictions between them. True social equity carried with it the obligation to effect social as well as economic changes, and an effective approach in that connection would be to aim to satisfy the basic needs of the region's population as a first priority.

19. With regard to other aspects of the Secretariat document, he said it could be further improved if broader coverage were given in the future to other priority issues, including the problem of

adverse international economic relations and in particular the problem of the external debt, which was important because of the negative influence it had on the growth of Latin America and the Caribbean. Consideration should also be given to the region's agricultural problems, including the problem of land redistribution and that of the employment of rural labour in order to discourage the exodus which was traditional in the farm sector.

20. The representative of Argentina joined the other delegations in congratulating the Secretariat of ECLAC on the document and on its presentation. He was particularly pleased that the proposal was based on concrete examples and stressed the importance of promoting technological development with proper co-ordination between Governments and the business sector. He also underscored the need to intensify regional co-operation and integration as well as to implement regional development projects. In that connection, he drew attention to the Argentine experience in promoting integration with Brazil and Uruguay and to the joint projects with Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile that were in preparation.

21. The representative of the United States said that his delegation found the Secretariat document to be an extraordinarily professional piece of work, which could be a watershed in the way development was looked at. In sum, the document was an excellent contribution to the debate.

22. What was really impressive was the attitude the document projected: that things could be done to improve the situation of the region. It provided a valuable collection of practical ideas relating to such topics as educational policies, the need for a climate of competitiveness, stable macroeconomic policy, institutional linkages needed for technological development and measures to promote small and medium-sized industry.

23. His delegation was waiting with interest to hear details of the experiences of the different countries and was eager to learn which policies had met with success and which had not. One of the basic issues was how to determine what could be done to stimulate higher levels of domestic investment and to prevent investment capital from leaving the countries.

24. He noted that the document also stressed the problems experienced in the external environment and observed that since that was where the international community came in, his delegation was prepared to discuss that issue.

25. He ended his statement by saying that, in sum, the document presented pragmatic and concrete steps on what could be done. It was part of a growing consensus that the region could seize its own destiny: a spirit which had also been captured in the recent special session of the General Assembly on international economic co-operation.

26. The representative of Canada said that although he was aware of the difficulties faced by the region, he was encouraged by the broad consensus that apparently existed concerning measures for stabilizing the economy, which ranged from stringent economic measures to policies designed to develop a market economy and stimulate entrepreneurial creativity. His delegation was impressed with the main document of the Secretariat, which reflected a wealth and diversity of experience and offered useful policy recommendations.

27. The new approach outlined in the document was bound to have a profound impact on the economic development of the region, and as the measures began to take hold, they were likely to have an effect on the outward transfers referred to in the Secretariat's document as well. They could be expected to have an influence on the rate of saving and total investment, including direct foreign investment. In that connection, his delegation wished to call attention to the importance of modernizing the legal provisions applying to foreign investment and of eliminating bureaucratic obstacles in that area.

28. His delegation was impressed by the strong and courageous measures taken by many Governments of the region and felt that those measures should lead to a marked improvement in the economic environment.

29. In his second statement on the topic, the representative of Chile commented on the ideas put forward by ECLAC concerning strategies aimed at development with equity, drawing attention to the need to establish a link between those strategies and political will. The new Government of Chile had incorporated its social policy into the economic process, marking a break with the past, when stress had been laid on macroeconomic indicators which, although positive, had been accompanied by a growing social deficit. As part of its new approach, the Government had established mechanisms designed to reach the more underprivileged sectors of society and had created a solidarity fund financed with both domestic and foreign resources.

30. He also referred to the importance of achieving greater productivity through the incorporation of technological advances. To that end, the new Government had established a technological development fund whose objectives included the provision of support for the generation, dissemination and adoption of new know-how in the country's industrial sector and the strengthening of the links between research centres and the entrepreneurial sector by co-ordinating their activities and by creating mechanisms for financing investment in new technologies.

31. He ended his statement by expressing Chile's desire to promote the exchange of experience with other countries of the region in

the fields he touched upon and noted that his Government was seeking to apply operational strategies having similar goals to the strategy proposed by ECLAC.

ii) Economic aspects

32. The topic was presented in three parts by the representative of the Secretariat: in the first part he identified the questions to be dealt with as well as the methodological approach adopted; in the second he outlined the contents of the proposals contained in the document, and in the third he drew attention to a number of considerations which could be useful in the meeting's discussions.

33. The aim of the Secretariat was to contribute to the search for responses to the following questions: Why was it urgently necessary to undertake profound changes in the pattern of development in Latin America? What should be the orientation of the next phase of development in Latin America? Finally, what policy guidelines were required to bring about changes in the desired direction? With respect to the method used to seek responses to those questions, he drew attention to the analysis of the situation in Latin America and the contrast between that situation and the experiences of other regions, the interdisciplinary approach and the combination of comparative studies, case studies and the incorporation of the perceptions of government, private and academic agents in the region. He noted that the methodological approach adopted reflected a conception of the development process as a complex phenomenon which was influenced by policies, institutions and economic, socio-political and cultural patterns of conduct that were inter-linked through a range of synergisms which were not always defined or foreseeable: in short, a complex process in respect of which available theoretical knowledge was still inadequate.

34. He reviewed the arguments presented in the document _Changing production patterns with social equity_ which sought to justify the necessary and urgent need for change in the productive patterns of the region, drawing attention to some of the examples which illustrated and supported the viability of such change (chapters II, III and IV, section A). Those examples contained the recommended guidelines for changing productive patterns with social equity: enhancement of systemic competitiveness based on the incorporation of technological progress (genuine competitiveness), linkages between the various sectors of production and strategic consensus-building between the State and the private sector. He summarized the supporting arguments and the examples used to illustrate them (chapter IV, section B).

35. On the basis of those recommendations, the representative of the Secretariat presented the set of policy lines that had been proposed, taking into account the obvious specific characteristics of individual countries and the different objectives sought:

international competitiveness, linkages among the different sectors of production and strategic consensus-building. With respect to the first objective, he stressed the importance of combining liberalization policies, technological support, education and training, and the expansion of the entrepreneurial base, and emphasized that they should be considered simultaneously. In connection with linkages among the production sectors, he stressed the importance of maintaining coherence at all times between the institutional capacity of the public sector and the volume of activities undertaken at the sectoral level, referring to aspects and examples that related to industrial and agricultural policies, natural resources and the environment, physical infrastructural, producer services and the financial sector. With regard to strategic consensus-building between the public and private sectors, he drew attention to the general principles that had been suggested, the specific areas of action that had been proposed for the public sector and policy guidelines for public enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and the social sector of the economy (chapter V).

36. He drew attention to the new aims of regional integration and co-operation, the specific nature of that process in the European situation, the pertinent policy proposals and the crucial importance of strengthening the institutional basis of integration. In contrast with previous practice, integration would seek to promote insertion into the international community and not simply to expand markets for larger-scale import substitution. On account of that different approach, differences emerged in institutional policies and mechanisms, and the need arose to strengthen the role of private enterprise. At a more specific level, he drew attention to the importance for Latin America and the Caribbean of the dissemination of internationally available technology, complemented by a selective effort of innovation and the need to realize the potential of the region's generous endowment of natural resources by adding intellectual value. He adverted briefly to policies that were related to trade liberalization, technological development and the agricultural and industrial sectors, mentioning in passing the relevant examples. He noted, in conclusion, the importance of strengthening the institutional base of regional integration, and emphasized the future contribution that could be made by political forums which gave legitimacy to those efforts of regional co-operation (chapter VI).

37. In the third and final part of his statement, he drew attention to the following aspects: i) the realism and coherence of the proposal; ii) the priority attached to the objectives of competitiveness and social equity, which were considered essential complements; iii) the simultaneous contribution to the fulfillment of those two objectives through policies aimed at developing human resources and disseminating technological progress; iv) the urgent need to transform the State in order to adapt it to its new tasks; and v) the need to evaluate the economic and social aspects

associated with that internal effort, together with the external and international dimensions, a subject which would be dealt with in future presentations.

38. The Secretariat representative concluded his presentation by reiterating the urgent need to examine the contents of the proposal, which was necessarily general in nature in the light of the wide diversity of national realities. It was with the yardstick of each specific national situation that the proposal would be evaluated, adopted or rejected and, in any event, enriched.

39. The representative of Bolivia discussed various aspects of the document presented by the Secretariat. He found it particularly praiseworthy that the document did not purport to offer a single, universally applicable formula for the region but rather took the specific conditions in each country into consideration within the context of an interdisciplinary approach. Growth coupled with social equity was indeed a real possibility. Although it was true that each situation had to be dealt with on an individual basis, Bolivia had learned two lessons which should be heeded: that macroeconomic policies needed to be consistent in order to provide the stability that was an essential (although not the only) condition for growth; and that if a country wished to participate more fully as a member of the international community, it needed to make structural changes in its economy which would redefine the roles of economic agents and would, in particular, give the private sector a greater part to play in promoting growth.

40. In order to buttress those structural changes designed to permit the achievement of competitiveness on a permanent basis, countries needed to formulate sectoral policies to upgrade their economic and social infrastructure rather than relying entirely on the use of economic policy tools such as the devaluation of the nominal exchange rate, which in the long run might have a negligible effect or, indeed, even adverse consequences in that they might fuel inflationary pressures.

41. The representative of the United Kingdom found the document a stimulating and important piece of work. He welcomed its realistic and practical thrust, and its observation that there was no single formula for development. He also praised the emphasis given to the interlocking relationship between domestic economic policy and the external economic environment; even if the latter were wholly favourable, that situation could only be exploited if the domestic economy was responsive.

42. He welcomed the significant progress on economic adjustment made by many countries in the region. He underlined that difficult decisions on resource allocations could not be avoided. In order to address the problems of equity and social justice, he advocated action at the microeconomic level.

43. In his delegation's view, economic efficiency was best pursued by giving maximum scope to market forces. The role of the State was not to replace such forces, but to correct market failures --e.g., on environmental questions, on education-- and improve the operation of market signals. By strengthening the supply side, Governments could best set the conditions for growth. And by reducing their own sometimes excessive claims on resources, Governments could maximize the allocative role of the market.

44. The representative of Jamaica observed that there was general agreement concerning the need for changes in the region's production patterns in order to meet the challenges of the 1990s. The ECLAC document provided some indications as to what actions the Governments might take in that regard in accordance with each country's individual level of development.

45. As far as Jamaica was concerned, some of the requirements were evident. The country needed a massive injection of funds for the training of human resources so that it might retrain and re-tool and thereby increase its productivity and competitiveness. It also needed to make progress in the field of science and technology and to foster greater co-operation between the Government and the private sector. Investment financing was another requirement; innovative mechanisms were called for, as well as policies to encourage domestic savings and foreign investment.

46. Transport links were another key area, since without efficient means of communication and transport it was impossible to compete at the international level.

47. The representative of Venezuela congratulated ECLAC on its proposal which, because it was devoid of ideological considerations, made it possible to postulate and discuss realistic solutions.

48. Venezuela's oil income had made it possible to put off carrying out adjustments and changing the patterns of production, so that now special efforts were required in those areas. The conflict between economic growth and social equity could be overcome in the medium term, but attempts to achieve macroeconomic balances might run into problems in the short term. As far as the social imbalances caused by that situation were concerned, the erosion of the State's role caused by the over-expansion of its activities should be stopped. The State had to reorient and rescale its role in order to become a factor capable of promoting and creating economic opportunities and setting up a reasonable and flexible system of social protection.

49. The programme embarked upon by the Venezuelan Government not only sought to achieve macroeconomic equilibrium but also covered trade policy and industrial reconversion. Trade policy --in terms of tariffs and quantitative restrictions-- was designed to reduce

the anti-export bias of the economy, promote competition and combat oligopolies or monopolies. He highlighted the importance of the sequencing and speed of policy application, which was the subject of considerable debate in Venezuela, as well as the need to hold fresh consultations in order to achieve far-reaching institutional changes.

50. With respect to industrial policy, he highlighted the links between the process of reconversion and investment promotion, noting the difficulties standing in the way of achieving a rapid recovery in investments. He referred to Venezuela's former sectoral economic policy and its present neutral approach, as well as the impulse given to a positive interaction between the Government, workers and entrepreneurs. The last-mentioned had a crucial responsibility as regards competing more actively and committing their own resources.

51. What was required to reverse the unfavourable terms of trade, were export products that incorporated technological advances or new types of value added within a macroeconomic framework that facilitated rather than impeded exports. There was no need to distinguish between promoting genuine and spurious competitiveness, since devaluations and cheap labour no longer served as a means of promoting exports. The foregoing raised the need to train human resources, for which, in view of the considerable current deficits, priorities should be established. In Venezuela, priority was being given to primary education through attempts to prevent pupils from dropping out of school, improving teaching and establishing new guidelines for educational management. Finally, he highlighted the importance of the Regional Conference on Industrialization in Latin America in the 1990s which was due to be held at the end of the present year, noting that it could serve as a useful forum for exchanging experiences on industrial policy among countries of the region.

52. The representative of Spain, after congratulating the Chairman of the Committee and praising the document Changing production patterns with social equity, said that he agreed with the content of the document and drew attention to the noteworthy consistency between the proposals it contained and the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, recently adopted by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly. He noted the realistic, frank and pragmatic nature of the content of the proposals and their contribution to generating a Latin American consensus.

53. He went on to underline the similarity between the topics dealt with in the document and the global agenda to be considered by the United Nations in the next few years, including areas such as the environment, trade and development financing. Lastly, he expressed his delegations's agreement with the proposals put

forward for modernizing the Latin American economies, including regional initiatives, which should return to a more specific focus with regard to the availability of natural resources. In the context of the United Nations system, which he felt the present session promisingly exemplified, his delegation's final conclusion was that political peace, stemming in part from the recent relaxation of tensions and the Secretary-General's initiatives, was inseparable from equitable development. That, in sum, would be the challenge of the 1990s.

54. The representative of Venezuela emphasized the relevance of the document in question, observing that its line of reasoning pointed in the same direction as did the course of events in the region. He asserted that macroeconomic adjustment was a precondition for changes in production patterns, and stressed the idea of systemic competitiveness and the importance of ensuring a leading role in the economy for the private sector. It was vital for Venezuela to create a "market climate" which would motivate the entrepreneurial sector to assume risks, while at the same time doing away with State paternalism and proceeding with the transformation of the State. Such a transformation ought to permit an expansion of the supply of public educational and health services, as well as encouraging foreign investment, whose contribution to technological progress should be duly recognized.

55. The representative of Chile referred to a number of important aspects of the ECLAC proposal. Methodologically, that proposal had quite rightly been constructed on the basis of the actual conditions in the region, and the idea of making a systemic model permitted the harmonious interconnection of the four main elements which had previously seemed to be separated from each other: technical progress, competitiveness, equity and growth.

56. With regard to the policies needed in order to change production patterns, there were three main aspects. Firstly, in order to improve human resources and defend technical progress, it was essential to modernize technical education and give it a higher social status. Secondly, it was also necessary to modernize the role of the State as the promotor of private enterprise, in which connection the topic of regionalization --which was not dealt with in much detail in the document-- could make a valuable contribution. Finally, the new kind of integration proposed in the document, which gave higher priority and importance to intellectual content rather than natural resources, opened up a new path for the development of the region.

57. The representative of Argentina congratulated the Chairman on his election and the Secretariat on the quality of the documentation it had presented. He then went on to discuss the subject of technological innovation.

58. Although he recognized how difficult the countries' shortage of economic resources made it for them to devise viable technological innovations, Latin America nevertheless ought to take full advantage of the opportunities open to it, especially in terms of the exploitation of its natural resources. An awareness of those opportunities should be the basis upon which the orientation of policies on technological innovation was determined.

59. Such policies, be they national or regional, required the support and collaboration of industrialized countries. Hence, inasmuch as ECLAC included both developed and developing countries, it was an eminently suitable forum in which to address those questions.

60. The representative of France expressed support for the basic contents of and the approach taken by the document entitled Changing production patterns with social equity, emphasizing its pragmatic spirit and the stress it had laid on systemic competitiveness and on the need for development which was rational from an ecological point of view. He drew attention to the salient feature of the proposal contained in the document, which was centered on mankind and on social justice --subjects which were of constant concern to his country. He also noted that the original, realistic development strategy presented by the Secretariat to the international community for its consideration had come at a very opportune moment. The East-West détente could make a positive contribution to the dialogue between North and South in a context which was fresh and positive, and he noted that France would provide resolute support for such an initiative.

61. The implementation of the growth strategy referred to, in a climate of social justice, would necessarily have to take place in a context in which the role of the State was reappraised with a view to constructing what might be termed a "balanced mixed economy", which was a very different thing from "untamed liberalism" or "creeping statism". He also stressed the importance of acknowledging individual national characteristics and of regional integration in so far as the requirements for and objectives of changing production patterns were concerned. Finally, he noted that France was committed to supporting co-operation in different fields as well as to the success of the strategy proposed. That support was only a reflection of his country's permanent stand with regard to co-operation with developing countries in such areas as indebtedness, development financing and trade.

62. After congratulating the Secretariat on the document Changing production patterns with social equity, the representative of Brazil highlighted three aspects of the topic of technological progress and competitiveness. Firstly, he mentioned the need to emphasize that technology was an economic good in itself and an economic activity of high value: not, as often happened, a mere

preliminary to the production process which existed in spheres far apart from those of production proper. That notion had obvious implications for the issue of the international transfer of technology. Secondly, with regard to the linkage mechanisms between the public and private agents in the field of technology, he stressed that in the developed countries there were systems of socialization of costs, and he considered that that approach was a valid one for Latin America too. Finally, he said that in future studies he would like to see emphasis on the links between technical progress and employment. The idea would be to neutralize in this manner the frequent fears that the former was likely to adversely affect the latter. International experience suggested that changing patterns of production, while modifying the structure of employment, actually helped to permit its expansion.

63. After congratulating ECLAC on the document it had presented, the representative of the SELA secretariat informed the meeting about the Regional Conference on Industrialization in Latin America in the 1990s, which was to be held in November 1990 by mandate of the Latin American Council of SELA, with support from ECLAC, UNIDO and IDB. ECLAC would propose a scheme of strategies and policies; UNIDO's contribution would take the form of a programme of technical co-operation to support those proposals; IDB was to address the question of financing; and SELA would devote its attention to a baseline analysis of Latin American and Caribbean industry, regional co-operation and consensus-building among the agents taking part in the industrialization process. The approach to be taken to the preparatory work for the conference, in support of the countries of the region, would thus give full expression to the concept of a Latin American system.

64. The representative of UNIDO commented favourably both on the document Changing production patterns with social equity and on the reactions of the various government representatives to it. He said that after the proposal made by ECLAC had been approved by the Governments, it could become a framework for action in order to orient international technical co-operation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean. With specific regard to UNIDO he drew attention to the concurrence between the priority issues contained in the 1990-1995 medium-term plan of that organization and the agenda proposed by ECLAC, in which he had noted the incorporation of the issues of technological progress, human resources, industrial rehabilitation, the strengthening of entrepreneurial capacity, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises, the mobilization of financial resources, energy and the environment, and co-operation among developing countries. In conclusion, he reiterated the importance which his organization attached --through the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division-- to co-operation with ECLAC and the support of UNIDO for efforts undertaken jointly with SELA, ECLAC and the IDB in preparation for the forthcoming ministerial conference on new industrialization policies for the region.

65. The representative of Ecuador congratulated ECLAC on the document and the way it had been presented. He was of the view that the flagging growth of the Latin American economy was due to the exhaustion of the development model, the impact of the international crisis and the current adjustment policies, both orthodox and unorthodox. That situation was reflected in a growing social debt, as manifested in such ills as more unemployment and underemployment, lack of housing, loss of purchasing power of wages, poverty and malnutrition.

66. He acknowledged that the international strategy should take account of the international situation, the realignment of power, the persistence of the international crisis, technological development and the particular situations of individual countries.

67. The regional development strategy should accentuate the general orientation of the proposal with regard to redefining the role of the State, the role of planning and of the market, regional development, adjustment with reactivation, the payment of the social debt and the yields from the industrial base, technological development and the strengthening of participatory democracy.

68. At the external level, the proposal should seek to redefine international relations in order to promote the insertion of Latin America into the international context, while at the domestic level it should seek, at the same time, to promote measures that would develop the industrial base and promote better income distribution while expanding employment. In order to bring about changes in production patterns, financing at the domestic level would require basic reforms in monetary, financial and fiscal values and, at the external level, the strengthening of international co-operation and progress towards finding parallel solutions to the problem of the external debt. Moreover, the change in production patterns should be accompanied by social changes in order to expand domestic demand and improve living conditions in society.

69. Within the context of changes in production patterns, emphasis should be placed on the real and potential possibilities of the countries and on identification of the characteristics of the domestic market; consolidation of the existing export base by promoting greater competitiveness in the manner proposed by ECLAC and venturing into new areas of participation in order to foster industrialization starting with the production of intermediate goods; and ensuring that the technological process was understood as a process of progress, change or assimilation of technology.

70. In conclusion, he laid great stress on the importance and new direction of integration as an instrument of support for changes in production patterns.

71. The representative of Mexico said that there was much in common between his Government's views and the Secretariat's proposal. In that connection, he fully agreed with the systemic view of competitiveness. His Government welcomed the Secretariat's proposals for future work along the lines of its current proposal with a view to the application of the latter to the situations of the different countries and subregions.

72. The statements of the representatives of SELA and UNIDO showed the interest that existed among international agencies regarding co-operation; SELA, for example, had readily accepted the analyses and recommendations of ECLAC. Such attitudes avoided duplication of efforts and helped the region adopt the same line of thinking. The widespread agreement generated by the ECLAC document brought to mind the fact that the recent meeting of CEGAN had stated that international co-operation, the International Development Strategy and the activities of multilateral agencies should be in conformity with the views of the Latin American and Caribbean countries and with their development plans and programmes, as well as with the proposal for changing production patterns with equity.

iii) Social aspects

73. The Secretariat representative began by saying that the document Changing production patterns with social equity showed a great deal of concern about the recent social evolution of the region, as expressed in such processes as the increasing underutilization of the labour force and more and more people living in poverty. After presenting some figures on those processes, he said that the major thrust of the document was to provide criteria for undertaking action in two directions: on the one hand, to raise the level of international competitiveness and recover economic growth, and on the other, to raise the levels of productivity and living conditions of the 44% of the population currently living in poverty. Past experience had shown that it would be wrong to think that economic dynamism alone would be enough to improve social conditions satisfactorily, or that such improvement could be achieved without a systematic and long-term effort to incorporate technological progress. Each of those objectives could be fulfilled through specially tailored conditions and policies; the most appropriate, concrete way of formulating them would depend on the situation in each country. In any case, approaches in which pro-equity actions were regarded as much less important than, and subordinate to, activities for raising international competitiveness should be rejected in favour of approaches in which the quest for equity defined the very nature of the changes made in production patterns.

74. In relation to political factors, he stressed that the proposed development strategy could not be implemented without the grounding provided by a stable, democratic political order. He noted the difficulties confronting the current process of regaining

and strengthening democracy in the region and the need to address the profound structural causes of those difficulties, which stemmed primarily from economic stagnation, social inequity and the persistence of an extremely unequal distribution of power.

75. The reinforcement of a democratic political order included two sets of interrelated actions. Democratic institutions would first have to be strengthened and stabilized, which would mainly involve ensuring equality of rights and promoting the full participation of the population in preparing and taking public decisions. Secondly, governmental capacity to implement democratic decisions would have to be enhanced, a capacity which had been undermined in recent years by various external and internal factors. As both processes moved forward, the countries' ability to carry out collective, democratically organized actions --perhaps the main political condition for implementing the proposed strategy-- would be strengthened.

76. The representative of Chile said that the statement by the representative of the Secretariat highlighted the main concern of the Governments of the region: namely that economic development had often been given priority attention at the expense of important aspects of social development. His country's new Government had begun to adopt the measures proposed in the document and considered the reconciliation of democracy, economic development and social justice to be a challenge. In that connection, the President of the Republic of Chile had just declared, on International Labour Day, that without social justice there could never be stable democracy nor economic prosperity.

77. After a long and difficult process, his country had achieved a measure of national consensus that augured well for the solution of the existing difficulties. Chile had a social burden which was difficult to overcome, but at the same time there was a desire by all concerned to arrive at a consensus. That desire had already been manifested in both the broad agreement between the Government and the opposition regarding tax reform which would make it possible to increase social spending on health, housing, education and other needs, and the historic social and labour pact between employers' and workers' organizations.

78. The adjustment policies had caused social instability, and no matter how great the internal effort was, it would not be sufficient to overcome it. Consequently, international co-operation was most essential, and ECLAC should provide the framework for such co-operation.

79. The representative of Haiti said that the structural constraints that affected most of the countries of the region would cause, at least in the short term, social imbalances as a result of the changes in production patterns brought about by scientific and technological modernization. Unemployment and

underemployment would certainly worsen and have adverse political consequences. Therefore, the equity hoped for in conjunction with changing production patterns seemed to be something of a utopia, at least in the short term.

80. In order to minimize the adverse social impact of such changes in the short run, considerable social investments would have to be made, but many countries of the region had a very limited domestic savings capacity. Under such circumstances, the current international economic climate had to be taken into account, especially the changes in Eastern Europe, which meant that greater attention would probably be devoted to North-North relations at the expense of North-South relations. Thus, the 1990s could be as troubled as the 1980s, and regional co-operation was therefore a must. The current challenge facing the region was the international scenario, to which ECLAC should devote priority attention.

81. The representative of Colombia praised the document presented by the Secretariat, noting that it was fully in keeping with the role played by ECLAC in fostering creative thinking about economic and social matters in the region.

82. In discussing the situation in his country, the representative observed that the adjustment of the Colombian economy carried out during the mid-1980s, although necessary, had exacted a high social cost. There could be no social change in a situation of economic stagnation; nor was it acceptable to have economic growth without a reduction of social inequalities. Accordingly, the present economic plan provided for both.

83. Colombia's social development policy altered the State's action priorities so as to focus a greater share of such action on the most vulnerable sectors of the population. Its economic policy sought to boost production, create more jobs and expand the economy outward towards the international market.

84. In view of the structural distortions in the distribution of income and wealth in the countries of the region, they would have to make reforms in many areas of national life in order to restructure their production apparatuses.

85. In closing, he noted that although the countries of the region might place varying degrees of emphasis on economic growth or social equity at given points in time, both components were necessary in order to bring about changes in production patterns.

86. The representative of Venezuela said he agreed with the overall approach of the Secretariat document, in which the economic and socio-political aspects of growth with equity were viewed as a whole. The scenario in which the region was now living called for sacrifices on the part of the low-income population sectors, and those sacrifices should be offset by the provision of increased

support for those sectors by modernizing the State institutions concerned with labour conditions, broadening and developing democracy, promoting social consensus-building and ensuring that the State encouraged the participation and independent action of social organizations.

87. Even within the context of the existing economic constraints, which made it difficult to improve wages, there was need for a social policy which guaranteed a certain minimum amount of protection for the unemployed (as in the case of involuntary unemployment benefits in Venezuela), made social security more effective and generated new jobs by promoting co-operatives and by developing modern industry, furthering tourism and providing a special impetus for small and medium-sized industry.

88. He also drew attention to the need to design training programmes with the participation of employers and workers and to restructure the State apparatus by rescaling and decentralizing it. Privatization programmes should not affect the established rights of workers but should safeguard their guarantees so that government policies had the social support they needed.

89. Regional integration called for new levels of dialogue and for the harmonization of national legislation in the labour and social welfare fields.

90. In the final analysis, what was essential was to compensate for the sacrifice required from the whole of society by providing better services in the short term, since any benefits which might be received by changing production patterns would really be forthcoming only in the medium and long term.

91. The representative of Bolivia said that it was inevitable that the heaviest repercussions of the monetary and fiscal adjustment processes would be borne by the poorest strata, especially because those processes tended to reduce government subsidies on various mass consumption goods and services. The application of those adjustment programmes had been based on the hope that they would introduce a certain amount of stability which would provide the basis for processes conducive to future economic growth.

92. The adverse social effects of the adjustment policies were, however, making it necessary to carry out social reforms to help soften those effects. The Government of Bolivia had established an emergency social fund, which had given very good results and had served as an example for the creation of similar institutions in other countries. That type of fund made it possible to relieve the effects of adjustment in the short term while structural measures paid off in the medium and long terms.

93. The representative of Cuba said that he fully approved of the emphasis placed on social equity in the document on changing

production patterns. The Government of his country had, through direct participation by the State, attached great importance to social policy, which had resulted in significant achievements in a number of areas, including reduced infant mortality, increased life expectancy at birth, social security and free medical coverage for the whole population: fields in which the public sector had made substantial investments, especially in order to gain access to the most advanced health techniques. Education, which was also supported by State resources, had progressed notably in the years it had been run by his Government, which had decreed free and mandatory schooling up to ninth grade. His country had worked disinterestedly with many developing countries, passing on to them the experience it had acquired and the advances it had achieved in those social areas. For all those reasons, he felt that the degrees of social equity it had been possible to attain had been due solely to firm and decisive State intervention, which would continue in the future.

94. The United States representative commented on both economic and socio-political aspects of the document presented by the Secretariat. In relation to growth, he mentioned that one of the striking features of the document was that it reflected a broad consensus on the need to depart from the economic policies of the past. A key element of that consensus, which had been arrived at on the basis of the experience of individual countries, was the need for economies that were internationally competitive, open, outward-oriented, and in which both macro and microeconomic policies favoured the growth of the private sector. A reduced but supportive presence of the government sector was also mentioned.

95. Regarding the role of the State, he said it must give proper foundations for human and social development, such as education, health and pluralistic democratic procedures, establishing an overall economic environment that encouraged growth and entrepreneurial activity. Some specific elements of that new role were stable fiscal and monetary policies, incentives to more competitive markets, including open foreign trade, and promotion of investment, both from internal and from external sources. He concluded his statement by reaffirming his country's commitment to international co-operation for strengthening the development efforts of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

96. The representative of Ecuador congratulated the Secretariat on the document presented. In the first part of his statement, he referred to the role of Latin American economic thought in the 1960s and 1970s, noting that in the 1980s the economy and thinking of the region had entered into crisis, and concern for economic and social development had been relegated to a secondary position or even abandoned. The application of short-term adjustments had aggravated the social situation of the countries of the region.

97. He explained that he had made those remarks in order to highlight the importance for Latin America of taking a fresh look at the subject of development and rediscovering the direct links between the need to alter structures and change production patterns, on the one hand, and social considerations viewed as essential components of development, on the other.

98. The quest for social equity necessarily involved reformulating ideas concerning the role of the State, whose dimensions should be altered; acknowledging the role of planning as an instrument of government; encouraging participation and social organization so that political plans would enjoy broad social support, and refocussing the participation of political parties so that they became factors which contributed to development rather than promoters of political clientage.

99. The main aim of social equity should be the welfare of the so-called high-risk population, since it constituted approximately a third of the population of the region; there was also a need to design adjustment policies which ensured revitalization. He also noted the central components of social development needed to be identified within the regional strategy and suggested that the areas of social debt should be regarded as including employment, wages, basic services, housing, education, protection of minors, malnutrition, infant mortality and the like. Finally, he referred to some possible sources of social development financing.

100. The way the economic policy of Ecuador was now implemented was compatible with social development: indeed, soon after entering office, the Government --in an effort to meet its social debt commitments-- had bent its efforts to the creation of the required administrative/technical infrastructure and the identification of programmes and creation of funds for meeting its social expenditure.

101. The representative of Chile expressed concern, with respect to the social development linked with changing production patterns, about the particular situation of working women. Although the increase in the labour force had been largely attributable to the incorporation of women, it could not be said that their involvement in changing production patterns had taken place in a context of social equity. It was therefore suggested that special attention should be devoted to the participation of women when considering the subject of changing production patterns with equity.

b) The external debt and options for reducing its burden

102. The representative of the Secretariat said that the underlying theme of the document was that the external debt problem was clearly systemic in nature --it concerned the entire international community. When a systemic type of financial problem arose in

national markets, the most typical response was to socialize the problem through direct and massive intervention of the public sector. Thus, in return for sacrifices and adjustments on the part of both creditors and debtors, the government took on the risk of guaranteeing a major compensatory financing plan for bodies with problems.

103. From that point of view, the Brady Plan was a considerable step forward in conceptual terms: one of its main aims was to reduce the debt, and it also had gone further towards recognizing the systemic nature of the problem by openly declaring for the first time the willingness to actively support the reduction of the debt, using public resources of both a financial and institutional character. However, the Plan's effectiveness had been marred by at least three serious drawbacks: i) inadequate public funds had been committed for supporting voluntary debt reduction operations; ii) there was inadequate public co-ordination of the debt reduction processes; and iii) there was some inflexibility in the administration of official funds earmarked for financing debt agreements.

104. The above-mentioned problems were serious, and they had even given rise to forecasts of the demise of the Plan. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that many aspects of the Brady plan were conceptually correct and that it was premature to write it off, especially since it was a reality and was being applied in the region.

105. In view of the fact that several countries of the region had negotiated or were negotiating within the general framework of the Brady Plan, the Secretariat wished to put forward for discussion six modifications which could help to overcome the shortcomings observed. They were: i) trebling of the resources available for supporting voluntary debt reduction, to a total of US$90 billion; ii) extending the Plan's scope to include the Paris Club debt; iii) establishing new mechanisms to assuage the burden of debt service owed to multilateral lenders; iv) greater flexibility in the allocation of official resources for debt reduction; v) accelerated elimination of certain legal, regulatory, accounting and tax obstacles to debt reduction; and vi) more assertive and transparent application of the new IMF policy concerning financial assurances from the private banks, so that the latter could provide more effective support for debt reduction and economic growth in the countries of the region. It was also felt that the Brady Plan could achieve its objectives more efficiently and at lower cost to the creditor governments if it were converted into a special debt conversion mechanism.

106. On considering the above modifications, it was recognized that a lasting solution by consensus to the debt problem required a substantial input of public funds and that there were considerable political and financial obstacles with respect to mobilizing such

funds. Finally, the document examined the situation of many countries which, faced with a situation of an excessive outward transfer of resources, had felt it necessary --in the absence of an effective consensual solution-- to introduce unilateral debt service restrictions. In the light of the region's experience, it was observed that in some circumstances such restrictions could serve as a temporary second-best solution to the problem of the debt overhang and excessive outward transfer of resources.

107. The representative of Chile, after thanking the Secretariat for its efforts in preparing the document, focused his comments on an assessment of the Brady Plan, the prevailing mechanism for dealing with the external debt problem. In that context, he noted that the Plan was merely a reflection of what the debtor countries themselves had been doing, citing as examples Mexico and Chile, which had been applying innovative mechanisms even before the Plan, such as market discount bonds in the former case, and, in the latter, exchanges of debt for discounted bonds and cash buybacks of the debt in national and foreign currency. The formulation of the Plan incorporated those and other mechanisms created by the countries themselves, and their value lay precisely in their dynamism and in the fact that they provided the official financial resources to collateralize the capital and interest payments on the new bonds and for direct buybacks of the debt on the secondary market. Precisely in the light of the aforementioned Mexican and Chilean experiences, the lack of official capital proved to be an obstacle to continued operation in the private market in each country. Each renegotiation process introduced innovative formulas, and the Plan, thus understood, should therefore continue to be supported by the debtor countries.

108. He also made some suggestions about the contents of the document. Emphasis should be placed on making the Plan more transparent and operable so as to prevent countries from feeling left out. He expressed concern at the proposal that the International Monetary Fund should be the official body which determined the ability to pay of the debtor countries, in that it created a new conditionality and might affect the desired flexibility of the Plan, which was precisely the aim of the second proposal. With regard to multilateral debt, he noted that it was a highly sensitive issue because resources formerly destined for specific projects might be diverted for use in renegotiations. A possible alternative might be the creation of a special "window", since the other suggestions would probably not be well received by the respective agencies. Nor was he in favour of regarding as a negotiation strategy the unilateral withholding of payments, which affected the credibility of the countries in the voluntary credit market and in the attraction of foreign investment. He drew special attention to the relationship between debt and trade, and to the absolute necessity of fighting trade barriers so as not to frustrate efforts to increase and diversify exports, one of the ways of generating resources for the development of the countries

and for the service of the external debt. Lastly, he noted that the excessive commissions charged by creditor governments for export development credits sometimes even prevented them from being used by the beneficiary countries.

109. The representative of Venezuela, after congratulating the Secretariat on the document, said that the situation surrounding the refinancing of the Venezuelan debt was encouraging in that it showed how the difficulties involved could become not only positive but also useful circumstances in dealing with the administration of country policies. Indeed, the Venezuelan debt, which had formerly represented a disadvantageous and burdensome situation in terms of the nation's economic development, had turned into the most powerful instrument of political change and institutional modernization ever available to any Government in the past 50 years. The debt negotiation process had made it possible to develop a whole international network of technical and political support and co-operation between Venezuela and a series of international agencies, by incorporating and integrating the agencies' activities and influence into the economic adjustment policies and programmes undertaken by the current Administration.

110. The above-mentioned process had been launched when the real implications of the debt had begun to be perceived, and when its political elements were given the importance they deserved as compared with its economic and financial aspects. The change in perspective coincided with or emanated from the formulation of the Brady Plan, which was primarily important because it reflected the international community's acceptance that the debt problem could be solved only by devising a political plan, in consultation with international agencies, to pinpoint areas of agreement between debtors and creditors. That was what had been achieved in the agreement reached with the creditor banks, i.e., an agreement on general principles concerning a set of options for the subsequent and specific negotiation with each bank.

111. While the original agreements with the multilateral agencies had been decisive in the results of the negotiations, the bilateral agreements established with Governments and agencies of other countries --agreements which in some cases were resulting in a flow of capital into the country and, in others, were providing technical assistance to back up the Government's domestic actions-- were no less important.

112. In conclusion, he said that a mixture of multilateral and bilateral actions combined with internal adjustment programmes had made the refinancing agreement possible and was enabling Venezuela to have access again to international markets.

113. Although the agreements reached with multilateral agencies had been a decisive element in the developments described, the bilateral agreements reached with institutions and countries, which

had resulted in a flow of loans, technical assistance or political support for the Government's action had been no less important. Thus, a combination of multilateral and bilateral action and internal adjustment had enabled Venezuela to regain access to international credit markets.

114. The representative of Cuba acknowledged the efforts and material and human resources which ECLAC had devoted to evaluating the Brady Plan. The Latin American and Caribbean countries, in the framework of SELA, were planning to hold a regional conference on the external debt in June 1990, at which it was expected that a new proposal would be put forward by the 26 debtor member countries of the Commission. He was convinced that ECLAC, with its usual efficiency, would also carry out a detailed and thorough evaluation of the proposal which was expected to emerge from the SELA conference.

115. The representative of Jamaica, after commending the Secretariat on the document presented, said that her delegation had been unable to obtain comments on it from Jamaican debt experts, owing to problems of communication. After describing the contents of the document, she noted that debtor countries were transferring huge amounts of resources abroad, thereby limiting their expenditure on social and economic infrastructure and services.

116. In the case of her country, debt service payments were consuming almost 50% of total exports of goods and services. In her view, the solution to the debt problem required a plan which would arrest the continuing reverse flow of capital from developing countries. A more dynamic and stable international economic environment, increasing access to markets, better terms of trade and more stable exchange rates were conditions that needed to be realized in order for debtor countries to achieve sustainable and balanced economic growth.

117. The representative of the Netherlands said the two reports of the Secretariat, Changing production patterns with social equity and Latin America and the Caribbean: options to reduce the debt burden were intimately related: one could not go without the other.

118. The Netherlands saw the following guiding principles for the debt problem: i) a broad restructuring of the debtors' economies, ii) provision, by multilateral institutions, of adequate resources for debtors, iii) promotion of a truly open trading system and iv) burden sharing, in which commercial banks also took a part in resolving the debt crisis fairly.

119. As for the ECLAC debt report, it was right in pointing out that there were gaps in the present thinking about debt management. It was correct to state that to tackle the debt problem more financial resources were needed. Thus the first proposal of the

report to triple available official resources to US$90 billion was a logical conclusion. The Netherlands also was inclined to favour the proposal to reduce the Paris Club debt. Meanwhile, the proposal to accelerate modification of the regulatory, accounting and tax codes was a more complicated proposition than the report suggested.

120. Even though the other proposals were not commented upon, that did not mean they were rejected by his Government. Indeed, they would be carefully studied, and no doubt those and other points in the document would be part of the coming international debate on debt management.

121. Some issues remained, however, which were not fully addressed in the ECLAC report. If official resources for debt reduction were tripled to US$90 billion, and the countries still failed to grow, that would cause a great problem for the multilateral lenders. That potential problem raised the issue of conditionality, which could not be avoided in a report on debt.

122. In sum, the ECLAC report was a timely and welcome contribution to the international discussion which was presently going on in the Bretton Woods institutions. The report would certainly have an impact on those discussions.

123. After expressing his congratulations once again to the Secretariat on the document presented, the representative of Ecuador went on to refer to the external debt problem of his country. He said that the salient features of the economic situation of Ecuador were the fall in per capita income, the deterioration in the terms of trade, the natural disasters which had scourged the country, high inflation, a high interest/exports ratio and other very important indicators. All those factors together ruled out the possibility of a conventional solution to the debt problem.

124. In those circumstances, the Government of Ecuador was seeking a permanent solution to the debt problem, basing its negotiations on criteria of efficiency, mutual co-operation, justice, practicality and flexibility. The objectives of its strategy were to reduce the debt service to a level commensurate with the balance of payments situation and economic growth, to stabilize the economy and stimulate the external sector, to bring the debt reduction into line with economic policy and to bring Ecuador back into the voluntary credit markets by normalizing its relations with its international creditors.

125. In conclusion, he said that he shared the concern already expressed in the meeting regarding the sensitive topic of the multilateral debt. He noted that with regard to the question of the unilateral restriction of payments, the partial payments of interest being made by Ecuador were not a negotiating strategy but merely a faithful reflection of the country's capacity to pay.

126. The representative of Brazil congratulated the Secretariat on the document it had submitted on the subject of the external debt. Once the main objectives of the new Government's stabilization plan had been achieved, Brazil was scheduled to begin a new round of negotiations with both its private and its official external creditors. In those negotiations, the experiences of other Latin American countries would of course be taken into consideration within the framework of the new international initiative on the debt.

127. He expressed support for what the representative of Chile had said with regard to the possible role of multilateral institutions in the definition of the payment capacity of countries. That task could hardly be left in the hands of a single institution, since it might turn it into a new aspect of conditionality. It would be better to define the capacity of payment of countries within the framework of the Brady Plan, providing safeguard clauses for negative contingencies, in the case of the trade balance, for example.

128. The representative of France noted that his country had recently adopted two important measures in the quest for a solution to the debt problem. First of all, France had contributed to the Toronto summit agreement aimed at reducing the debt of the least developed Paris Club debtor countries. In that context the Bolivian debt had been lowered, and the same mechanism would soon be applied to other countries of the region. The second initiative had been announced by the President of France in a statement before the General Assembly and, together with the measures taken by Japan and the United States, had led to the formulation of what was known as the Brady Plan. He underlined the importance of the steps adopted for repatriating capital and foreign investment to the developing countries, which would make possible sounder financing of growth.

129. He then referred to a number of specific Secretariat proposals. With regard to the debt contracted with the Paris Club, he noted that, in order to promote growth, current debt-reduction techniques would have to be accompanied by complementary measures. Additional funds must be obtained: to that end, the present Paris Club strategy favoured consolidation, which actually amounted to the provision of fresh credits; that was how Brady-style agreements had been reached with the Philippines and Mexico. His country was in favour of equitable treatment of public and private debt and had adopted important fiscal measures to encourage banks to participate in the debt-reduction process, which involved considerable costs, part of which were transferred to the public sector.

130. With regard to guarantee funds, France was endeavouring to make the procedures more flexible and apply pragmatic criteria. He

called for caution in respect of the total volume of guarantees, since a comprehensive evaluation would be premature. As for payment arrears owed to IMF, he noted that delinquency reduced the amount of resources available to the other countries of the region, not to mention entailing risks to the multilateral agencies themselves, and that the Paris Club had intervened in support of the Fund-monitored programme arranged in order to bail out Guyana *vis-à-vis* the Bretton Woods institutions. Lastly, he said that his country was in favour of a case-by-case solution so that due account could be taken of the special conditions of each debtor country.

131. The representative of the United Kingdom agreed with the Secretariat document's recognition that the Brady Plan was a step forward in international efforts to deal with the debt problem, that its application must be broadened, and that greater efforts were required to improve the cash flow to debtors. He welcomed the document's acceptance of the principles underlying the Brady strategy. However, he pointed out that it was too early to fully evaluate the achievements of the Plan, since it was just over a year old.

132. He gladly recognized the efforts made by many countries in the region in the difficult but essential area of structural adjustment. Debt reduction alone was not sufficient for achieving stable and sustainable growth. Countries must also pursue appropriate macroeconomic policies and supply-side adjustments to eliminate structural rigidities. The Venezuelan delegation had outlined the promising adjustment measures recently taken in Venezuela, and they constituted a good example.

133. He noted that the main part of the region's debt was owed to commercial banks, which meant that realistic levels of debt reduction would have to be arrived at on a case-by-case basis, in voluntary negotiations, taking into account secondary market prices. Governments could assist in resolving the debt problem indirectly by improving tax incentives for commercial banks to reduce debt; indeed, his own Government had taken such measures. However, in his delegation's view the public sector's main role was to establish the economic environment in which private banks operated, not to coerce them. More generally, future debt agreements should be based on the principle of burden-sharing on the creditor side between commercial banks and official creditors.

134. He recognized that a number of specific assessments and recommendations made by the report were along the right lines. But a number were not: for example, the ideas of setting up a new debt institution or of arrears-based financing. He also doubted that the concept of "environmental debt", introduced in the Secretariat's document on the international development strategy, would prove a useful element in discussions.

135. The representative of Bolivia congratulated the Secretariat of ECLAC on the document's profound analysis both of the historical aspects of the problem of the external debt and of the solutions that had so far been proposed.

136. He drew attention to some of the specific characteristics of the Bolivian situation, pointing out that a new approach had been adopted there in the effort to reduce the debt burden. That new approach consisted basically of three different mechanisms for dealing with the problem: i) buyback of nearly two thirds of the debt owed to private international banks, using resources donated by the international community, thereby making it possible to very significantly reduce the share of the total debt represented by that type of debt; ii) reduction of the outstanding balance of bilateral debt owed to other countries in the region and to the industrialized countries; and iii) in the area of multilateral debt, maintenance of positive credit flows from financial institutions.

137. Bolivia had thus demonstrated that many practical measures could be taken, some traditional and others innovative and imaginative, whose main objective was to reduce the debt burden, thereby releasing more resources for the task of development.

138. The representative of the United States said the document presented was stimulating, and that he appreciated the historical perspective it gave to the debt problem and its relevance to the economies of debtor countries.

139. The world was undergoing a broad adjustment, in which the debt situation was a symptom of a more deeply entrenched set of problems, and had become a problem in its own right. The Brady Plan was a phase of the agreed international debt strategy, and had evolved, as other delegations had observed, through broad consultation and consensus. In evaluating its results, it should be borne in mind that the Plan was only a year old and that it took about three months to implement in international institutions; and it had already had effects in the cases of Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile, Philippines and now Venezuela.

140. He then referred to the mechanisms of the international debt strategy: renewed emphasis on economic reforms; capital repatriation and investment; debt and debt service reduction, as well as new money; and the timing of financing packages. The starting point was always a good economic policy framework, which deserved support.

141. His Government realized debtor nations could not solve their problems alone, and pointed out that there were diversified options they could take, which should be analysed on a case-by-case basis, within the flexible agreed international strategy, as there was no all-encompassing global solution.

142. Regarding the suggestions made by the document, and in a spirit of practicality, not ideology, he said that it apparently considered the moving of resources an easier task than it actually was. Replacing commercial with official exposure was undesirable in the effort to restore the normal flow of financing, and there should be no dismantling of market situations. His delegation was not in a position to endorse the proposals made in the document, and he concluded that the current strategy, in the opinion of his Government, did indeed have the potential to resolve the problems of debtor countries while restoring conditions for renewed capital flows and economic growth.

143. The representative of Mexico said that the external debt was a problem of the international economy which still lacked a satisfactory solution. The debt issue was bound up with the problem of trade, particularly of protectionism, the prices of commodities and the absence of investment flows, and it thereby limited the prospects for the resumption of development and for a change in production patterns with social equity.

144. There was therefore a need to seek solutions that took account of the particular characteristics of each country and which incorporated the new instruments and principles that had been applied, for example, in the negotiations on the intra-Latin American debt.

145. In that connection, he urged the Secretariat of ECLAC to formulate alternative approaches, based on its research, which took account of existing possibilities and opened up new ones that were adapted to the needs of each one of the countries of the region.

Structure of the international development strategy for the 1990s: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 4)

146. The representative of the Secretariat began by drawing an analogy between the events of the 1980s which had ushered in a re-emergence and reinforcement of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the one hand, and, on the other, the achievements of the multilateral system in the political arena, particularly with respect to the furtherance of peace. In the case of the region, the restoration of democracy had been concomitant with a severe economic and social crisis. In the case of the United Nations, success in the political sphere had coincided with a striking contrast between the International Development Strategy (IDS) adopted at the outset of the 1980s and what had actually occurred during the decade, inasmuch as most of the developing countries had seen the gap between them and the developed countries grow wider.

147. In view of that situation, the Secretariat of ECLAC had put forward a proposal for changing production patterns with social equity. That proposal was designed to further and strengthen democratic processes by means of economic and social changes which would lead to the establishment of a new form of development based on those processes and their expansion.

148. In the case of the United Nations, the General Assembly had embarked upon two initiatives aimed at promoting advances in the economic and social sphere to complement the achievements of the multilateral system with respect to the furtherance of peace. Those two initiatives were the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries, and the new international development strategy for the 1990s.

149. The representative of the Secretariat went on to review the institutional mechanisms being utilized by the United Nations system, and by ECLAC in particular, to co-operate in the formulation of the international development strategy. Achievements in that connection included the adoption by CEGAN in March 1989 of basic guidelines for the preparation of the strategy and the agreement reached by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session regarding the structure of the new IDS.

150. He then discussed the relationship between the new international development strategy and the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries. In both cases, one of the pivotal elements around which the debate had revolved concerned the factors that had led to such a severe crisis in most of the developing countries at a time when the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were completing their seventh consecutive year of growth. There were a number of different theories in that regard, ranging from ones which emphasized the new international environment's adverse impact on the developing countries to ones which focused on the domestic policies of those countries. Such interpretations might well give rise to positions whose most salient component was denunciation, at one extreme, and a doctrinaire stance, at the other.

151. He then reminded the Committee that at the special session of the General Assembly, which had been held the preceding week, it had adopted the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.

152. The representative made some preliminary observations concerning the content of the Declaration. First of all, he stressed the fact that a consensus had been reached on issues which

had previously been the object of admittedly antagonistic positions.

153. He then reviewed the main issues on which ground-breaking agreements had been reached: the interpretation of what had occurred in the 1980s, which, in the case of many developing countries, were viewed as a decade lost for development; responsibility and participation in the macroeconomic sphere at the international level, human resources development, respect for human rights and the need to arrest the current escalation of extreme poverty and hunger; external indebtedness and commitments with respect to official development assistance; and the environment, responsibilities in that connection and the links existing among development, growth and the capacity to address problems of the degradation and protection of the environment.

154. The Declaration thus reflected a vast array of agreements on conceptual questions. It also proposed operational tools to aid the United Nations system in its efforts to act upon the agreements. At the global level, the elaboration of a new international development strategy constituted the fundamental instrument for that purpose. In respect of other areas, the Declaration listed the forthcoming meetings scheduled by the United Nations system which were to mark the culmination of major initiatives then underway: conferences on the least developed countries, children, the environment and development, and population, and the eighth session of UNCTAD. In closing, the representative of the Secretariat discussed the current status of the work on the new IDS. Based on the outline which had been approved for the strategy, at the present meeting the Secretariat had presented background material on three of the subjects included therein: international trade relations, human resources and poverty, and an environmentally sustainable form of development. In each case a synopsis of the recent course and present status of international negotiations was furnished.

155. The representative of Chile said that his delegation agreed with the Secretariat's interpretation of the outcome of the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries which had been adopted by that session. The Declaration had been adopted by consensus and it was a considerable step forward with regard to the principles of international economic co-operation. Moreover, it contained many interesting concepts, such as the views that the 1980s was a "lost decade" for many developing countries and that the revitalization of growth in the developing countries called not only for their internal efforts but also for a favourable international economic climate that would permit such countries to develop.

156. The ECLAC Secretariat's proposal on changing production patterns with social equity was clearly linked to the international development strategy for the 1990s, in that the strategy should appropriately define various conditions that were basic to creating a favourable international environment for world economic activities. Such conditions should include: a net inflow of external resources to developing countries; the solution of the external debt problem; an open and transparent system of international trade; the elimination of protectionist measures; greater access of commodities and some manufactured products to the markets of developed countries; and, importantly, proper co-ordination of the macroeconomic policies of the industrialized countries, taking due account of the interests of developing countries.

157. He noted that other key topics that the new international development strategy should consider were the training of human resources, the eradication of extreme poverty and the conservation of the environment.

158. Finally, he said that the proposal for changing production patterns with social equity could be implemented by the region only if there were a more favourable international economic environment, which it was the duty of the international development strategy to provide.

159. The representative of Spain first congratulated the Secretariat on the summary which it had presented of the Declaration adopted by the special session of the General Assembly. The Declaration had achieved, for the first time, a proper balance between specific sectoral approaches (trade, financing and technology, for example) and what should be a global economic agenda, consisting of an interrelated network of sectoral issues and linkages between international and domestic issues. The Declaration, moreover, offered a balanced and objective assessment of the past, which was useful in determining future commitments. Lastly, the Declaration adopted a sound approach to other essential issues, such as the co-ordination of the macroeconomic policies of the developed countries, the transfer of technology, the training of human resources, and the question of the urgent attention to the achievement of a lasting and comprehensive solution to the problems of the external debt of the developing countries.

160. In his view, the Declaration presented a new global vision of international economic relations and, in particular, took account of the new challenges and opportunities that were emerging as a result of the efforts being made by the countries of Eastern Europe to be integrated into the international economy.

161. The representative of Venezuela joined the preceding speakers in commending the Secretariat on the document on the international development strategy and on the presentation it had given of the

item under consideration. In general terms, the international development strategy was an instrument which provided guidelines for dialogue, co-operation and the revitalization of North-South relations. The region should therefore assume an important role in the formulation of the new Strategy, which was an instrument offering great scope in terms of relations between developed and developing countries.

162. In more specific terms, it was felt that the new international development strategy should, unlike its predecessors, have the underlying methodological characteristic of being flexible and capable of revision, so that it could be adapted to the changes which would occur during the decade. As suggested in the Secretariat document, it should allow for partial advances without losing sight of overall goals. It should also focus on a few priorities or objectives and should be a pragmatic, agile and operational document. Subjects addressed in the strategy which were of especially high priority included the external debt and international trade. Unless the problems in those areas were overcome, it would be difficult to talk about development or economic revitalization.

163. With regard to the external debt, the concrete goals in that connection should include reversal of the negative transfer of resources; the assignment of the role of development catalysts and promoters to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; and the elimination of the negative effects of conditionality and above all cross-conditionality.

164. With regard to international trade, the conceptual framework of the strategy should include the recognition that the prevailing situation was characterized by the persistence of protectionism, the deterioration of the terms of trade, especially trade in basic commodities, and more recently by the formation of economic blocs which tended to exclude developing countries. The concrete proposals should touch on the structuring of a fair and equitable system of trade whose rules were clearly defined; the firm belief that multilateralism must play a fundamental role within such a system; the dissociation of the so-called "new topics" under discussion in trade negotiations from topics relating to trade in goods; and support for the processes of regional integration in order to make the 1990s a "decade of integration".

165. The new international development strategy should also provide for the concept of the link which existed between debt and trade. The link between debt and environment, termed the "environmental debt" in the Secretariat document, was also worth exploring in depth.

166. The representative of Canada expressed appreciation for the effort made by the Secretariat to present the topic under discussion in a balanced and objective manner which was in keeping

with the agreements recently arrived at in the special session of the General Assembly. The Declaration approved there reflected the growing convergence of the different positions, while giving due attention to the international and national aspects of economic policies, as well as to other aspects such as the environment and the full utilization of human resources.

167. A prominent feature of the current trends in international economic relations was the growing interdependence of the world economy, which meant that both the developing and the developed countries must adapt their economies so as to make them competitive and capable of facing up to the present and future challenges. Regarding the Uruguay Round, he said that issues of interest to the developing countries were being addressed, as demonstrated by the recent meeting in Puerto Vallarta with respect to textiles and clothing and by the Montreal ministerial meeting regarding tropical products. All key participants in the multilateral trade negotiations must contribute to market access negotiation if there were to be meaningful results in the area of tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

168. There were various important forms of negotiating machinery between the developed and developing countries, and those negotiations must be carried on in a spirit of openness and not of confrontation, with due understanding of the mutual responsibilities of the countries with regard to the problems faced and the need to further strengthen co-operation. In that respect, many concepts --including that of the "centre" and the "periphery"-- were being eroded by the globalization of the world economy.

169. The growth of poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean was a source of concern, and it was therefore essential that the adjustment policies required should be accompanied by measures to soften their effects on the most vulnerable groups. The dialogue and search for agreements which were taking place in ECLAC were most encouraging signs.

170. After thanking the ECLAC Secretariat for the document it had submitted, the representative of Bolivia drew attention to the need for IDS to include an analysis of the factors which had given rise to the economic crisis of the 1980s. During that decade, there had been widespread deterioration of people's standards of living and quality of life, due to the exhaustion of the style of development which prevailed in the majority of countries of the region at that time. That had been reflected primarily in a loss of economic dynamism and a decline in the countries' relative share in international trade, particularly trade in manufacturers.

171. The oil crisis of the 1970s had been of direct benefit to some of the countries of the region and of indirect benefit to others owing to the large financial flows received during that decade.

That situation had made it possible, however, to postpone structural reforms which should have been carried out over ten years ago. In the 1980s, the flows of capital had been reversed and the terms of trade had plummeted, causing many economies to adopt severe adjustment and stabilization measures, the short-term cost of which was reflected in the deterioration in standards of living he had already mentioned.

172. He felt that the coming international development strategy should take those problems into consideration so as to provide guidance for the countries with respect to the way in which they should adapt themselves to the new international environment as well as with respect to the kind of economic and social policies that should be considered in the 1990s in order for the countries of the region to be able to return to the road leading to growth, development and increased social equity.

173. The representative of Cuba joined other delegations in congratulating the Secretariat on its presentation of the topic. He said that the agreements reached by consensus at the recent special session of the General Assembly must be translated into benefits for the developing countries. He supported Venezuela's proposal that the IDS document should be flexible, that its objectives should be prioritized, that it should be reviewed periodically and that its results should be able to be evaluated. He also shared the view that the basic objective of IDS should be to achieve a net positive transfer of resources to the region, since that would help solve the debt and foreign trade problems. Human resources and poverty should also be priority topics.

174. He underlined the need for the international community to establish indicators of the amount of progress being made in fulfilling the objectives of the strategy. It was especially important for concrete instruments to be provided in the strategy in order to ensure the implementation of the proposals contained in the recent Declaration adopted by the special session of the General Assembly. Thus, for example, there needed to be an assessment of the extent to which the developed countries' macroeconomic policies took into account, as agreed, the interests of the developing countries, especially with regard to interest and exchange rates and actions relating to debt, protectionism and trade imbalances.

175. He noted that it would be useful to establish a mechanism within the United Nations to facilitate such an evaluation process, and suggested that ECLAC might propose specific measures to that end.

176. The United States representative congratulated the Secretariat on the useful summary of issues regarding the international development strategy (IDS). He indicated that the importance of the external environment for the prospects of the developing

countries was widely recognized, and felt that it was important to stress certain positive aspects of that environment. First, he indicated that co-ordination of macroeconomic policies among the member countries of the Group of Seven showed a positive record, and that the Group would continue to treat as fundamental concerns the issues of development and external environment. One issue of understandable concern he mentioned was the United States budget deficit. The United States Government was taking steps to address the deficit, which had been reduced in 1989 to less than 3% of the gross national product.

177. Secondly, a reasonably positive record existed in the area of protection and trade policies in developed countries, and he mentioned progress made as regards the share of developing countries' exports in total exports. The successful completion of the Uruguay Round was a top United States policy priority. Particular importance was attached to agriculture, where the United States had put forward a proposal to eliminate trade-distorting measures by the year 2000, and to textiles, where it had submitted a proposal aimed at bringing textiles under GATT discipline within a reasonable period of time.

178. Regarding ECLAC'S paper on the IDS, the United States representative said it would be useful to take into account recent agreements and discussions, which implied optimism concerning future prospects. His delegation agreed with the idea expressed in the document of including the human dimension in structural adjustment, though he felt World Bank structural adjustment programmes did take it into account. He also emphasized that the environment involved a common interest and he expressed reservations about the concept of environmental debt, since it departed from the spirit of shared responsibility. Finally, the United States representative expressed the hope that ECLAC would take into account his comments, the discussions during the past two days and those that had taken place in the special session of the General Assembly. He agreed with other delegations that the IDS document should be flexible and pragmatic.

179. The Jamaican representative noted that the discussions in the two previous days on transforming production structures and the present one on the international development strategy were complementary, since the ultimate objective was to attain improvement in the quality of life. One painful lesson learned by the countries of the region in the last decade was that economic adjustment policies could not be pursued without due regard to their impact on social sectors. Jamaica, for example, faced serious problems from deteriorating education and health facilities and a dramatic shortage of housing.

180. Past strategies had been rather ambitious in their targets. The Jamaican delegation agreed with the points raised by the Venezuelan delegation in that the new IDS should be a practicable,

attainable and generally applicable framework, being flexible enough to take care of changing circumstances. It should include an evaluation clause in order to assess progress and reorient the programme where necessary.

181. The representative of Ecuador paid tribute to ECLAC's efforts to contribute to the IDS and congratulated the Secretariat representative on his presentation of the topic. He agreed with a number of previous speakers on the desirable lines of the new strategy, noting that the objectives and broad lines of the IDS should be maintained, while the instruments and actions for each of the individual topics should be adapted to the changes which might take place in the world economy.

182. With regard to the topic of international economic relations, he said that the document gave an excellent account of the changes which had taken place, especially in centre-periphery trade. He felt that it would be a good idea for ECLAC to define the economic policy instruments and actions for international economic relations, among which he suggested laying stress on the dismantling of protectionism; the reversal of the growing decapitalization of the region; the revitalizing of the Generalized System of Preferences; the establishment of closer links between the Latin American and Caribbean integration and co-operation processes and those of Asia and Africa; respect for the concept of standstill in GATT and the fulfillment of other matters under negotiation; the establishment of closer links between, on the one hand, the countries of the region and their integration and co-operation systems and, on the other, the Eastern European countries; and the liberalization of world markets.

183. With regard to the topic of human resources and the development strategy, he felt that ECLAC should persevere with the definition of the central elements of social development and set forth its main lines, assume the payment of the social debt as an element of social development and define the fields of the social debt.

184. Finally, with regard to the topic of background and proposals for environmentally sustainable development, he considered that the question of the environment was indeed intimately linked with development. It was necessary to strike a balance between environmental protection and conservation and economic and social development policies, and there were differences between the way the developed and developing countries saw the problem. He made it clear that Ecuador rejected any foreign interference in its policy decisions and staunchly defended its right to manage its resources in a free and sovereign manner.

185. He emphasized that the United Nations provided the most appropriate means of setting forth that topic clearly. The multilateral co-operation agencies, for their part, should set up

research programmes and procedures to favour the transfer of technology for the benefit of the developing countries. He also called for free access to scientific information and the transfer of technology regarding ecodevelopment. In conclusion, he said that last April his country's Government had declared the 1990s the "Decade of Ecodevelopment".

186. The representative of UNCTAD said that a new international development strategy should attach greater importance to the interdependence among States and between trade, commodities, debt, the transfer of technology, and monetary and financial issues. In his view, no progress had been made in those critical areas over the previous few years. As examples of that stagnation, or even retrogression in some cases, he mentioned, inter alia, the upsurge in protectionist measures since the beginning of the Uruguay Round. In those negotiations there had been a move away from the objective of market access for the products of the developing countries, in favour of the establishment of norms in new areas such as intellectual property and investments. In the area of safeguards, there was a tendency to include discriminatory clauses, and the prospects for the inclusion of textiles in the GATT system were very remote. Other problems were the instability of the commodity markets, which had been so dramatically illustrated just previously in the losses suffered by the coffee- and cocoa-exporting countries; restrictions on access to technology; resistance to changes in the international monetary system; and the scant progress made in resolving the problem of the external debt. In conclusion, he reiterated that in order for the strategy to be successful, importance must be attached to the commitment of UNCTAD VII on the issue of interdependence.

187. The representative of Mexico said that, while not overlooking the issues of poverty and financial resources, he wished to draw special attention to the question of international trade relations in the international development strategy. With respect to the work in progress in the Uruguay Round, he referred to a number of issues which deserved particular attention, such as greater access to the markets of the developed countries, especially for agricultural goods, the revitalization of the Generalized System of Preferences, the elimination of protectionism and the reordering of the commodity markets to ensure that they were more stable and predictable than was currently the case.

188. Upon completion of the countries' statements at its last meeting, Committee I adopted by consensus a draft resolution on Changing production patterns, social equity and the international development strategy, to be submitted to the Plenary by the Latin American and Caribbean Group.

189. The delegation of Chile, in introducing the draft resolution, noted and welcomed the considerable flexibility shown both by the developed member countries of the Commission and by the Latin

American and Caribbean countries in reaching a consensus. The agreement was an example of the spirit that had made it possible to formulate the Declaration adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly, at which the various groups of countries had been able to refrain from insisting rigidly on their traditional positions and had agreed to consider differing views to a reasonable extent.

190. Once the draft resolution had been adopted, the representative of the United States made the following statement:

> "Mr. Chairman, the delegation of the United States is pleased to have been able to join the consensus in support of this resolution. We believe that it represents an important statement of the determination of the countries in this region to move forward with difficult but necessary economic reforms.
>
> "We congratulate the Secretariat for the intellectual contribution that it has made in stimulating the comprehensive and wide-ranging discussions that we have held on this subject.
>
> "In view of the at times rather nuance-laden negotiations that went into the wording of this text, I would like to take this opportunity to clarify the position of the United States on a number of points.
>
> "With regard to the question of debt, we are pleased to note that the resolution recognizes that there is an internationally agreed strategy in place for addressing the debt problems of developing countries. The IMF and the World Bank are the international institutions responsible for implementation of the recently strengthened strategy, which focuses on voluntary negotiated debt and debt service reduction by commercial banks as a means of providing financial support for countries pursuing sound economic policies. This strategy has demonstrated its flexibility and potential over the past year as countries accounting for 44% of the commercial bank debt of the principal debtor countries have negotiated agreements with the commercial banks involving significant debt and debt service reduction.
>
> "Mr. Chairman, paragraph 10 calls upon member States to create conditions conducive to the reversal of the current trend in the transfer of financial resources away from developing countries of the region. In our view, such capital flows respond essentially to economic conditions and policies in each individual country. We believe that the real solution for improving the balance of resource flows lies not in government-to-government action but, instead, in creating the conditions necessary to attract the vastly greater potential flows of private capital.

"Paragraph 10 also places priority attention on the issue of commodity markets. We are sensitive to the concerns of countries in this region to achieve more stable and predictable conditions for commodity exports. At the same time, we believe it is important to ensure that the commodity price agreements remain in accord with long-term market trends.

"Finally, Mr. Chairman, in particular with respect to paragraphs 2 and 9, I must emphasize the importance of maintaining the independence and mandate of the specialized institutions --most notably the IMF, World Bank and GATT-- as they proceed with the work in their field of competence. The United Nations has an important role to play in developing consensus on broad issues, but should avoid getting involved in specific guidance to these specialized institutions.

"These are the points I wished to make, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for your patience."

191. The Latin American and Caribbean Group requested that its recognition of the considerable efforts of its spokesman, Mr. Pedro Uriarte, the representative of Chile, in attaining a consensus text should be placed on record. That recognition was expressed unanimously by all the delegations of the region present at the meeting.

192. The report of Committee I was adopted and submitted to the Plenary.

Annex 2

REPORT OF COMMITTEE II */

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Committee II met on 3, 4, 5 and 8 May 1990.

2. The Committee elected the following Officers:

Chairman:	Guatemala
First Vice-Chairman:	Canada
Second Vice-Chairman:	Netherlands Antilles
Third Vice-Chairman:	Uruguay
Rapporteur:	Mexico

3. During its deliberations the Committee had before it the following working documents: "Report of the work of the Commission since April 1988" (LC/G.1602(SES.23/7)); "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1992-1993" (LC/G.1600(SES.23/8)); "Programme performance report of ECLAC for the biennium 1988-1989. Note by the Secretariat" (LC/G.1603(SES.23/22)); "Report of the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), 1988-1989 (LC/G.1598(SES.23/10)); "ILPES: New guidelines for work in 1990-1991 and summary of activities in 1988-1989" (LC/G.1607(SES.23/11)) (LC/IP/G.54); "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992. Note by the Secretariat" (LC/G.1614(SES.23/6)); "Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the Secretariat" (LC/G.1616(SES.23/19)).

4. The Committee also had a number of reference documents at its disposal, including the reports of the Committee of the Whole, of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), and of the eighth and ninth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

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*/ This report was submitted to the Plenary as document PLEN/6.

B. AGENDA

5. At its first meeting, the following agenda was adopted:

1. Election of Officers

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

4. Other activities of the ECLAC system since the twenty-second session of the Commission, and programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993

    a) ECLAC
    b) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
    c) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

5. Calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1992

6. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the Secretariat

7. Other business

8. Adoption of the report of Committee II.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 3)

Other activities of the ECLAC system since the twenty-second session of the Commission, and programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993 (agenda item 4)

6. In opening the deliberations of the Committee, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented agenda item 3 together with the first part of agenda item 4. In so doing, he summarized the activities carried out by the Secretariat since the twenty-second session of the Commission, which had been held in April 1988.

7. He remarked that one of the difficulties posed by the type of presentation he was about to make was to decide whether to structure it by programmes, by sectors, in accordance with the way

in which the Commission was organized, or by types of activities. Having chosen to use the latter criterion, he observed that he would not attempt to provide an exhaustive review of the Commission's work because he did not wish to run the risk of obscuring its most significant achievements.

8. In discussing the activities performed by ECLAC as an intergovernmental forum, he referred to the twentieth session of the Committee of the Whole and to the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of CEGAN, at which the approach taken by Latin America and the Caribbean to the new international development strategy had been examined. He also mentioned the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), at which the participants had reviewed the Secretariat's activities in the subregion and had adopted a series of new guidelines, and the fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, which had provided the Secretariat with guidelines for its future activities in connection with the integration of women into development. He also made reference to other specialized meetings, such as those held by officials responsible for matters relating to the foreign trade of the ALADI member countries, the Directors of Statistics of the Americas, and the Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the countries of the Southern Cone.

9. He then spoke of ECLAC as a meeting place for the countries of the region, noting that the Commission had either sponsored or participated in almost one hundred meetings --conferences, seminars and round tables-- dealing with a variety of subjects during the period in question. He also drew the participants' attention to the collaboration of the World Bank and IDB in those activities.

10. He added that ECLAC also served as a centre for economic monitoring and information analysis, and in that regard drew the meeting's attention to three periodicals published by the Commission: the Economic Panorama of Latin America, the Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy, which was widely distributed throughout the region, and the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, a publication which had been brought out on an increasingly timely basis from year to year. He also spoke of the updating of the economic data bank on Latin America and the Caribbean, which included data on such matters as foreign trade, national accounts, finance (especially in respect of the debt), and social indicators based on household surveys (in association with UNDP). The above-mentioned data bank was considered to be the most comprehensive of its kind.

11. ECLAC was also a conduit for the expression of the global concerns of the United Nations from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective. In that capacity, it took into account the interests of the countries in addressing such questions as the environment

and development, women, science and technology, youth, population, trade, debt, the law of the sea, services and human settlements. The Executive Secretary indicated that most of those issues were priority items on the agenda of the United Nations, but he also acknowledged that there had been delays in dealing with some important issues, such as the traffic in narcotics and drug abuse.

12. In addition, ECLAC served as an intergovernmental secretariat and fostered co-operation through North-South, South-South, interregional and intraregional co-operation initiatives. ECLAC could also be regarded as a supplier of services in the fields of training, which it provided through the courses offered by ILPES and CELADE; advisory assistance (particularly in the field of short-term economic policy); censuses; and horizontal co-operation.

13. He devoted particular attention to the work of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES), which provided a unique service in the region and which had expanded its services through the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean by creating a network of documentation centres in the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

14. In drawing his presentation to a close, he indicated that although more than half of the Secretariat's activities were of an operational nature, it also conducted applied research in response to government requests and, as part of its scholarly activities, played an important role as a centre of economic thought in respect of Latin America and the Caribbean. In that connection he mentioned two key documents presented to the twenty-third session: Changing production patterns with social equity and Latin America and the Caribbean: options to reduce the debt burden.

15. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary reviewed the Commission's long and productive history of co-operation with other bodies, which had resulted in the formation of joint units with FAO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNEP and United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) and, in the social sphere, the United Nations office in Vienna.

16. After hearing the presentation given by the Executive Secretary, the Committee approved the "Report of the work of the Commission since April 1988" (LC/G.1602(SES.23/7)) by acclamation.

17. The Committee then began its consideration of the "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1992-1993" contained in document LC/G.1600(SES.23/8).

18. The representative of the Secretariat outlined the general aspects and background of the proposed work programme, which was made up of 14 subprogrammes subdivided into 82 programme elements.

He briefly summarized the characteristics of the integrated programming cycle of the United Nations and referred to the Organization's medium-term plan for 1992-1997, which contained the main programme, "Regional co-operation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean". The subprogramme was the unit that translated legal mandates into support activities for the member countries. Each subprogramme was made up of elements involving related activities, and such information would later be supplemented with the corresponding financial data for the submission of the 1992-1993 programme budget to the General Assembly through the appropriate specialized committees of the United Nations at the end of the current year.

19. A representative noted that the proposed activities formed part of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997. His Government's position was that activities should conform to the priorities established by the member countries and that a duplication of efforts had to be avoided through co-ordination. He stressed the importance of evaluating activities and of reducing or, if necessary, terminating those of marginal usefulness; he urged that the lengthy calendar of ECLAC conferences and meetings should be rationalized and that the guidelines on conferences established by the General Assembly should be fully complied with.

20. Finally, he welcomed the presentation of the work programme, which had been designed on the basis of the principle of zero growth in real terms with a view to preparing the programme budget for 1992-1993.

Subprogramme 1: Food and agriculture

21. The Secretariat representative outlined the subprogramme on food and agriculture that ECLAC was implementing jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and said that the subprogramme had been designed to achieve interdependent and long-term objectives such as the eradication of rural poverty; the elimination of hunger and malnutrition; increased agricultural output and productivity; less heterogeneity in production in rural areas; and a sustained expansion of national supplies of foreign exchange.

22. A representative expressed satisfaction at the structure of the subprogramme, which was designed to examine the sector's problems in conjunction with macroeconomic policies on such matters as prices, subsidies and exchange rates, and said that with major structural changes it would be possible to increase international competitiveness and private investment.

23. Another representative said that the analysis of the policy framework should be strengthened so as to improve the orientation of agricultural planning and food security.

24. A third representative expressed concern at the lack of specific activities in the area of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the subprogramme and stressed that his country was particularly interested in seeing an expansion of the modalities for horizontal co-operation between Latin America and the Caribbean.

25. Another representative said that not only was it important to promote investment and privatize as much of the agricultural sector as possible, but that it was equally important to achieve the greatest possible harmonization of the activities of the private and State sectors with a view to increasing the food supply of the entire population.

26. Another representative said that coconut oil had properties which reduced the accumulation of cholesterol and suggested that particular attention should be devoted to such properties under the programme element relating to food security.

27. Participants also made some comments on the terminology used in the presentation of the subprogramme. The Secretariat representative explained that the terminology was in line with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the international development strategy. TCDC activities in that area were being organized by FAO, which maintained co-operation networks with the assistance of ECLAC. The enhancement of the role of private investment was considered as one of the objectives of the subprogramme.

28. Upon concluding its consideration of the topic, the Committee unanimously approved subprogramme 1.

Subprogramme 4: Industrial, scientific and technological development

29. In introducing the subprogramme, the representative of the Secretariat said it would be carried out through a combined effort on the part of ECLAC and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and that those aspects of scientific and technological development which were essential for increasing international competitiveness had been incorporated into its design. He went on to describe its component programme elements in the areas of the analysis of industrial, scientific and technological activities; the design of industrial and technological strategies and policies; technological innovation; and the strengthening of international competitiveness. He also described the activities relating to the development of small and medium-sized industry, to the promotion of the manufacture of capital goods, and to training which were provided for in the subprogramme under consideration.

30. One representative expressed agreement with the way in which the subprogramme was designed and noted that it was especially relevant to a strategy of changing production patterns with social equity. The subject of services was particularly relevant in that context.

31. Another representative also expressed his Government's satisfaction with the approach taken to the subject of industrial development, which involved the incorporation of technological progress with a view to enhancing international competitiveness. His country also wished to be taken into consideration in a case study for Project RLA/88/039 on the design of policies to strengthen the capacity of technological innovation and increase competitiveness at the entrepreneurial level.

32. The representative of the Secretariat explained that the regional project referred to, which was in its preparatory phase, would cover a number of countries of the region, including the country of the representative who had made the request. He added that ECLAC performed technical assistance activities not only in co-operation with UNIDO but also with other regional bodies, and that financial support from IDB was available for such activities.

33. Subprogramme 4 was approved.

Subprogramme 5: International trade and development financing

34. The Secretariat representative presented this subprogramme by pointing out the importance of the topic, which was to be carried out through four main sets of programme elements: elements 5.1 to 5.4, referring to the international economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean, with particular emphasis on negotiations in international forums; elements 5.5 and 5.6, on Latin American and Caribbean relations with developed, market-economy countries and centrally planned economies; elements 5.7 to 5.9, referring to economic integration and co-operation among the countries of the region and to Latin American and Caribbean co-operation with the developing countries of Africa and Asia; and, finally, elements 5.10 and 5.11, in which the economic and institutional aspects of development financing were to be considered. With regard to the last-mentioned topic, attention was drawn to the joint work of the UNCTAD/ECLAC project being carried out with UNDP funding.

35. One representative suggested that greater attention should be given to surmounting barriers to trade between Latin America and the Caribbean, and that measures to increase the volume of international trade between the countries of the two areas should be supported.

36. Another representative said that his Government attached a great deal of importance to intraregional Latin American

co-operation as part of the development strategy for the 1990s. In that period, support for integration would have a high priority in foreign policy, as would any activity, generally speaking, aimed at promoting integration, whether through bilateral or multilateral agreements or complementarity agreements reached within existing co-operation and integration schemes. He also noted the importance attached by his country to the promotion of exports, harmonization of national machinery and enhancement of horizontal co-operation, which was indispensable for the exchange of experience in that field. It also seemed to him to be very important to co-ordinate country positions in respect of trade in services, so as to present a more united front during international negotiations on the subject. He called for programme element 5.9, on Latin American and Caribbean relations with developing regions and countries, to be translated into concrete proposals.

37. With regard to element 5.11, he felt that the importance attached by the Secretariat to regional financial integration was very appropriate, coinciding as it did with the proposals put forward in various forums, such as the Rio Group and ALADI, and that it was essential for there to be suitable financial instruments in order to make regional integration a more viable prospect.

38. A third representative said that his country was concerned that export promotion programmes might not include tax cuts to encourage an increase in imports, which would be detrimental to regional trade.

39. Another representative expressed his agreement with the contents of the subprogramme and drew attention to the interrelationship to development financing, international trade and the external debt problem in the context of international trade, because of the role which that problem played in the linkage of competitive production systems.

40. Another representative proposed that, with the object of promoting regional development and consolidating the steps being taken towards integration by the countries of the region at the national level, special emphasis should be placed on the promotion of cross-border integration activities so as to further the development of border communities.

41. Lastly, a representative noted that the description of co-operative relations with other organizations given under element 5.3, "Commodities and export promotion", omitted mention of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

42. The representative of the Secretariat thanked the participants for their observations and suggestions and took due note of them. The omission which had been pointed out would be corrected in the final version of the document. All the comments offered were of

value to the 1992-1993 programme of work as well as to the current (1990-1991) programme.

43. Lastly, the representative of the Secretariat said that there should be a convergence of actions undertaken by Latin American and Caribbean countries in various areas of international trade and development financing. Thus, for example, within the sphere of international economic relations it would be advisable to develop a series of intraregionally concerted positions so that the countries could enter into extraregional negotiations on the basis of joint proposals. In addition, with respect to economic and social integration, it was very important to achieve a gradual convergence among the various subregional integration agreements existing in Latin America and the Caribbean, their co-operation and integration activities and the bilateral and multilateral approaches being taken to regional economic co-operation.

44. The Committee approved subprogramme 5.

Subprogramme 9: Social development

45. The Secretariat representative reported on the content of this subprogramme, which was aimed at examining the social effects of the crisis that had so deeply affected the countries of the region with a view to proposing strategies, policies and programmes to help reduce the negative effects of the structural adjustment programmes applied in most of the countries. Basically, the programme had three interrelated programme elements: social stratification and poverty, styles of development, and problems of selected groups of the population and policies designed to solve them. It also included a fourth element on the integration of women into Latin American and Caribbean development which was oriented towards the organization and substantive servicing of the meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, the fifth Regional Conference on that subject, and the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development.

46. Most of the representatives referred to the need to integrate social development requirements into economic development analysis, as that was essential in order to support unified action at the national level that took due account of the private bodies working in the social field. Emphasis was placed on the desirability of considering the family as the main unit of analysis in that respect, and concern was expressed at the tendency which had been observed to tackle the crisis through economic adjustment policies, to the detriment of social policy.

47. Another representative said that he shared those views and added that the social effects of the adjustment would have serious repercussions on efforts to achieve changes in production patterns with equity.

48. Another representative expressed interest in obtaining further information on the existing machinery for co-ordination between government and non-governmental bodies in the area of social policies and programmes.

49. Another representative referred to the documents mentioned in element 9.2 (1) a) ii regarding the effects of the crisis on the relationship between development and democracy in various national situations. He observed, however, that it should also include an analysis of the relation between development and equity in the light of the social effects of the crisis.

50. The Secretariat representative took note of the foregoing observations, noting that, in the activities being carried out by the subprogramme, households were in fact taken as the unit of analysis, not only because that permitted more realistic studies, but also because the family was the unit which could most effectively be reached with directed social policies. The concern over the relationship among development, equity and democracy, which the Secretariat fully shared, was reflected in the work of the Secretariat, and especially in the document on changing production patterns with social equity which was being examined in Committee I.

51. After hearing the clarifications of the Secretariat representative, the Committee approved subprogramme 9.

Subprogramme 11: Statistics and economic projections

52. The Secretariat representative gave a detailed account of the content and scope of the combined activities in the field of statistics and economic projections, which, although each retained its own identity, nonetheless mutually complemented and strengthened each other when they were carried out in an integrated organizational unit.

53. In the area of statistics, the subprogramme included two sets of programme elements. The first set constituted the regional framework for statistical information and grouped together activities on the expansion and improvement of Latin American and Caribbean economic and social statistical data banks. The second set of activities included statistical development, quantitative analysis and regional co-operation, and sought in particular to make progress in the application of the new classifications and definitions of the System of National Accounts (SNA), of the social

statistics sector, and those relating to international economic relations.

54. Another line of action was to establish a link for the transfer of computer systems from the developed countries.

55. With regard to economic projections, technical assistance activities were planned in connection with medium- and long-term prospective exercises, as was the preparation of studies designed to provide a quantitative and qualitative basis for the deliberations of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN). In addition, a systematic examination would be made of reports on the future of the world economy, and periodic reports on world production and trade prospects would be prepared.

56. The representatives accepted the Secretariat's proposal, and subprogramme 11 was consequently approved.

Subprogramme 6: Natural resources and energy

57. The Secretariat representative presented the subprogramme on natural resources and energy, along with the specific activities includes therein, and described its main elements: vertical integration of the mining sector; promotion of the development and efficient use of water resources; support for the formulation of national ocean policies; and forecasting of energy demand.

58. One representative requested that the technical study for the Latin American Group of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea concerning the compensation fund for land-based producer countries (element 6.4 (1) b) should be brought forward to 1992 so as to meet in a timely manner the requirements of the Preparatory Commission that would be working on the subject.

59. The Secretariat representative noted the request and undertook to speed up the work as requested.

60. Another representative expressed his country's interest in receiving technical assistance on thermoelectric power. He mentioned that Dominica was preparing to seek the support of Mexico in developing its energy potential and referred in particular to the corresponding programme element (6.5).

61. The Secretariat representative replied that that programme element was of a general nature for Latin America and the Caribbean, but the work to be carried out must fit in with the particular features of the demand forecast exercises of each country, as well as making provision for comparative analysis. In terms of the application of the results of the work (in addition to the distribution of the document which would be prepared), it

would certainly be possible to meet specific requests for assistance from some countries in order to cover special situations and promote horizontal co-operation.

62. After hearing the Secretariat representative's clarifications, the Committee approved subprogramme 6.

Subprogramme 7: Environment and human settlements

63. In presenting this subprogramme, the Secretariat representative noted that the activities relating to the environment and human settlements had been grouped together in it because of the thematic affinity between them, but both of them nevertheless maintained their identity.

64. Thus, the activities to be carried out by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit had been programmed in elements 7.1 to 7.3.

65. Those elements referred to the incorporation of the environmental dimension in both municipal development and agricultural development policies, and the link between environmental management and macroeconomic policies.

66. The latter element deserved special mention in view of the contribution which ECLAC hoped to be able to make in support of the participation of the countries of the region in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992.

67. With regard to activities on human settlements, which were carried out in conjunction with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), he made special reference to the preparation of studies on the evolution of housing conditions and human settlements and the management of metropolitan areas, as well as the operational activities with regard to training programmes in municipal administration and finances.

68. Several representatives expressed their interest in the co-ordination of the activities of the subprogramme with those carried on by the various bodies of the United Nations system in the region, especially in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

69. One representative requested that, in view of the submission at a future date of a document to the regional preparatory meeting for that Conference, specific reference should be made to the concept of environmentally sustainable development in element 7.3 "Link between environmental management and economic policies".

70. With regard to that same programme element, another representative emphasized the importance of co-ordination with the health sector through the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).

71. Another delegate made particular reference to programme element 7.3 to stress how important it was that it should reflect specific points, identified in sub-paragraphs j), k), l) and m) of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 44/228 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, regarding the need to obtain new and additional financial resources for environmental programmes and the funding mechanisms that should be considered.

72. Another representative spoke of the need to establish a common position of Latin America and the Caribbean in the coming negotiations on such issues as a possible international convention on climatic changes. He also emphasized that particular importance should be given to Caribbean environmental problems in the Environmental Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean, noting how important it was that the environmental variable should be incorporated into the development policies and programmes of the Caribbean countries. He also stressed the importance of knowing what non-governmental organizations were doing in the environmental field in that subregion and expressed his concern that all member countries should be involved in work on the environment. Specifically, he expressed interest in knowing which countries would be selected for the studies on municipal policies provided for in the corresponding programme element.

73. The Secretariat representative took due note of all the observations which had been made. With regard to the co-ordination of activities with the various bodies of the United Nations system, he said that such co-ordination had been practised for many years, and a good example of it was the existence of the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit, which had been a pioneer in its field in the United Nations system.

74. With regard to the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development scheduled for 1992, the Secretariat representative explained that a great deal of information on the activities which would be carried out in 1990 and 1991 had been circulated, and a timetable had been distributed to all delegations in that connection.

75. He made it clear that the question of environmentally sustainable development was one of the leading concerns of ECLAC and included both the subprogramme activities and those specifically connected with the preparations for the Conference. With regard to the links with PAHO, he took note of the observation that specific mention should be made of such co-ordination in the final version of the document.

76. Finally, with regard to the suggestion that a specific and pragmatic approach should be adopted in the Environmental Plan of Action to take account of the special features of the Caribbean subregion, he referred to the Seventh Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in October 1990, which would discuss, under the auspices of UNEP, the details concerning the subregional adaptation of that Plan. The proposals put forward in that Plan would constitute important inputs for the regional preparatory meeting to be organized by ECLAC for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

77. After hearing the clarifications given by the Secretariat representative, the Committee approved subprogramme 7.

Subprogramme 2: Economic development

78. The representative of the Secretariat described the contents of the subprogramme and said that an attempt had been made to improve its presentation by including therein only the activities on the subject being implemented by the Economic Development Division. The other activities of the former programme "Development issues and policies" had been included in subprogramme 3 "Economic and social planning", which covered the activities of ILPES, and in subprogramme 11 "Statistics and economic projections", which combined the activities of the Economic Projections Centre with those of the Statistics and Projections Division.

79. The structure of the subprogramme was based on two major, clearly differentiated programme elements. The first, 2.1 "Analysis of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean" was responsible for the periodical publications entitled Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy and Economic Panorama of Latin America. The latter was published in the third quarter of every year in order to provide an advance account of economic affairs.

80. The second major element, "Analysis of development strategies and economic and social policies in Latin America and the Caribbean", sought to survey topics of fundamental importance to the countries of the region in the 1990s such as development with equity; the external debt and transfer of resources abroad; growth constraints; development strategies and the transformation of production; experiences with economic policies designed to achieve economic reactivation on a stable and equitable basis; and the evolution of the external debt of Latin America and the Caribbean.

81. The representatives favourably received the presentation of this subprogramme and approved it.

Subprogramme 10: Transnational corporations

82. The representative of the Secretariat began his presentation on this subprogramme by indicating that the Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations was the focal point in Latin America and the Caribbean for the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UN/CTC). Therefore, the work had to conform both to the mandates of member Governments of ECLAC and to the guidelines laid down by UN/CTC.

83. The activities of the subprogramme would cover the study of the contribution of transnational corporations to changing production patterns and international competitiveness; the reinforcement of national capabilities for negotiating with transnational corporations; and the contributions made to the development of small-and medium-sized industries, in respect of transnational corporations, by participation in the implementation of the EMPRETEC Programme of CTC.

84. A representative expressed support for the subprogramme and, referring to programme element 10.3, made specific enquiries about the progress of the EMPRETEC programme in the region.

85. The representative of the Secretariat thanked the delegations for their support of the subprogramme and said that the EMPRETEC programme was being carried on in several countries of Latin America. It had initially been implemented in Argentina as a pilot scheme which had attained excellent results that culminated in the establishment of the EMPRETEC Foundation; it had acted as a catalyst for technology-intensive projects and small- and medium-sized enterprises. Later, the EMPRETEC Programme had expanded to include Uruguay, southern Brazil and Chile. More recently, preparatory studies had been started with a view to launching an Andean EMPRETEC programme for the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement, which would focus on integration.

86. The programme element under consideration was linked to the two other elements of the same subprogramme in that it was directly related to the modernization of production and technology, and it also supported work oriented towards the development of a system of information on foreign investment and technology.

87. The Committee approved subprogramme 10.

Subprogramme 12: Transport

88. The representative of the Secretariat outlined this subprogramme, whose main objective was to support the efforts being made by the countries of the region to make physical infrastructure more efficient and strengthen the institutional frameworks of public and private bodies involved in transport.

89. It was made up of three general elements: the first was on the management of the transport sector, the second on land and urban transport, and the third on maritime and multimodal transport.

90. A representative noted that the subprogramme made no mention of the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) nor of regional transport.

91. The representative of the Secretariat clarified that point, stating that ECLAC was implementing a project jointly with IMO and said he was taking due note of the need to strengthen activities relating to inter-island transport that had been carried out in the past by the Transport and Communications Division. He agreed that transport problems were a barrier to international trade which was of particular importance to the Caribbean subregion, since most of the Caribbean countries were islands.

92. Another representative expressed agreement with the subprogramme and requested that the Latin American Integration Association, which was working in the field of multimodal transport, should be mentioned in element 12.3 "Maritime and multimodal transport" under the item on co-operation relations. The Secretariat representative took due note of that comment.

93. Subprogramme 12 was approved by the Committee as proposed.

Subprogramme 13: Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

94. In introducing subprogramme 13, the representative of the Secretariat noted that all activities carried out by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico */ were for the first time contained in a single programme unit. The activities concerned, especially those of a sectoral nature, complemented related activities carried out by specialized divisions at ECLAC headquarters. The subprogramme consisted of two main programme elements, each of which dealt with related subjects. The first programme element consisted of various activities of a global, interdependent nature, including the analysis of economic and social development, international trade and economic integration. The second programme element covered sectoral activities of special importance for the subregion, including food and agriculture, industrial development and energy.

95. The work on global aspects of development included the yearly preparation of notes on the economic evolution of the ten countries served by the Subregional Headquarters, the publication of the

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*/ This office serves Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and the Central American countries.

chapter on Mexico contained in the Economic Panorama of Latin America, and studies and technical assistance in connection with reactivation and public investment policies.

96. The work carried out under the subprogramme would also include an analysis of the characteristics and dynamics of social groups (low-income groups, in particular), strategies to eradicate critical poverty in Central America, studies on the role of women in development, and technical publications aimed at strengthening the process of integration in the Central American countries and international co-operation with the Central American subregion.

97. With regard to sectoral questions, the representative of the Secretariat identified activities in the area of food and agriculture to be carried out jointly with FAO (in an approach similar to that of subprogramme 1, to be carried out at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago by the Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division). He also laid stress on tasks relating to the electric power sector, including specialized technical publications on interconnected electricity systems and systems for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power within Central America.

98. One representative said his Government was particularly interested in the strengthening of links between Central America and the Caribbean.

99. Another representative referred to the meeting of Presidents of the countries of the subregion to be held in Guatemala in June 1990, which would deal with economic questions from the point of view of the consolidation of the process of restoring peace to Central America, which was showing considerable progress. That meeting would complement the results of the meeting held at Esquipulas, whose focus had been on the political aspects of the same question. In that connection, he mentioned the reference document which the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico was to prepare for the preparatory meeting of the inter-agency commission whose membership comprised subregional bodies working in the field of economic and social development.

100. Another representative expressed satisfaction concerning the new approach taken by the subprogramme under consideration, saying he felt it facilitated decision-making and programme follow-up. He expressed the view that an attempt should be made to adapt ECLAC's line of action to the actual situations of the countries of the subregion in support of the effort to change production patterns with social equity and also that the subregional and intraregional co-operation needs of those countries should be reflected in the subprogramme. In addition he referred to the importance of the question of Mexico's trade with Central America and asked that a note should be prepared containing proposals of ways in which that trade could be increased. He also said his Government attached

great importance to the work in support of small and medium-sized industry. Finally, he drew attention to the desirability of adding some other bodies from the region to the list on page 109 of the Spanish version of document LC/G.1600(SES.23/8). This was duly noted by the Secretariat representative. He also reiterated the need expressed earlier by another representative for greater co-operation between the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico and the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain.

101. After thanking the participants for their comments, the representative of the Secretariat confirmed that the document for the above-mentioned inter-agency commission had already been prepared. He also confirmed that the findings of the document on changing production patterns with social equity would be put into practice in the light of the special characteristics of each country in the subregion. With regard to support for small and medium-sized industry, he provided information concerning a project funded by extra-budgetary resources which was expected to issue documentation in that connection.

102. The Committee approved subprogramme 13.

Subprogramme 14: Subregional activities in the Caribbean

103. In introducing this subprogramme, the representative of the Secretariat noted that its innovative presentation as a separate subprogramme at the same level of importance as the Commission's traditional thematic subprogrammes was in response to a long-standing desire on the part of the Caribbean countries to provide the activities of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters with their own identity in the programme of work. The list of programme elements alone attested to the subprogramme's broad subject-matter coverage, inasmuch as it included an economic survey of the countries of the subregion, economic and social planning, science and technology, social development --covering social and socio-cultural development aspects and the integration of women into development--, population, natural resources and environmental management, economic and social information and documentation, and international trade and development financing.

104. The subprogramme also included support to the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), general information services and the organization and provision of substantive services to the intergovernmental meetings of the subregion, especially those of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC).

105. One representative drew attention to the desire of the member countries of CDCC to find ways of strengthening integration processes between Latin America and the Caribbean, to which he felt

that a recent Mexican initiative had contributed in a very positive way. He stressed the urgent need to analyse and strengthen activities that might lead to that result, and expressed the Caribbean countries' concern about the risk of growing isolation of the subregion if that course of action were not taken.

106. The representative added that the countries of the Caribbean were generally satisfied with the work of the Subregional Headquarters. They were concerned, however, that the draft programme of work had not included agricultural and transport activities. Also, significant advances could not be make in international trade and development financing unless those issues were approached within the context of the desired integration between the Caribbean and Latin America. There was a need for ECLAC, from its headquarters in Santiago, to supplement the work contained in the subprogramme and to initiate or increase assistance to the Caribbean countries in the aforementioned areas. There was also a need to expand TCDC activities with ECLAC support in such areas as the removal of linguistic barriers.

107. The representative of the Secretariat said that steps would be taken to ensure that the regional activities to be undertaken by ECLAC headquarters in the areas mentioned would duly take into account the Caribbean countries.

108. Another representative said that his delegation shared the views expressed, and that his country was also concerned about the risk that the Subregional Headquarters might duplicate efforts in respect of the environment being carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through its regional office in Kingston, Jamaica. In that context, he stressed the advisability of ensuring that the efforts of both bodies were complementary.

109. Lastly, he expressed his interest in programming the activities of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean more flexibly, so that they could be adapted to any changes that might be made at the next CDCC meeting.

110. With regard to the last-mentioned point, the representative of the Secretariat said that it would consider the necessary adjustments in the subprogramme, where required, subject to the constraints imposed by the United Nations regulations and rules governing programme and budget planning.*/

111. Another representative agreed, for her part, that the subprogramme should be formulated with greater flexibility and that

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*/ United Nations, Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, Secretary-General's Bulletin (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).

it should not be seen in isolation from the rest of the overall ECLAC work programme. She also expressed her Government's interest in promoting greater integration between the Caribbean subregion and Latin America and in the promotion of TCDC activities. Her country was also interested in making the CDCC more flexible in the near future. Lastly, she referred to the question of increasing the recruitment of women in the United Nations, especially at the regional level, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and policy.

112. The representative of the Secretariat duly noted all the comments and explained that the necessary complementarity between ECLAC and UNEP environmental activities already existed. He also clarified the fact that, although they were not included in the document, joint activities were being carried out by the Subregional Headquarters with intergovernmental organizations and United Nations specialized agencies working in the subregion in the areas of transport, agriculture and international trade. He also confirmed that the concept of TCDC promotion was present in all the activities being carried out by the Secretariat for the subregion.

113. The Committee adopted subprogramme 14.

Subprogramme 3: Economic and social planning (agenda item 4 c)

114. The Director General of ILPES began his presentation by explaining that the Institute's programme of work for each biennium was approved by the Commission at the corresponding session. Within that general framework, the details of its implementation were examined by the Regional Council for Planning, which was composed of the 38 member Governments of ILPES. In addition, a regular session of the Presiding Officers of the Council was held once or twice a year for the purpose of overseeing the activities of the Institute.

115. He drew the participants' attention to the guidelines established for the Institute in resolutions adopted at each of the last three sessions of ECLAC. The activities carried out in 1988-1989, as well as those planned for the forthcoming biennium, were in keeping with those guidelines. He then summed up the principal results of the work performed by the Institute in 1988-1989, which were covered in the report that had been furnished to the Governments.

116. With respect to the subject of macroeconomic planning and policy co-ordination, he described the approaches developed by the Institute for promoting the decentralization of the decision-making process and an increase in the efficiency of the State. That area of endeavour included the design, refinement and application of a model for the compatibilization of medium-term economic policies which was already in use in eight countries. In referring to the

work done in the area of public-sector programming, social policy and regional planning, he highlighted the development of more modern techniques of resource allocation and the linkage of planning with public management; the assessment of social policies and projects; new modes of financing and managing those policies; and operational techniques for regional analysis and planning.

117. He then spoke about the Institute's long-standing training and advisory assistance programmes. In describing the former, he devoted particular attention to the international course held in Santiago, Chile, and to the training programme conducted in Barbados for the Caribbean countries by the Institute in conjunction with the World Bank (Economic Development Institute (EDI)). He then referred to the many courses offered in other specializations, such as the environment, the administration of non-governmental organizations, social project management, information sciences, and municipal and local planning. In regard to the advisory services provided to the countries with the support of IDB, he underscored the progress made in connection with project banks and investment programming. Finally, in discussing the activities conducted in the areas of co-operation among planning bodies and public policy co-ordination, he drew a distinction among those carried out by the Regional Council for Planning, by the System for Co-operation and Co-ordination among Latin American and Caribbean Planning Bodies (SCCOPALC), and by ILPES itself.

118. He went on to speak about the adjustment effort which the Institute had been called upon to make during the 1980s. In the past few years ILPES had been run on less than half the amount of real resources it had had at its disposal at the beginning of that decade. The decrease in funding had obliged the Institute to raise its productivity more than threefold and to step up its inter-agency co-ordination efforts. The report presented at the current session showed that the Institute had served as a catalyst for the work of 109 different institutions, 27 of which were universities. Thus, between 1988 and 1990 ILPES had managed to fulfil the requests of at least 34 countries in the region.

119. In response to statements made by several heads of delegations, he thanked the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean for their support. He asserted that with even a small amount of backing from developed countries would enable ILPES to provide considerably greater assistance to that subregion as well as to Central America and Panama. Although they were assigned a high priority, the Institute lacked the specific resources it would need to meet all of the many requests for advisory services which it received. The support of the more developed countries might well be decisive in determining whether the Institute would be able to increase its capacity to serve the countries in that regard.

120. In concluding his remarks, he spoke of the enormous importance to the Institute's work of its co-operation with other institutions

such as PAHO, OAS, CLAD, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP and especially the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. He expressed his appreciation for the support for its activities which ILPES had received from its member countries and for the assistance furnished by the Netherlands and, more recently, by Italy in connection with its training activities.

121. The work carried out by ILPES and its programme of work for 1992-1993 were favourably received and unanimously approved by the Committee.

Subprogramme 8: Population (agenda item 4b)

122. The Director of CELADE discussed the main lines of the Centre's activity, reported on the work accomplished during the period 1988-1989 and outlined its draft programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993. He stressed the importance of a sound socio-demographic analysis in designing policies aimed at improving the level of well-being of all sectors of the population through development. In order for demographic analysis to contribute to the formulation of social policies, however, it had to be of an interdisciplinary nature. That would require a high degree of collaboration among the different bodies of the United Nations, as well as a close scientific and academic relationship with centres of excellence both within and outside the region.

123. He then noted how the above-mentioned principles had been taken into account both in the implementation of the 1988-1989 programme of work and in the design of the 1992-1993 draft programme of work. He drew attention to the crucial importance of the extrabudgetary contributions received from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and from the Governments of Canada, the Netherlands and France, to all of which he expressed his gratitude. In that connection, he made special reference to the completion of the Centre's own building in 1988, which had been financed entirely with such resources.

124. He mentioned in conclusion that the General Assembly would shortly give consideration to the possibility of convening a third world population conference in 1994. If such a conference were to be held, it would be advisable to make plans now to convene a regional preparatory conference during 1993, for which CELADE would serve as the technical secretariat. Those activities had not as yet been explicitly incorporated into the work programme for 1992-1993.

125. Several representatives congratulated CELADE on the work it had accomplished during the 1988-1989 biennium and on the orientation and content of its draft programme of work for 1992-1993. One representative requested that CELADE undertake population and health-related activities in his country.

126. The programme of work of CELADE for 1992-1993 contained in subprogramme 8 and its report on activities for the period 1988-1989 were approved.

Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission (agenda item 6)

127. The representative of the Secretariat presented the note "Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission" (LC/G.1616(SES.23/19), and said that it had been prepared in order to draw the Commission's attention to a number of resolutions and decisions adopted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly which were directly related to the work of the Commission.

Other business (agenda item 7)

128. The representative of the Secretariat, referring to the informational note "International co-operation in trade facilitation" observed that, as was well known, an efficient transportation system was crucial to the development of national economies. He also emphasized the importance of expediting the transit of goods through border terminals and posts through the rationalization and harmonization of the norms governing procedures and documentation, a process known as "trade facilitation".

129. He noted that attention had first been drawn to the effects of restrictive documentary or procedural requirements by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), when it established a working group on the facilitation of international trade procedures. One of the principal achievements of that group was the adoption in 1963 of what was currently known as the United Nations layout key for trade documents, which had to date been used to simplify a large number of trade and transport documents throughout the world, permitting savings of nearly 75% in the cost of their preparation.

130. Finally, the Secretariat representative noted that in 1989 the Executive Secretaries of the five regional economic commissions of the United Nations, together with UNCTAD, had agreed to design a project on interregional co-operation for the facilitation of trade, based on the above-mentioned guidelines, in which ECLAC would participate.

131. The Committee took due note of the statement by the Secretariat representative.

Calendar of Conferences for the period 1990-1992 (agenda item 8)

132. The Secretariat representative presented the document entitled "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992. Note by the Secretariat" (LC/G.1614(SES.23/6)). He indicated that in accordance with the relevant resolutions of ECLAC, at each biennial session of the Commission it was incumbent upon the member countries to consider and approve a calendar of conferences for the period up to the following session. Mention was made of the in-depth reviews of the intergovernmental structure of the Commission which had been carried out on two recent occasions. By resolutions 419 (PLEN.14) of 1980 and 489 (PLEN.19) of 1989, the Committee of the Whole had decided to maintain the existing institutional structure of ECLAC and of the ECLAC system (including ILPES and CELADE), while rationalizing the way in which it functioned. That basic intergovernmental structure was outlined in annex 2 of document LC/G.1614(SES.23/6), and the financing for the meetings was included in the regular budget of ECLAC.

133. The representative then referred to the question of regional preparatory meetings for world conferences of the United Nations, recalling that the General Assembly had on numerous occasions entrusted both substantive and organizational responsibility for those meetings to the regional commissions. The General Assembly of the United Nations had either approved or was in the process of considering three world conferences to be held in the coming years on the subjects of environment and development (1992), population (1994) and women in development (1995). With respect to the topic of the environment, the Committee took note of the fact that the General Assembly had requested the regional commissions to hold regional preparatory meetings and had allocated funds for that purpose, as well as of the very generous offer of the Government of Mexico to host the Latin America and Caribbean regional preparatory meeting, which was to be held in May/June 1991. The member Governments also noted the Secretariat's willingness to organize and hold a regional preparatory meeting on population if the General Assembly were to decide to entrust that responsibility to ECLAC and provide funds for that purpose. Since population was one of the subjects specifically assigned to CEGAN by ECLAC resolution 357(XVI), it was proposed that preparations for the Latin American and Caribbean regional preparatory meeting should be considered at the regular session of CEGAN to be held in 1992. The Committee further noted the proposal made at the ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Guatemala City, September, 1989) to hold the fifth and sixth sessions of the Regional Conference in 1991 and 1994, respectively, so that the sixth session could also serve as the Latin American and Caribbean regional preparatory meeting for the world conference on that topic to be held in 1995.

134. Finally, the Committee noted that it was necessary to give the Executive Secretary a certain degree of flexibility in view of the fact that ECLAC, as was also true of other regional commissions, sometimes received mandates from higher bodies to hold meetings on specific topics. If circumstances changed, it might also become necessary to change the date or venue of a meeting.

135. The Committee then addressed its attention to the proposed calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1992 set forth in annex 5 of document LC/G.1614(SES.23/6). The Secretariat representative informed the Committee that all of the intergovernmental meetings scheduled for the period under consideration could be financed from the regular ECLAC budget under the item "policy-making organs", with the exception of the regional preparatory meetings on the environment and on population, for which the General Assembly would have to make the appropriate budgetary provisions.

136. The Committee adopted the Calendar of Conferences as proposed.

Consideration and adoption of draft resolutions to be submitted by Committee II to the Plenary

137. The Committee went on to consider draft resolutions concerning the following matters: i) the calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992; ii) the programme of work of ECLAC for the period 1992-1993; iii) work priorities for the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); iv) the role of women in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and v) guidelines for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) vis-à-vis the new situations facing the region.

138. After the representative of the Secretariat had indicated that the draft resolutions on the above-mentioned subjets had no financial implications for ECLAC, they were approved by the Committee by consensus.

139. Following the approval of the draft resolution concerning the Calendar of Conferences for the period 1990-1992, the representative of the United Kingdom requested that the following statement should be placed on record: "The evidence for the affirmation in paragraph 2 is not immediately obvious to my delegation. The present wording suggests an unsubstantiated degree of complacency. My delegation wishes to make clear that when ECLAC asks the Executive Secretary 'to continue his efforts', we understand that to mean his efforts to maximize the efficiency of conference service and to rationalize the ECLAC calendar of meetings and conferences so that member States are better able to supervise and follow ECLAC's work."

140. The Committee then considered the draft resolution on the activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Committee that the adoption of that resolution would create a requirement for an additional professional staff member. That post would have to be financed from the regular budget of ECLAC during the 1992-1993 biennium at an estimated cost of US$ 60 000 per calendar year. The resolution was approved by acclamation. The following representatives then asked that their positions should be set forth in the report.

141. The representative of the United States made the following declaration: "Drug abuse is an issue of utmost priority to the United States and to the other member States of ECLAC which sponsored this resolution. For this reason we have joined in the consensus in adopting this resolution. We believe that it is incumbent upon ECLAC to shift resources to new priorities designated by member States. We would expect that the new positions described in the sixth preambular paragraph of the resolution would be accommodated within the confines of zero real growth of the 1992-1993 biennium budget through the shifting and redeployment of resources."

142. The representative of Canada made the following statement: "In joining a consensus in this resolution the Canadian Government stresses the need to reallocate resources from within ECLAC and to work closely with such drug agencies as CICAD and UNFDAC to ensure that efforts are not duplicated and that ECLAC actively supports and enhances ongoing international and hemispheric drug control activities."

143. The representative of the United Kingdom said that "My delegation, like others, gives high priority to the issue of drugs but my delegation also believes that the Secretariat, instead of swiftly attaching additional financial implications to this resolution, should make every effort before finalizing its budget proposals for 1992-1993 to redeploy the resources available to it, in line with the amended priorities, so that additional funding is not necessary. We expect the costs to be met within the existing level of expenditure approved for the United Nations regular budget as a whole. My delegation reserves the right to make further comments on this issue at subsequent stages in the budgetary examination process."

144. The representatives of Mexico and Guatemala then requested that the following statement should be entered in the report: "The issue of drugs is of great importance and should be assigned sufficient funding; we therefore reserve the right to comment upon budgetary questions during this stage. Nevertheless, inasmuch as there are other important programmes that have already been approved by this Committee, we wish to emphasize that these

programmes, to which our countries give priority, should not be impaired."

145. The Committee then proceeded to consider the draft resolution on activities of ECLAC in the field of the environment. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Committee that the adoption of that resolution would create a requirement for an additional professional staff member. That post would have to be financed from the regular budget of ECLAC during the 1992-1993 biennium at an estimated cost of US$ 60 000 per calendar year. The resolution was approved by acclamation. The following representatives then asked that their positions should be set forth in the report.

146. The representative of the United States made the following statement: "The environment is an issue of utmost priority to the United States and to the other member States of ECLAC which sponsored this resolution. For this reason we have joined in the consensus in adopting this resolution. We believe that it is incumbent upon ECLAC to shift resources to new priorities designated by member States and we would expect that the new positions described in paragraph 6 of the resolution would be accommodated within the confines of zero real growth of the 1992-1993 biennium budget through the shifting and redeployment of resources."

147. The representative of Canada requested that the following statement should be included in the report: "Canada strongly supports the attention that ECLAC has given and will give to the subject of the environment. In the implementation of this resolution we consider that some reordering of priorities will be necessary; for example, we would not be in favour of any postponement of work on sustainable development pending the availability of new voluntary resources."

148. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that "My delegation, like others, gives high priority to the issue of the environment but my delegation also believes that the Secretariat, instead of swiftly attaching additional financial implications to this resolution should make every effort before finalizing its budget proposals for 1992-1993 to redeploy the resources available to it, in line with the amended priorities, so that additional funding is not necessary. We expect the costs to be met within the existing level of expenditure approved for the United Nations regular budget as a whole. My delegation reserves the right to make further comments on this issue at subsequent stages in the budgetary examination process."

149. The representative of Mexico made the following statement, which was endorsed by Guatemala and Uruguay: "Once again, as in the case of the resolution on drug abuse, I wish to express our concern about the questioning of resolutions on the basis of

budgetary considerations. We do not feel that an issue of such importance as this should be determined by the outcome of a search for funds based on the suppression of activities in other areas. The reduction of other activities to which we assign priority would be unacceptable."

150. The Committee then proceeded to consider its report to the Plenary. The Rapporteur summarized of the work of the Committee and presented the draft report.

151. Committee II adopted its report to the Plenary unanimously.

Annex 3

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS */

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions met on 7 and 8 May 1990.

2. The Committee elected the following Officers:

Chairman:	St. Lucia
First Vice-Chairman:	Brazil
Second Vice-Chairman:	Costa Rica
Third Vice-Chairman:	Ecuador
Rapporteur:	Chile

B. AGENDA

3. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

    1. Election of Officers

    2. Adoption of the agenda

    3. Report on activities to promote and support co-operation among developing countries and regions carried out by the ECLAC system since the preceding meeting of the Committee at the twenty-second session of the Commission

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*/ The report of this Sessional Committee was submitted to the Plenary as document PLEN/9.

4. Guidelines for future activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support co-operation among developing countries and regions at the regional, subregional and interregional levels

5. Other business

6. Adoption of the report.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

4. On taking up his office, the Chairman said that the main purpose of the work of the Committee was to examine the progress made by ECLAC in the implementation of the mandates deriving from the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and those received at the eighteenth session of the Commission. He noted that the seriousness of the economic problems affecting the region made it increasingly necessary to resort to various forms of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) for the execution of many programmes and projects. He reported on the steps being taken to secure approval by the Governing Council of UNDP and the respective organs of other agencies of the system for the changes needed in order to give TCDC a more important role in technical co-operation programmes. He strongly believed that, notwithstanding the considerable progress made by ECLAC in various matters related to TCDC, it should redouble its efforts to correct the weaknesses which still existed in the national focal points. Finally, he expressed his hope that the discussions in the Committee would lead to a search for ways of overcoming those limitations and stressed the importance of the results of the recent meeting of government experts convened by the Administrator of UNDP in April 1990 in New York.

5. The representative of the Secretariat presented the working document entitled "Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries and regions" (LC/G.1611(SES.23/12)), which reviewed the work done by ECLAC during the first ten years of the application of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and described the activities carried out since the twenty-second session of the Commission.

6. He said that the role of the Committee was to provide the Secretariat with guidelines for giving priority to those aspects or topics in the programme of work of the Commission which could be dealt with through the use of co-operation among developing countries, as well as to strengthen its links and co-ordination with other bodies inside and outside the United Nations. He also noted that while the subject of TCDC did not figure as a specific part of the ECLAC programme of work, the Commission supported and

stressed the execution of co-operation actions as a modality and orientation for all of ECLAC's activities.

7. ECLAC had used various operational modalities for the promotion of TCDC, including the provision of services for establishing or strengthening national information systems; the inclusion of concrete TCDC opportunities in technical studies on sectors of importance to the countries; the formulation and execution of specific projects oriented towards TCDC; the establishment of TCDC networks involving the participation of real agents of co-operation, including the private sector; the provision of technical support to the national TCDC focal points, in close co-operation with the UNDP Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; co-ordination with the regional organizations that participated actively in the promotion of TCDC, such as the Latin American Economic System (SELA); and consultation and co-ordination with the other United Nations regional economic commissions with a view to undertaking initiatives for strengthening TCDC at the interregional level.

8. He then gave a summary of activities which had been executed by means of TCDC in a wide range of specific projects carried out with extrabudgetary financing from both multilateral and bilateral sources.

9. He also referred to the support provided to various TCDC initiatives in the region relating to specific sectors such as mining and metals, development planning, information, seabed mining, etc.

10. He then summarized the ECLAC activities carried out in collaboration with other regional commissions in order to identify and execute projects involving technical co-operation between their respective regions on topics or in sectors of special importance to them, as well as the joint steps taken to obtain the financial support needed in order to execute such projects. In that respect, he made special mention of the initiatives for the exchange of experience between Africa and Latin America regarding the formulation and application of technological development policies and the training provided to some officials from African countries in the development planning and demography courses given by ECLAC.

11. Finally, he made reference to the substantial horizontal co-operation efforts made by the Government of Brazil and the TCDC activities carried out by the Government of Argentina, both within the region and in Asia and Africa, in co-operation with ECLAC and UNDP.

12. The Secretariat representative presented to the Committee the "Revised guide to technical co-operation among developing countries

(TCDC): Supply and directory of institutions"*/ which had been expanded and updated, with the financial aid of the Government of the Netherlands and in close collaboration with the countries of the region, in order to facilitate the work of national TCDC focal points.

13. The delegations took note of the work done by the Secretariat and expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in the promotion and use of TCDC. They also expressed the hope that the United Nations would continue to move forward in regard to the allocation of resources for TCDC. In that connection, it was reported for the information of the Committee that there was a possibility that the UNDP Governing Council might soon adopt agreements that would permit TCDC activities to be channelled through UNDP regional projects.

14. The Committee provided the Secretariat with various guidelines for its TCDC activities during the coming biennium, with priority being attached to the need to institutionalize and strengthen the national TCDC focal points and to the continued co-operation of ECLAC with the Governments for that purpose, as reiterated at the meeting of national directors of technical co-operation held in Caracas in January 1990. Emphasis was also placed on the need for the institutions of the United Nations system and the regional and subregional bodies to act in the most co-ordinated manner possible in order to support TCDC in the region. The importance of co-ordination in respect of information for TCDC was also stressed.

15. Mention was made of the advisability of setting up high-technology systems for exchanging the information contained in data banks concerning opportunities and requests for horizontal co-operation to which the countries could gain direct access with a view to expanding their TCDC activities. A number of possible means of carrying out such an exchange in the future were discussed. In the course of that discussion mention was made of the possibility of distributing diskettes containing information on the subject to the countries and even of establishing an electronic network which would provide the countries with direct access to the information stored in the Information Referral System (INRES) and ECLAC data banks.

16. One representative referred to the need for some of the relatively more developed countries in the region to find new means of obtaining technical co-operation while at the same time providing TCDC to the rest of the countries. He was confident that the Secretariat would support them in that endeavour.

17. Another representative expressed interest in obtaining as much information as possible about sources of financing for TCDC and

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*/ See document LC/G.1612.

about the terms and conditions under which such financing was provided by each source.

18. The representative of the Permanent Secretariat of SELA reported on the various activities being carried out in the field of TCDC. During the past four years an annual meeting of directors of international technical co-operation had been held in the framework of the ad hoc committee on TCDC of the Latin American Council of SELA with the help of technical and financial support from the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC. Stress was laid on the importance for Latin American and Caribbean countries of consulting on and co-ordinating their international technical co-operation policies and activities and of taking a concerted position in regard to such policies and activities in the various international forums. Along those lines, the Governments of the member countries of SELA had identified their national priorities with a view to defining the subject areas to be dealt with in the TCDC regional programming and negotiating exercises conducted in co-ordination with the UNDP Special Unit.

19. He also reported on the continuing support provided to the TCDC national focal points for the purpose of strengthing their human and technical resources. Background information was also provided on the TCDC information system which had been set up with technical and financial assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) acting in co-ordination with the UNDP INRES-SUR system, which would serve as a tool for use in multilateral negotiations. Support had also been sought from the UNDP Special Unit with regard to the preparation of a directory of financial sources for TCDC. Finally, he referred to the importance of the annual meetings held within the framework of SELA of the co-ordinating mechanism of regional bodies and units which carried out TCDC activities at regional level; the object of those meetings was to ensure an optimum use was made of the available resources and to prevent duplication. In that connection he noted the need for continuing co-operation between ECLAC, the UNDP Special Unit, SELA and other relevant regional bodies.

20. The representative of UNDP reported to the Committee on the various activities and initiatives which the UNDP Special Unit on TCDC supported in Latin America and the Caribbean in an effort to promote TCDC at both the intraregional and interregional levels. She referred to the ongoing co-operation which had been taking place among bodies in the region to promote such aspects of TCDC as the strengthening of focal points, the formulation of appropriate legislative frameworks for co-operation, information on the availability of and need for TCDC and training. With support from project INT/83/904, the Unit had helped carry out nine TCDC programming exercises in the region, the first of which had been conducted in Peru in 1986. Support had also been provided for the annual metings of national directors of international co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean which had been held since 1986

and for the organization of the meeting of experts to identify obstacles to TCDC held in April 1990 in New York.

21. Noting the concerns which had been voiced in the Committee, she reported that the Special Unit was preparing an updated document concerning sources of financing for TCDC. She also mentioned the guide to TCDC focal points, which had already been issued, and the preparation of a manual on the training of TCDC trainers. In connection with that manual, she reported that the Special Unit could provide resources for holding training workshops in the countries. TCDC programming exercises in preparation included: i) TCDC programming in the Caribbean subregion, scheduled for September 1990; ii) TCDC programming in the health sector (support for primary care strategies), in conjunction with SELA and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); and iii) international TCDC programming in the area of appropriate technologies for the construction of low-cost housing. With regard to TCDC information activities, she noted that the INRES-SUR data base was being developed for the purpose of decentralizing the system. At the regional level information activities were been co-ordinated with the initiatives taken by SELA, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and ECLAC to establish a TCDC information network. Examples of co-operation among developing regions included two seminars on food technology held in Argentina with the support of project ARG/83/001, which was executed by ECLAC, and the establishment, with the support of India, of a physical rehabilitation organization in Nicaragua to produce orthopedic protheses (the "Jaipur foot"). Lastly, she reiterated the importance of co-ordination among bodies supporting TCDC within the region and with other regions.

22. At the close of its deliberations, the Committee approved a draft resolution on co-operation among developing countries and regions, to be submitted to the Plenary.

23. The Committee also adopted its report for submission to the Plenary.

Annex 4

REPORT OF THE MEETING TO MARK THE CULMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE */

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The Meeting to Mark the Culmination of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade held three meetings from 4 to 9 May 1990.

2. The Officers of the Meeting were as follows:

Chairman:	Ecuador
Vice-Chairman:	Mexico
Rapporteur:	Costa Rica

3. The participants had before them the following documents: "Drinking water supply and sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean since Punta del Este" (LC/G.1591(SES.23/17)), prepared by the Secretariat; "Aspectos del financiamiento y tarifas para el abastecimiento de agua potable y saneamiento en América Latina y el Caribe" (AGP/2), prepared by the Inter-American Development Bank; "Situation of the water supply and sanitation sector at the end of the decade 1981-1990: Region of the Americas" (AGP/3), prepared by the Environmental Health Programme of the Pan American Health Organization; "The CESI-Profile Computerized Information Management System for Developing Country Planners" (AGP/5), prepared by the Environmental Health Programme of the World Health Organization; and "Management of water and sewerage companies in Latin America and the Caribbean: An urgent need for reform" (AGP/4), presented by the World Bank.

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*/ This report was submitted to the Plenary as document PLEN/8.

B. AGENDA

4. The participants adopted the following agenda:

   1. Election of Officers
   2. Adoption of the agenda
   3. Reports by international agencies on the progress achieved in the region during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
   4. Consideration by delegations of their Governments' views on the situation at the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
   5. Discussion of proposals for maintaining the impetus created by the Decade to the end of the century
   6. The CESI-Profile Computerized Information Management System for Developing Country Planners
   7. Other business
   8. Adoption of the report.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Reports by international agencies on the progress achieved in the region during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (agenda item 3)

5. Reports were presented by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Bank.

6. The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank, in his presentation of the document prepared by IDB on aspects of drinking water supply and sanitation financing and scales of charges in Latin America and the Caribbean, emphasized the importance of strengthening the financial, operational and administrative aspects of water supply and sanitation in the region. He went on to describe the principal characteristics of the policy adopted on the sector by the IDB in 1984, whereby projects had to conform to the policy on rates and charges adopted by IDB in 1982. The general policy of the Bank on charges for public services was that "the rates of charges should cover operational and maintenance costs in respect of the services provided (including depreciation of the service installations),

they should make provision for the expansion of services, and they should give a reasonable return on the replacement cost or the duly revalued investment". With respect to water supply and sanitation services in particular "the requirements as regards scales of charges may vary from a minimum covering the operational and maintenance costs, to a level of charges which includes depreciation costs, plus an adequate return on the revalued net investment, so as to generate resources for participating in the expansion of the system and also covering the debt service".

7. It was difficult in most countries to apply a scale of charges based on a reasonable rate of return on invested capital because of: i) high rates of inflation and the lack of a systematic revaluation procedure for past investments, and ii) the lack of appropriate accounting structures in most water supply and sanitation companies.

8. In response to those difficulties, the Bank had adopted a series of measures, including two programmes of regional technical co-operation, on rates analysis and the estimation of marginal costs, respectively, to help make the system more efficient. To that end, IDB had been exploring means of managing demand, rather than supply, through both administrative and price mechanisms.

9. The representative of IDB concluded his presentation by underlining the importance of determining the marginal cost of water in terms of drinking water supply for various policy purposes, including: i) decisions on scales of charges; ii) levels of investment to correct system leaks and losses; iii) decisions on the installation of water meters; and iv) water rationing.

10. The representative of PAHO presented the document entitled "Situation of the water supply and sanitation sector at the end of the decade 1981-1990: Region of the Americas", which provided a detailed programme and an evaluation of the progress achieved in the region during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. He emphasized that despite the economic difficulties affecting the countries of the region, a number of them had made progress in expanding their drinking water supply and sanitation services.

11. By 1988, 88% of the urban population and 55% of the rural population had access to drinking water supply services, while 80% of the urban population and 32% of the rural population had adequate sanitation services. Those figures represented a net increase over the decade in both urban and rural drinking water supplies and in rural sanitation. Unfortunately, in the case of urban sanitation there had been a decrease in the proportion of the population served. At the same time, there had been a notable increase in water pollution from the disposal of both domestic and industrial waste water.

12. He noted that although life expectancy at birth had risen and infant and pre-school mortality rates had declined for Latin America and the Caribbean, mortality rates were still high compared with those of industrialized nations.

13. Despite the expansion of coverage achieved, much remained to be done. If universal coverage was to be achieved by the year 2000, 1.6 times more urban water supply services and 2.5 times more urban sanitation services would have to be provided than were furnished between 1981 and 1988. Even just to maintain coverage, a major expansion of services would be required.

14. If the goal of providing better inputs so as to improve public health were to be achieved in the future, better quality service must be provided and many problems in the sector must be resolved, through, inter alia, increased political commitment; improved organization and institutional development; development of human resources; implementation and operation of effective planning and financial systems; improved operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and optimization of installed capacity; more intensive application of appropriate technologies; comprehensive incorporation of community participation, especially by women; better linkages with primary health care; greater intersectoral co-operation; and more intensive international co-operation and co-operation among the countries of the region.

15. In summary, the representative of PAHO concluded that the countries of the region were making progress towards the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Nevertheless, progress was slower than expected and great disparities among countries were apparent. What remained to be done would require renewed efforts by the countries and by external support agencies.

16. In presenting the report "Management of water and sewerage companies in Latin America and the Caribbean: An urgent need for reform", the representative of the World Bank affirmed that institutional weakness was the most important obstacle standing in the way of the efficient provision of drinking water and sanitation services in Latin America and the Caribbean.

17. Many companies faced a difficult task, but many striking management deficiencies also existed in most of the sector's institutions in the region. Administrative inefficiency affected the level and quality of services, the financial situation and cost of the services, and user satisfaction.

18. A recent study undertaken by the Bank showed, however, that there was reason to hope that improvements could be achieved. A select group of companies existed in the region that had managed to raise the quality of their services and their efficiency to levels which, from an institutional standpoint, were higher than

those of most companies. That group of companies had developed impressively sound forms of management despite the fact that they faced the same difficulties as the rest of the sector.

19. Most of the management practices employed by those companies seemed obvious and simple to implement. In practice, however, a concerted and sustained effort was required to reach the high levels of efficiency and effectiveness they had achieved. A strategy to improve management must start, therefore, with a firm commitment to do so and an open mind to trying out new ideas.

20. Various methods could be used to achieve improvements, including twinning operations, targeting and bonus systems and contract plans.

21. Even an effective and efficient company could not survive, however, unless costs could be recovered and a portion of revenues was used for system expansion.

22. Finally, the representative of the World Bank emphasized that the need for better services for all was a challenge for the Governments, sector authorities and the political establishment. The most effective way to meet this challenge was to place management reform at the centre stage of any company schemes for reaching high levels of effectiveness and efficiency.

Considerations by delegations of their Governments' views on the situation at the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (agenda item 4)

23. The representative of Dominica said that the situation in his country in respect of the quantity and quality of service would have been better if the management of water supply and sanitation services had been in the hands of a private company at the beginning of the Decade, as it was now. The change to private management had produced an important change in the management approach which would make a considerable expansion in coverage possible by the year 2000.

24. The representative of Ecuador, in recounting that country's experience during the Decade, stressed the importance of community participation in the provision of services, particularly in rural areas. An association of water supply management companies had been formed to take advantage of economies of scale in the purchasing of materials, the training of staff, etc. Despite the difficulties faced by Ecuador in the 1980s, it had not been a lost decade for water supply and sanitation and much had been achieved, although a great deal still remained to be done.

25. In his presentation of the experience of Costa Rica, the representative of that country stressed the high level of coverage

of the population that had been achieved in terms of both drinking water supply (92.5%) and sanitation (100%). However, much remained to be done in improving the quality of service, which, in the area of drinking water supply, was still only intermittent in many smaller communities. Moreover, only nine cities had any system for waste water treatment. The dominant institution in the sector was the Costa Rican Water Supply and Sanitation Institute, which directly operated 50% of the systems. The other half were run by the municipalities and local committees of users. During the decade a policy of decentralization of system operation had been pursued. The high level of coverage of water supply and sanitation services had been reflected in an improvement in public health. In part, the success of the sector could be attribute to the close co-operation achieved with the other sectors, particularly housing, resource conservation and tourism.

26. The representative of Costa Rica ended his presentation by referring to the work of the Regional Committee for Water Supply for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CAPRE), which, with the support of PAHO and the Federal Republic of Germany, served as a forum for horizontal co-operation among the member countries, particularly in areas of training and technology such as the control of system losses.

27. The representative of Venezuela recounted his country's experience in formulating the National Plan for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation. The plan provided that by the year 2000, 90% of the population of Venezuela would receive drinking water supply services, 80% would have access to sewerage services and 70% of waste water flows would receive treatment. The plan included the decentralization of system operation, the expansion of the work force of the sector from 14 000 to 26 000 and the adoption of a scale of charges that would differentiate between industrial and commercial users. The plan also placed emphasis on the creation of an awareness among the population about sanitation and water conservation.

28. Emphasis should also be placed on the achievements registered during the Decade as regarded inter-institutional relations with the various government bodies responsible for laying down policies affecting the sector, as well as the improved relations with the National Congress (political forces).

29. The representative of Chile explained the importance, in his country's success in meeting the goals of the Decade, of inter-institutional co-operation. That co-operation had been achieved through a special commission formed to oversee the programmes established for the Decade on which all the relevant ministries had been represented, along with universities and international organizations. The committee had recently concluded its work with the establishment of the Superintendency of Sanitary Services. Despite the achievements already made, however, Chile, supported

the continuation of the efforts undertaken during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

30. The representative of Bolivia stated that the experience of his country had been disappointing during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The coverage of drinking water supply and sanitation services had even declined in many urban areas. The main limiting factors included the relatively low priority given to the development of the sector, the lack of an appropriate institutional framework, the dispersion of efforts and the unsuitable policy applied as regards scales of charges.

31. Bolivia needed assistance, and great efforts were being made to reorganize the institutions of the sector and to implement, with the aid of the multilateral banks, ambitious investment programmes. The Ministry of Urban Affairs had under study the possibility of introducing a system of charges based on marginal cost principles. Such a policy would be difficult to apply, however, due to the low income levels of most of the consumers. Co-operative management of water supply and sanitation services had proved successful, particularly in the city of Santa Cruz. Consideration was being given to making all companies into co-operatives and decentralizing management policy.

32. The representative of the United States of America stated that in his Government's view free market policies were the key to success in the water supply and sanitation sector. Tariffs must be structured, however, so that consumers could pay. The Government of the United States would not support projects that could not be paid for by users, although it accepted that some form of subsidy of the poorest might be necessary. Rural water supply and sanitation programmes did not require large investments, but in urban areas costs were higher. It was essential to encourage inter-institutional and inter-programme co-operation.

Discussion of proposals for maintaining the impetus created by the Decade to the end of the century (agenda item 5)

33. The representative of Dominica referred to recent experience in the transformation of an inefficient and ineffective public water utility into an effective private institution with the assistance of the Government of Canada. The scale of charges had been applied with special attention to institutional restructuring and management development; rehabilitation of existing water supply systems; a programme of public awareness and involvement; and design and construction of new water systems where rehabilitation was not justified.

34. The key point in the process was managerial change and putting the utility's own house in order. The utility had to be seen to be efficient in order for consumers to accept their responsibilities

in regard to payment and conservation. The restructuring of the utility had required hard decisions, but that did not mean that a social awareness could not be created. The poorest consumers had a subsidized tariff. The programme had been successful and was now being extended to include sewerage.

35. The Secretariat representative presented a brief review of the challenges remaining to be faced in the sector as discussed in the report prepared for the Meeting, emphasizing the need for institutional innovation and more business-like management of the sector; to improve the provision of water supply and sanitation to the poor; and technological innovation.

36. The representative of Ecuador reviewed some of the ideas being considered in that country to improve system performance. Those indeas included strengthening the accross-the-board institutional co-ordination of the sector, while providing for the decentralization of system operation and management. He placed emphasis on the need to reduce the cost of water for the poor, as well as on the need to carry out national health education campaigns and programmes.

37. The representative of Costa Rica said that he thought that there was general agreement on what had to be done in the years ahead. He suggested that emphasis should be placed on encouraging Governments to give real priority to water; improving the quality of water supply services rather than only their coverage; and the development of managerial skills.

38. The representative of Bolivia said that action to develop the sector in her country should be concentrated on formulating and implementing the National Basic Sanitation System, implementing the National Water Quality Monitoring and Control Programme, devoting attention to the efficient use of water; defining financial and information subsystems; and promoting horizontal co-operation.

39. Finally, the representative of WHO mentioned the importance of the forthcoming New Delhi Global Conference on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade for establishing the future directives of the sector.

The CESI-Profile Computerized Information Management System for Developing Country Planners (agenda item 6)

40. The CESI-Profile Computerized Information Management System was described by the representative of the World Health Organization (WHO). The CESI-Profile system had been developed by the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Unit of WHO in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID, Washington, D.C.), the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, and the International Referral Centre and had been approved

by UNDP and the bilateral funding agencies German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) and Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC). The operational core data built up since 1986 comprised information on over 4 000 projects collected from about 60 external support agencies in 130 countries. The intention was to extend the core data base by setting up the system at the country level. The country level data bases would not only permit national information management but would also provide data bases which would contain information specific to the terminology and sectoral structure in each country; a basically compatible system for the exchange of information internationally and among users in each country; and a standardized format and procedure for reporting and entering data.

41. During his presentation the representative of WHO gave a practical demonstration of the operation of the system.

42. On completing its work, the Meeting approved the present report and a draft resolution on drinking water supply and sanitation to the year 2000 for submission to the Plenary.

Annex 5

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LC/G.1584(SES.23/1)/Rev.1	Provisional agenda
LC/G.1619(SES.23/2)/Rev.1	Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the twenty-third session
LC/G.1604(SES.23/3)	International Development Strategy: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean
LC/G.1601(SES.23/4)	Changing production patterns with social equity. The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s
LC/G.1605(SES.23/5)	Latin America and the Caribbean: options to reduce the debt burden
LC/G.1614(SES.23/6)	Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC, for the period 1990-1992. Note by the Secretariat
LC/G.1602(SES.23/7)	Report of the work of the Commission since April 1988
LC/G.1600(SES.23/8)	Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1992-1993
LC/G.1618(SES.23/9)	Documentos presentados al vigésimo tercer período de sesiones/Documents presented at the twenty-third session
LC/G.1598(SES.23/10) LC/DEM/G.58	Report on the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), 1988-1989
LC/G.1607(SES.23/11) LC/IP/G.54	ILPES: New guidelines for work in 1990-1991 and summary of activities in 1988-1989

LC/G.1611(SES.23/12)	Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries and regions. Note by the Secretariat
LC/G.1608(SES.23/13)	Provisional agenda, Committee on co-operation among developing countries and regions
LC/G.1609(SES.23/14)	Annotated provisional agenda, Committee on co-operation among developing countries and regions
LC/G.1589(SES.23/15)	Provisional agenda, Meeting to mark the culmination of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
LC/G.1590(SES.23/16)	Annotated provisional agenda, Meeting to mark the culmination of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
LC/G.1591(SES.23/17)	Drinking water supply and sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean since Punta del Este
LC/G.1624(SES.23/18)	Intergovernmental forums of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the Secretariat
LC/G.1616(SES.23/19)	Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the Secretariat
LC/G/1621(SES.23/20)	Provisional agenda, Committee I
LC/G.1587(SES.23/21)/ Rev.1	Provisional agenda, Committee II
LC/G.1603(SES.23/22) and Corr.1	Programme performance report of ECLAC for the biennium 1988-1989. Note by the Secretariat
LC/G.1626(SES.23/23)	Admission of Italy as a member of ECLAC. Note by the Secretariat
LC/G.1627(SES.23/24)	Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of ECLAC. Note by the Secretariat

LC/G.1562 LC/CAR/G.263	Report of the Eleventh Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
LC/G.1610 LC/CAR/G.292	Report of the twelfth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
LC/G.1617(CEG.17/4)	Report of the seventeenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)
LC/G.1569(CEG.16/2)	Report of the sixteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)
LC/G.1555(CEG.15/4)	Report of the fifteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)
LC/G.1510(CEG.14/3)	Report of the fourteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)
LC/L.483(MDM.8/2)	Report of the eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean
LC/L.521(MDM.9/4)	Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean
LC/G.1556(PLEN.20/5)	Report of the twentieth session of the Committee of the Whole

Annex 6

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

Resolutions 503(XXIII) to 514(XXIII) and 517(XXIII)

No financial implications.

Resolution 515(XXIII). Activities of ECLAC in the fight against drug abuse

The Secretariat reported that the adoption of this resolution would create the need for one additional permanent professional post, which would be financed by resources from the regular budget of the United Nations during the biennium 1992-1993 and would involve an estimated cost of US$120 000 in that period.

Resolution 516(XXIII). Activities of ECLAC in the field of the environment

The Secretariat reported that the adoption of this resolution would create the need for one additional permanent professional post, which would be financed by resources from the regular budget of the United Nations during the biennium 1992-1993 and would involve an estimated cost of US$120 000 in that period.

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